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annala ríoghachta éireann.

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ANNALS  
OF  
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,  
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,  
FROM  
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH  
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

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"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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# annala ríoghachta éireann.

# ANNA LA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1373.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, trí chéad, reachtmoḡat, a trí.

UILLIAM mac carmaic eppcop Ard achaid rasoí i necchna, 7 i crabaḡ do écc.

Adam ó cianáin cananaḡ 7 Saoí Seanádhha do écc i lior ḡabail.

Iondroigíḡ do taboirt do ḡallaib míde don Anḡoile. Ruaidrí mac caḡoil uí rḡrḡoil 7 a mac do marbḡḡ dób don cur rín, 7 Soḡaíde dá muinḡir imailli ríú. Donnchaḡ ua rḡrḡoil ḡo lion a éionóil oia lḡnḡmáin, 7 marbḡḡ móri do óenáin lair orra. Urcor do ríogíḡ do buain don áirríḡ iarrrín, 7 an maíḡm poime for ḡallaib, ḡo torḡair ḡe, 7 ḡur rraoiḡneḡ for a muinḡir.

Uilliam dalatún 7 Sírriam na míde do marbḡḡ le cenél ríachach 7 lé hua maíḡleaḡloinn.

Mac an pearrúm meic fearair do marbḡḡ lá torirḡealḡḡḡ ruḡḡ ua cconcoḡair daon builli cloíḡm i cconmaíḡne dúna mḡoir (tarér fell do

\* *William Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh.*—To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Et Archidiaconus O'Farrell electus Episcopus.—*Mac Fírb.*"

<sup>†</sup> *Adam O'Keenan.*—O'Reilly states in his Irish Writers, p. 102, that he had in his possession two volumes on vellum in the handwriting of this O'Keenan.

<sup>u</sup> *As he was routing,* 7 an maíḡm poime.—This part of the passage is more clearly expressed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, thus:

"Donnchaḡ O Fepḡail dá leanmáin, 7 mḡoran do marbḡḡ díḡ lair, 7 en-urḡup ríogḡe

dá marbḡḡ fear, 7 ro buḡ maíḡm don rḡluaḡ aile aḡ muna beíḡ in torḡur rín: i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot."

<sup>v</sup> *The Kinel-Fiachach* were the Mageoghegans of Westmeath; their country was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exactly coextensive with the present barony of Moycashel, in the south of that county. On the margin of an old map, dated 1567, published in the third vol. of the State Papers, the following description of Kinel-



# ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-three.*

WILLIAM Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh<sup>s</sup>, a man of wisdom and piety, died. Adam O'Keenan<sup>t</sup>, a canon and learned historian, died at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

An incursion was made by the English of Meath into Annaly, on which occasion they slew Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and his son, with a number of their people. Donough O'Farrell, with all his forces, pursued them, and slew great numbers of them ; but this hero received a shot of a javelin, as he was routing<sup>a</sup> the English before him, which killed him, upon which his people were defeated.

William Dalton and the Sheriff of Meath were slain by the Kinel-Fiachach<sup>r</sup>, and by O'Melaghlin.

Mac-an-Pharson Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was slain by Turlough Roe O'Conor, with one stroke of his sword, in Conmaicne-Dunmore<sup>w</sup> (after they [the Berminghams] had acted treacherously towards him, as he was coming

Fiachach is given :

“ Mac Goghagan's country called Kinaliaghe, contained in length twelve miles, and in bredth seven myles. It lyeth midway between the ffort of Faly [Philipstown] and Athlone, five miles distant from either of them, and also five myles distant from Mollingar, which lyeth northward of it. The said Mac Goghagan's country is of the County of Westmeath, situated in the upper end thereof, trending to the south part of the said county, and on the other side southward

of it is O'Moloye's country. And on the South East of it lyeth Offaley ; and on the East side joineth Terrell's Country *alias* Ffertullagh. On the North side lyeth Dalton's country ; and O'Melaghlin's country on the West side between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with Dillon's country.”

<sup>w</sup> *Conmaicne-Dunmore*, more anciently called Conmaicne Cinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which then belonged to the Berminghams.

δέναν δοιβ αιρ, γ Sé αγ τεαχτ α conmaicne cúile) γ é pén omteacht  
daimdeóin alor α láime iappin ó na earccapaid, γ é beó loitide. Anoriar  
mac cionaoié do marbað doibrim ar haitle, iar na fágðail do toirpdeal-  
bað aca i ngeall pe na poğa puargailte opagháil ar an tan po feallpao  
pαιr pén poime.

δαρρουδ ingean uí Ruairc bñ domnaill mec tigfináin do écc.

Seaan mac conmapa artaupeach [ápotaupeach] cloinne cuiléin γ ταδγ  
ócc ó dupnin do écc.

Saðb ingñ cathail uí concobair bñ plaitbñtaiγ uí Ruairc [do ecc].

Rağnall mac corbmaic meğ Rağnall do marbað la mac Meğ naicéó i  
pell.

Maoleacloinn Connaçtach ó néill do écc.

Μαγιρτιρ Νιocol Μαγ τεcheadain oipficel cluana do écc.

δpian óğ mac bpiain uí duðda do marbað la baipédachaið.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1374.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τpí céo, Seachtmócchat α cñchar.

Senicin Sabaoir do marbað la μαγ aongypa.

Domnall ócc ó doçoptaiγ (.i. mac Seain) do écc.

Cucoicpice ócc μαγ eoçaccáin taupeac cenél piachach do marbað i  
bpell ar noul dó lé heppucc na mibe go hát luain, γ an Sionnac mac mñáin  
(do muinrip uilliam dalaçún) da marbað daon ðuile pleiγi, γ é pñn do çar-  
pαιγ o apoile iar pin γ boill ðeacca do denam da corp α cçionað α mίgnoma.

\* *Conmaicne-Cúile*, now the barony of Kil-  
maine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

† *Severely wounded*.—This entry is given very  
differently in the Dublin copy of the Annals of  
Ulster, in which it is entered under the year  
1368. This authority states that Turlough Roe  
was accompanied by twelve horsemen, and  
makes no allusion whatever to any treachery on  
the part of the Mac Feoraises. This passage is  
very badly given by the Four Masters, who ap-  
pear to have patched it up from various annals.

It should stand thus, according to all the laws  
of historical narration :

“ Turlough Roe O’Conor, as he was on his  
way home from Conmaicne Cuile, was unfairly  
assaulted in the territory of Conmaicne-Dun-  
more, through which he had to pass, by Mac-  
an-Pharson Bermingham ; but Turlough was  
determined to fight his way, and coming to per-  
sonal combat with Mac-an-Pharson, he slew him  
with one powerful stroke of his sword, and  
then escaped from his assailants by the strength

from Conmaicne Cuile<sup>x</sup>), and afterwards made his escape, in despite of his enemies, by the strength of arm, but severely wounded'. Andreas Mac Kenny was afterwards put to death by them [the Berminghams], he having been left with them by Turlough,—when they had acted treacherously towards him,—as a hostage, in whose ransom they might demand what they pleased.

Barrduv, daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Tiernan, died.

John Mac Namara, Head Chieftain of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], and Teige O'Duinnin, died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal O'Connor, and wife of Flaherty O'Rourke, [died].

Randal, son of Cormac Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mac Naisci.

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

Master Nichol Mac Techedain, Official of Cluain [in the county of Leitrim], died.

Brian Oge<sup>z</sup>, son of Brian O'Dowda, was slain by the Barretts.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1374.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-four.*

Senicin [Jenkin] Savadge<sup>a</sup> was slain by Magennis.

Donnell Oge, son of John O'Doherty, died.

Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain after he had gone to Athlone with the Bishop of Meath: it was the Sinnach Mac Mearain<sup>b</sup> (one of William Dalton's people) that killed him, with one thrust of a lance; and he [Mac Mearain] himself was afterwards torn asunder, and his body was cut into small pieces, for this crime.

of his arm and the fleetness of his steed.—On this occasion he left behind Andreas Mac Kenny, one of his followers, whom the Berminghams had captured, and whom they were resolved to detain as a hostage until Turlough should ransom him at a dear price. Afterwards, however, when Turlough refused to pay the price demanded as his ransom, they put this Andreas to death."

<sup>z</sup> *Brian Oge*.—He was the eighth son of Sen Brian O'Dowda.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 119, note<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Senicin Savadge*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that "the literati were left *orphans* by his death." Savadge was seated in the territory of Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *The Sinnagh Mac Mearain*, i. e. the Fox Mac

Teabóid, a búrc oighe meic uilliam do marbaid duib maine.

Matom la Niall ó néill for gallaib, dar marbaid an Ríoirie roirpeach, bocra na cairrige, an Sándalac, an buccaic, 7 uilliam baile dalat ceann anbhéle epionn, 7 iliomad nac náiriméir.

Taoc mac Ruaidrí mic cátail ruaid uí concobair, d'ghaibor uí concobair do écc.

Maoileacloinn mac diarmata uí feargail do dul ar coccad ar an angale go muintir maoilmorba do cup 7 naghaid gall. Tacor trién amnup do cup eatorra 7 goill iar rin dár marbaid rom 7 Socharthe oile.

Taoc ócc mag raghnall do lot dorcor do roigib go nerbail de, acht ní bfear a deimh cia do telcc an turcor. Muintir birn dá cup for cloinn muiréirteig, 7 clann muiréirteig dá cup opparom mar an ccéona, uair ar fcorra baio iorgal an tan rin. Coccadh dergi tremidride edir eolarcaib 7 muintir birn.

Corbmac mac tomaltair uí fergail do marbaid.

Feargal mac plaitéirteig uí Ruairc do marbaid do pilib.

Tigfinán mac briann meg tigeapnán do écc.

Maoileacloinn Ruad ó duibglnan raoi 7 ríneup, 7 Machgamain an chind mac domnall mic Muiréarraig uí Ruairc do coméurim pé apoile.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1375.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéu, pécemogac, acúig.

Donnchadh caomanaic mac murchada rig laigib do marbaid la gallaib 7 b'ell iar taaboirte oíoclairrige dó go menic poime rin oppa.

Merain. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "τρε. Mag Eóacagan do marbaid do.—MS. L."

<sup>c</sup> *Theobald Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L., that his father's name was Edmund.

<sup>d</sup> *Bogsa na-Cairrige*.—Bocksa of Carrickfergus. The Anglo-Irish annalists have preserved no account of this battle.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile Dalat*, now unknown, unless it be Ballynadolly, in the barony of Upper Massarene,

in the county of Antrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 63.

<sup>f</sup> *Head of the inhospitality of Ireland*, i. e. the most notorious man for inhospitality then in Ireland. At this period anbhéle, or inhospitality, was a great opprobrium.

<sup>g</sup> *Cast of a javelin*, i. e. *jactu sagitte*.

<sup>h</sup> *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, on the west side of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.



Theobald Burke<sup>c</sup>, heir of Mac William, was slain by the people of Hy-Many.

A battle was gained by Niall O'Neill over the English, in which Roche, the knight, Bogsá na-Cairrge<sup>d</sup>, Sandal, Burke, and William of Baile Dalat<sup>e</sup>, the head of the inhospitality of Ireland<sup>f</sup>, with many others not enumerated, were slain.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, King of Connaught, worthy heir to the title of The O'Connor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Farrell, went from Annaly to Muintir-Maelmora, to wage war with the English. A fierce and sharp conflict afterwards took place between them [the Irish] and the English, in which he [O'Farrell] and many others were slain.

Teige Oge Mac Rannall was wounded by a cast of a javelin<sup>g</sup>, and died of the wound; but who it was that made the shot was not to a certainty known. The Muintir-Birn<sup>h</sup> charged the Clann-Murtough<sup>i</sup> with it; and the Clann-Murtough, in turn, charged the Muintir-Birn; for these were the parties between whom the conflict was at the time. In consequence of this [death], a war broke out between the Muintir-Eolais<sup>k</sup> and the Muintir-Birn.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh O'Farrell, was slain.

Farrell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, was slain by Philip [O'Rourke].

Tiernan, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, died.

Melaghlin Roe O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and Mahon An Chinn [of the head], the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Rourke, fell by each other.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1375.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-five.*

Donough Kavanagh Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain<sup>l</sup> by the English, among whom he had often before spread desolation<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the race of Murtough Muimhneach, who was the brother of Roderic O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Irish race.

<sup>k</sup> *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls, on the east side of the Shannon, in the county of

Leitrim.

<sup>l</sup> *Treacherously slain*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "per Bulentam de Catherloch.—*O'Mulconry*."

<sup>m</sup> *Desolation*.—The literal translation is: "after he had often before brought extermi-

Mathgamain mac mághnara uí concobair do écc iar mbuaib nínig, ⁊ neangnamha.

Cairlén Rora comáin do taboirt dō Ruaidhri ó concobair, ⁊ baile an tobair do taboirt do toirnealbac ruad ar imaille pe comadhaid oile.

Mac artain uirrí cenel faghartaig do marbad i bpeil da bratair fén mac gille tépnoind mec artain.

Maíom mór do taboirt lá Niall ó néll for gallaid dúin da léglar, dú i toirchoir Sir remur baile atha thid (no alahid) fsi ionaid Rígh Saxan, burcad camlinne, ⁊ iliomad nac náirimtear.

Cúlad maz matgamna tánoiri oirgiall décc do cuirinn.

Art mac mecc uirí aon bá lán deneach ⁊ dfele do écc.

Diarmuid maz raghaill do dul dionnraigib for corbmac ua mbirn, ⁊ donnchaib mac concobair an coráin do marbad don toirc rin, imaille pe hiliomad do daoind oile imaille rin, ⁊ ébala mora do denam doib [*recte* do].

Maoileaclonn ua domnallan ollam ril muiréadag go rairidac le dán, ⁊ aró raosí Erionn beór ir in ealadain céda, décc drielún.

Cairbre, ⁊ eoḡan, dá mac Mécc tigeapnáin do taboirt ionnraigte for gallaid go líon a ttioidil. Fsi da muintir fén do dénam pelle oppa, ⁊ dá cpec le gallaid ar ionmair. Zoill do éruimughad ina ttiuceal iar na mbraih doib; clann mécc tigeapnáin, ⁊ cuiccsí ar píct do maib a muintire do díceannad ar én látoir annrin do gallaid.

Seappraib mac giollananaom uí fsiḡoil dḡadbor tighina na hanḡoile ar enead, ar chruet, ar éaonbéraib, do écc iar mbuaib nongta ⁊ naithrige.

Sir emann albanac mac uilliam búrc do écc iar mbuaib naithrige. Tomár a mac do gabáil tigeapnair tar a ér.

nation upon them," which nearly amounts to a contradiction.

<sup>n</sup> *Mahon, the son of Manus.*—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i. mac mághnara mic aoda breirniḡ.—MS. L. 1375." [i. e. son of Manus, son of Hugh Breifneach].

<sup>o</sup> *Roscommon and Ballintober.*—Extensive ruins of these castles still remain.

<sup>p</sup> *Kinel-Faghartaigh*, now the barony of Kinelarty, in the county of Down, where the Mac Artans are still numerous.

<sup>q</sup> *A great victory was gained.*—Literally, "a great defeat was given." This defeat of the English is not noticed by any of our modern historians.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 131, and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 111.

<sup>r</sup> *Baile-atha-thid*, now Malahide, in the county of Dublin, the seat of the Talbot family. It is highly probable that Sir James is here a mistake for Sir Thomas, which was really the name of the head of the Talbot family in this year.

<sup>s</sup> *Camline.*—The only place of this name

Mahon, the son of Manus<sup>a</sup> O'Connor, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and prowess.

The castle of Roscommon was given to Rory O'Connor; and Ballintober<sup>o</sup> was given to Turlough Roe, in lieu of it, together with other considerations.

Mac Artan, Chieftain of Kinel-Faghartaigh<sup>p</sup>, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, the son of Gilla-Ternoinn Mac Artan.

A great victory was gained<sup>a</sup> by Niall O'Neill over the English of Downpatrick, where Sir James, of Baile-atha-thid<sup>r</sup> (or Alahid), the King of England's Deputy, Burke, of Camline<sup>s</sup>, and many others not enumerated, were slain in the conflict.

Cu-uladh Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, died in consequence of venesection.

Art, the son of Maguire, a man full of hospitality and munificence, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall made an excursion against Cormac O'Beirne, on which occasion Donogh, son of Conor an-Chopain<sup>t</sup>, was slain on this occasion, with many other persons; and he seized upon great spoils.

Melaghlín O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in particular in poetry, and the most learned man in all Ireland in the same art, died of *Fiolun*<sup>u</sup>.

Carbry and Owen, two sons of Mac Tiernan, marched against the English with all their forces; [but] one of their own people acted treacherously towards them, and betrayed them to the English for a bribe. The English surrounded them, after they had been betrayed to them, and beheaded on the spot the sons of Mac Tiernan, and twenty-five of the chiefs of their people.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-Naev O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly for hospitality and prowess, personal shape, and polite manners, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Sir Edmond Albanagh<sup>w</sup> Mac William Burke died, after the victory of Penance: Thomas, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

known to the Editor is Camlin, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim; but he is not aware that this was ever a seat of any branch of the Burkes. There is a river of the name in the county of Longford.

<sup>t</sup> *Conor an-Chopain*, i. e. Conor of the Cup.

<sup>u</sup> *Fiolun*.—This word is still in use in the county of Kilkenny to denote a kind of scurvy

which causes a swelling of the legs. In the western counties of Munster, it is used to denote the king's evil.

<sup>w</sup> *Sir Edmond Albanagh*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this entry is given as follows:

"Mac William Burke died after having received the sacraments of Extream Unction and

Orccor mac Airt meḡ uíðir do marbað do cloinn donnchað méḡ uíðir.  
 Donnchað mac tairḡ mic concobaír an éopáin do marbað la muinṭir bṛn.  
 Tomár mac feopair tigeapna átha na Ríḡ, ḡ Seann mac loclainn cḡm  
 a pīne pēn déḡ.

Cathal óḡ mac cataíl oḡ mic cataíl móir mic doṁnaill uí concobaír do  
 marbað la cloinn Riocairḡ, ḡ lochlainn mac donnchað uí dubda do ḡabail  
 don cup pīn.

ḡrian ó bṛiain tigeapna tuasḡmumán do indarbað la toirpḡdealbað mac  
 Muirceartairḡ uí bṛiain, ḡ le cloinn Riocairḡ.

Coccað eirḡ Ruairḡ uí concobaír Rí connacht, ḡ Maolreacloinn ó ceal-  
 lairḡ tigeapna ua Maine ḡur po ḡab ua concobaír nṣit for uíð Maine.

Cathal mac Maḡnupa meic diarmada déḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1376.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, τρι céð, Sechtmóchat, a sé.

Taðcc ó Ruairc tḡḡṣina bṛeḡne, aon lán deneac ḡ ḡpéle, dallac, ḡ doir-  
 veacur, beṭir na mbṛeḡneac, ḡ leóman letche cuinn décc. Tḡḡṣinán a mac  
 do ḡabail tḡḡṣinair bṛṣḡne na deóidh.

Acodh ó tuasóil, tḡḡṣina ua máil do marbað do ḡallaibh.

Dalbach mac maoleacloinn uí ḡroin, ceann enḡ ḡ eangnaíma lairḡion do  
 ḡuin da pṛop pṛin, ḡ a écc po céðóir.

Acodh mac Seacain uí pṣḡḡoil do écc, ḡ bá tiopra ḡo tṛobṛúctac a pṣele ḡ  
 a pṣairṛḡe do cliairóib ḡpionn ḡo coitḡionn ó aoir a macḡhaḡta ḡo pīn.

Penance, after whose death his son Thomas succeeded him." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that he died of pólún.

\* *Mac Loughlin*.—He was chief of the Mac Loughlins of Inishowen, who were originally a most powerful family of the northern Hy-Níall, but had been at this period reduced to great obscurity by the O'Neills and O'Donnells.

† O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11 :

"Tadæus filius Roderici fil. Cu Ulidij fil. Briani Magni Mac Mahon obiit.—MS. L."

"Mathgamanius filius Murcherti fil. Tigernani O'Roirk, obiit.—MS. L."

"Cathaldus filius Nielli Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Templum de Kill an iomaire collapsum a Magistro Thoma mac an Oḡlaoré instauratur.—*Mac Fírb.* (MS. L. 1376)."

‡ *Hy-Mail*, now the Glen of Imail, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, in the county of



Oscar, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Conor an-Chopain, was slain by the Muintir-Birn [the O'Beirnes].

Thomas Mac Feorais [Birmingham], Lord of Athenry, and John Mac Loughlin<sup>x</sup>, Chief of his own tribe, died.

Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Rickard. Loughlin, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Brian O'Brian, Lord of Thomond, was banished by Turlough, son of Murtough O'Brien, and by the Clann-Rickard.

A war broke out between Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, in which O'Connor subdued the Hy-Many.

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Dermot, died<sup>y</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1376.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-six.*

Teige O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, a man full of hospitality and munificence, a man of fame and renown, the Bear of Breifny, and Lion of Leth-Chuinn, died. Tiernan, his son, assumed the lordship of Breifny after him.

Hugh O'Toole, Lord of Hy-Mail<sup>z</sup>, was slain by the English.

Dalvagh<sup>a</sup>, son of Melaghlin O'Byrne, the most eminent man in Leinster for hospitality and prowess, was wounded by his own spur, and died immediately afterwards.

Hugh, son of John O'Farrell, died. Like unto a fountain had his generosity and bounty flowed on the literati of Ireland universally, from his youth to that time [i. e. the time of his death].

<sup>x</sup> Wicklow. This is the first notice of O'Toole in these Annals as chief of Imaal. Previously to the English invasion O'Toole had been lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which comprised about the southern half of the present county of Kildare.— See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1180, p. 51–55, where the exact extent of this territory is proved.

<sup>a</sup> *Dalvagh*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“Dalvagh mac Melaghlyn O'Broyn, a prince his son [i. e. a prince's son] and a good man, was hurt by his own spur, and thereof died.”

béinn inġean domnaill uí duinn, bean uí diomaraig do écc.

Roibearo ua pŕigail do écc iar mbuaib naithrige.

Cuairne ua concobair pailgi, dŕgabbor tiġearna uib pailge do écc.

Concobair ua bechán rai Shŕnachadha, Ceallać mac cŕuitín ollam tuadmunan lé rŕnchar, Eóin ua Ruanađa ollam mécc aongura lé dán, Maoileacloinn ó maolmŕha ollam uí Caťam, Donnchać mac pŕbŕig dŕg-rŕncaib, 7 Ruarcán ó haohmaill ollam uí anluain 1 noán do écc. Pŕi tiġe aoiŕheać coitćionn ġan diultać pé naon an Ruarcan po.

Cumoiġi ó caťain tiġearna oiŕeachta uí caťain do ġabail do ġallaib 1 bŕur cŕile Raťain, 7 a ćur dóib ġo Carraićc Pearġura 1 nġemlib.

Coimćionol ġall miĊe, ulać, 7 laiġŕn dochum na hanġoile. Cŕeacha pill do denam dóib iŕ in tíŕ. Ua pŕiġoil ġo líon a ćionóil dia ŕaiġiđŕiom iarpŕin ŕoleiť, eđiŕ ġallaib ulać 7 laiġean ġcā. ġur loiŕc a mbŕuiġh 7 a mbailte, ġur cŕeac a cŕiĆa, 7 a iompŭđ aŕ a haitle ġo nġdalaib aibli ŕo ġuaioh 7 coŕccur.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1377.

Aoir Cŕioŕt, miĊe, ŕŕi ćeć, Seachŕmoghac, aSeacht.

An ŕeppucc ó ceallaiġ .i. earbacc Cluana pŕiŕa bŕġenainn, Seacān ó Rođacān comorba caillín Sai coitćionn, 7 an Deccānac mór maġ muiŕ-ġiŕa do écc. Iŕin Róim écc an Deccānaiġŕi.

Maniŕŕiŕ Earra Ruaić do loiŕcać.

Uateŕ mac Sŕi dauiť búŕc, Domnall mac pŕiġail miĊ An manaiġ uí ġallćobair, Seappŕaić ó plannaccān ŕaoiŕeac ćloinne caťail, Donnchadha mac uilliam áloinn uí ćŕbail tiġearna Ele, Diaŕmaio bacac mac bŕanāin

<sup>b</sup> *Béinn*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“Bevyn, the daughter of Donnell O'Doyn, and wife of O'Dempsy, died.”

Here he anglicises *béinn* as if the second *b* were aspirated.

<sup>c</sup> *Cooley*.—This name is now generally anglicised Quintin. It is still very common among

the family of the O'Kanes in the county of Londonderry.—See note under 1385.

<sup>d</sup> *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. the tribe or people of O'Kane. This place was also applied to O'Kane's territory, which, at this period, comprised the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>e</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Donnchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac

Bebinn<sup>b</sup>, daughter of Donnell O'Dunne, and wife of O'Dempsy, died.

Robert O'Ferrall died, after penance.

Cuaifne O'Conor Faly, worthy heir to the lordship of Offaly, died.

Conor O'Beaghan, a learned Historian; Kellach Mac Curtin, chief Historian of Thomond; John O'Rooney, chief Poet to Magennis; Melaghlin O'Mulvany, Ollav to O'Kane; Donough Mac Firbis, a good Historian; and Ruarcán O'Hamill, chief Poet to O'Hanlon, died. This Ruarcán had kept a house of general hospitality, and had never refused [to receive] any one.

Cooley<sup>c</sup> O'Kane, Lord of Oriacht-Ui-Chathain<sup>d</sup>, was taken prisoner by the English in the port of Coleraine, and sent by them to Carrickfergus in fetters.

A general muster of the English of Meath, Ulster, and Leinster, proceeded into Annaly, and treacherous depredations were committed by them in the territory. O'Farrell, with all his forces, afterwards invaded, by turns, the English of Ulster, Leinster, &c., so that he burned their farm-houses and towns, and plundered their territories, and returned home in victory and triumph, and [loaded] with immense spoils<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-seven.*

O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan; John O'Rodaghan<sup>f</sup>, Coarb of St. Caillin, a general scholar<sup>g</sup>; and Mac Morrissey, the Great Dean, died. It was at Rome that this dean died.

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

Walter, son of Sir David Burke; Donnell, son of Farrell, son of the Manach<sup>h</sup> O'Gallagher; Geoffrey O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail; Donough, son of

Firbisý Tírfiachraíe et Tíramalgadíe Historiographus, et peritus poeta aperto hospitio, et scholá liberá 60 annos aperta insignis in Christo quievit."—*Mac Firb.* See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 408.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Rodaghan*, i. e. the coarb of St. Caillin. To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "ἰ πρῖοδ-νάκ Μοργε πεν," at Fenagh of Moy-Rein, in the county Leitrim. This name was written

O'Roocúge, and anglicised Roddy, by the last distinguished man of the family, Thadæus Roddy of Crossfield, near Fenagh, who flourished about the year 1688.

<sup>g</sup> *A general scholar*, ῥαοὶ κοινέσθην.—It may also mean a man of general accomplishments befitting a ῥαοὶ, or gentleman.

<sup>h</sup> *Son of the Manach*.—Mic an mnanáig, i. e. son of the monk.

ταοιρεαδ̃ copcachlañ, Pacht̃na mac daunt̃h uí mórb̃a, 7 ὅριαν ὁ πλαϊτ̃β̃ρι-  
ταιḡ do écc̃.

Sluaig̃eas̃ la Riocair̃ a búrc̃ i cloim̃ cuiléin 7 Cuilenaiḡ do tionol im  
Mac conmapa .i. mac m̃ḡene uí dálaig̃. Ionnp̃raig̃id̃ do taboirt̃ dób̃ ar  
cloim̃ Riocair̃ do sup̃ cuip̃riod̃ maíom̃ oppa, dár̃ map̃bas̃ Teabóid̃ mac uillicc̃  
ceanñ na c̃eḡh̃p̃ne, ep̃i meic̃ ὁ neoiñ, 7 mórañ do maith̃ib̃ cloim̃ne Riocair̃  
ap̃céana.

Ruair̃p̃i ὁ concobair̃ do tabart̃ math̃ma i Roscomm̃ain for̃ Mac uilliam  
búrc̃ 7 for̃ maoleac̃loim̃ ὁ ceallaiḡ t̃ig̃ear̃na ὁ maine, d̃i map̃ map̃bas̃  
Rip̃r̃p̃i a búrc̃ .i. deap̃braḡair̃ meic̃ uilliam, domnall̃ mac Cat̃ail̃ óicc̃ uí  
concobair̃, Taḡs̃ ὅḡ mac taiḡs̃ uí c̃eallaiḡ, ua mainoiñ .i. ταοιρεαδ̃ rodam̃,  
mac dub̃gaill̃, gallocolaiḡ, 7 iom̃as̃ oile naḡ náip̃m̃ẽĩop̃.

Capléñ leapa air̃ do abla do dénam̃ la Seas̃an ὁ p̃p̃r̃ḡail̃ t̃ig̃ear̃na na  
hAnḡoile.

Coccaḡ ed̃ip̃ mac diarm̃ata 7 Ruair̃p̃i ὁ Concobair̃, ḡo ttaiñcc̃ deḡíde  
mag̃h̃ luip̃s̃ do milleas̃ 7 do lop̃ccas̃ ed̃ip̃ ḡop̃taiḡ 7 for̃ḡneam̃a. Sochaiḡe  
do map̃bas̃ eatop̃p̃a leat̃ for̃ leiḡ. Síḡ do dénam̃ dób̃ p̃ó deóid̃, 7 com̃h̃ta

<sup>i</sup> *William Alainn*, i. e. *Gulielmus formosus*,  
William the comely.

<sup>j</sup> *Dermot Bacagh*, i. e. Dermot the Lame.  
O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Dermot  
Bacach died at Rome.

<sup>k</sup> *The three sons of O'Heyne*.—This passage is  
better given in the Annals of Ulster, in which  
it is stated that the Clann-Richard had been  
two days and two nights encamped in the terri-  
tory of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], before  
Hugh Mac Namara, the son of O'Daly's daugh-  
ter, assembled his forces to attack them. The  
passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of  
the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. Mac Nemara and they of the  
contrey of Klan Kullen, gave a great overthrow  
to those of Clanrickard, where Theobald mac  
Ulick, head of the great Kearne, O'Heyne's  
three sons, and many of the chiefest of Clan-  
rickard, were killed."

<sup>l</sup> *O'Mainnin*.—In the Dublin copy of the  
Annals of Ulster he is called O'Mainnin Mor.  
O'Mainnin, now Mannion, resided first at  
Clogher, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county  
of Galway, and afterwards at Menlagh O'Main-  
nin, in the same barony, where he had a castle  
of considerable strength; and his territory ori-  
ginally comprised the greater portion of the  
barony of Tiaquin.—See *Tribes and Customs of  
Hy-Many*, p. 159–165.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Dowell Galloglagh*.—In the Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that  
Mac Dowell and Mac Neill Cam were slain in  
this engagement. The passage is given in Ma-  
geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-  
macnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. The field of Rosecommon was  
fought between Rowrie O'Connor and [Mac]  
William Burke and Melaughlyn O'Kelly, prince  
of Imaine, where Richard Burke, Donnell mac

William Alainn<sup>i</sup>; O'Carroll, Lord of Ely; Dermot Bacagh<sup>i</sup> Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann; Faghtna, son of David O'More; and Brian O'Flaherty, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke into Clann-Cuilein. The Clann-Cuilein assembled around Mac Namara (i. e. the son of O'Daly's daughter), gave battle to the Clann-Richard, and defeated them. Theobald, son of Ulick, head of the kerns, the three sons of O'Heyne<sup>k</sup>, and many others of the chiefs of Clann-Rickard, were slain.

Rory O'Connor defeated Mac William Burke, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Roscommon, where Richard Burke, the brother of Mac William, Donnell, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Kelly, O'Mainnin<sup>i</sup>, Chief of Sodan, Mac Dowell Galloglagh<sup>m</sup>, and many other persons not enumerated, were slain.

The castle of Lis-ard-abhla<sup>n</sup> was erected by John O'Ferrall, Lord of Annaly.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Connor, in consequence of which all Moylurg was spoiled and burned, as well its fields of corn as its buildings. Numbers were killed on both sides. A peace was at last concluded between them; and Mac Dermot received considerations<sup>o</sup> from

Cahall, Oge O'Connor, Teig Oge mac Teig O'Kelly, O'Mannyn, Mac Donnell Galloglasse, and the son of Neale Kam" [*recte* Mac Neale Kam], "with many others, were slain."

O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11:

"In hac clade præter hic citatos post Mac Dubhgaill numeratur cæsi (MS. L. *capiti O'Mulconry*). Somarlius O<sup>g</sup> Mac Dubhgaill, Hobertus Mac Philbin, Theobaldus filius Henrici Mac Philbin, Brianus O'Kelly, Niellus filius Nielli Cam, Imarus filius Murchadi (Murcherti, MS. L.) O'Farrell et alii multi."

<sup>n</sup> *Lis-ard-abhla*, i. e. the fort of the height, or hill of the apple trees. Mageoghegan anglicises this name Lisardawla, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus:

"A. D. 1377. The castle of Lisardawla, in the Analie, was built by John O'Ferrall this year."

The name is now anglicised Lissardowlin;

but in an inquisition taken at Longford, on the 13th of September, 1634, it is more correctly anglicised Lisardawla. It is a townland in the parish of Templemichael, in the county of Longford, and about three miles to the east of the town of Longford. The road leading from Longford to Edgeworthstown passes through it. Near its centre there is a curious moat and rampart, from which, no doubt, it derived its name.

<sup>o</sup> *Considerations*, *comtha*.—The word *comtha* denotes rewards, recompenses, considerations, and sometimes bribes. The whole of this passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1377. There grew great dissention and discord between Rowrie O'Connor and Mac Dermott, so as all the territory of Moylurg was altogether wasted, spoyled, preyed, and

opaíail do mac diarmata do cionn na ríodha do déanam, 7 i nionad a díog-bála ó Ruairí ó concobair.

Mathgamain mac Seain meic conmapa do écc.

An dana Ríofsó do gabail ríogaichte Saxon .21. lún.

Tharraí do mac Andaró uí Raíallai do marbá do cloinn an chaoic uí Raíallai.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1378.

Aoir Crioist, míle, trí cead, Seachmóga, a hocht.

Cairbre ua feargoil Eppucc Ardacharó, ealcing congála an crábaí, Glán oileanna na heccno, Soitech déreice 7 daonnaíta epide, a écc ipin Róim iar mbreic buada do deaman 7 domán.

Mór ingean uí feargail bín Mécc raínaill .i. Diarmaid, do écc, 7 a haonacul i ccluan conmaicne go honórac.

Uater mac uilliam búic do marbá do muinirí máille.

Feargal maz raínaill do marbá do conn mac muirscritai meí raínaill.

Giollacrioist ua Ruairc mac tigeanna breifne do éc.

Toirpealbac mac Suibne ardcónubal Connaí, Tavec mac loclainn meí Conmapa taoipeac cloinne cuilén do marbá do mac ingine uí dálaí.

Domnall mág brádaí taoipeac cúile brighdín, 7 teallaí ccsríbaill, Saol coitíonn, Seaan ó rialáin deífrí dána, 7 dubcoblaí ingín Mecc raínaill bín uí Maolmíadhaí do écc.

Ionroigí do tabairt do maz raínaill (gona bráitrib 7 gona oipeach-

brought to utter ruine, the inhabitants killed, their houses and buildings burnt and consumed to ashes, their corne destroyed, and their cattle prey'd. At last they came to a composition of peace; Rowrie gave full satisfaction of his losses and damages sustained to Mac Dermott for condescending to that agreement before it was concluded."

<sup>p</sup> *Richard II.*—He was the only son of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward III., and succeeded to the throne on the 21st of June, on the death of his grandfather, and was

crowned at Westminster on the 16th of July following, he being then but eleven years old.

<sup>q</sup> *Clann-an-Chaoich*, i. e. *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys, the head of whom was styled Mac Kee, gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan, where they were seated.

<sup>r</sup> O'Flaherty adds one obituary to this year, namely:

"Finola filia Tadai Mac Donogh, uxor Tordelvachi óg O'Conor, defuncta est.—*O'Mulconry.*"

Rory O'Connor for acceding to the peace, and as compensation for the injuries he had suffered.

Mahon, the son of John Macnamara, died.

Richard II.<sup>p</sup> became King of England on the 21st of June.

Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-an-Chaoich<sup>q</sup> O'Reilly<sup>r</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1378.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-eight.*

Carbry O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh, a bond for the preservation of piety, the fostering knee<sup>s</sup> of wisdom, a vessel of divine love and of humanity, died at Rome, having overcome the world and the Devil.

More, the daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Rannall (Dermot), died, and was interred with honour in Cluain-Conmaicne<sup>t</sup>.

Walter Mac William Burke was slain by the O'Malleys.

Farrell Mac Rannall was slain by Con, son of Murtough Mac Rannall.

Gilchreest O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Turlough Mac Sweeny, High Constable<sup>u</sup> of Connaught, [died].

Teige, the son of Loughlin Mac Namara, was slain by the son of the daughter of O'Daly<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin<sup>x</sup>, and of Teallach Cearbhaill, a general scholar; John O'Fialan, a good poet; and Duvcovla, the daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Mulvey, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Rannall, with his kinsmen and people, by

<sup>s</sup> *Fostering knee*.—This is a homely figure, taken from the fact of children being nursed on the knee.

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Sepultus in templo S. Petri.—*O'Mulc. et MS. L.*"

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain-Conmaicne*, now Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>m</sup> under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *High constable*.—*Ἀποconstabla* is always

used in these annals to signify the chief captain of gallowglasses. Mageoghegan translates this passage thus:

"Terlagh Mac Swyne, head and chief of all the Gallowglasses of Connaught, died."

<sup>w</sup> *The son of the daughter of O'Daly*.—His name was Hugh Mac Namara. He defeated the Burkes of Clanrickard in 1377.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under that year.

<sup>x</sup> *Cuil-Brighdin and Teallach-Carroll*.—These

ταῖς, do dá cloinn aodha, 7 d'fígal ó Ruairc) ar catál ruad mág raḡnaill. Catál do tional a commbraítepeac, 7 a clínnadh (im diarmait mac diarmata) go hén ionad ar a ccionnrom. Maðm do tabairt doib for macc raḡnaill. Fígal mág raḡnaill deighear rona ráibhir, 7 Mac Sínlaoid, Mac Giolla duib, 7 Soáide nac náimítear do marbad don impeapccain rin.

Giollacriort ó rḡngín ollam cenél cconail 1 ríncup do écc do fiolún.

ḡmian mág uídir .i. adbar tigeapna fímanach, do marbad la cloinn Airt mēg uídir.

Fígal ua maosmíadaiḡ taoipeac muintipe cḡballain déḡ.

Tadḡ mac afohagám ollam breitḡmian iochtar connact raoí gan muprain gan oirbḡnariḡ, 7 fí rthige naoidead coitḡhno da ḡac aen do éḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1379.

Αοιρ Cριорт, mile, τρί chéd, Seachtmóccat, anaói.

Eaprcob na míde, .i. an faltach do écc 1 Saxaib.

Sémur ó conḡalaiḡ ppióir daiminri, Plaitḡbḡrtach ó monḡain Aipchin-deac Ruir aipḡir décc.

Pilib mac mocoil, .i. an dalatúnach tḡḡpna iartḡair míde décc.

Fíbirirḡ mac fíbirirḡ raoi ríḡhaða décc.

Dauid ua duinn taoipeach ua Riagáin do marbad la mac ceapbaill uí duinn.

Riocarḡ mac cathmáoil do marbad la pilib mág uídir, tigeapna fear manac, 7 la domnall ua néill.

Maðm na dpece do thabairt dua déill, .i. do miall mór ar pilib mág

districts are comprised in the barony of Upper Loughtee, in the county of Cavan. Mac Brady's chief seat was at Stradone in this barony.

<sup>1</sup> *Sons-in-law*, a clínnadh.—Literally, his relatives or connexions by marriage.

<sup>2</sup> *Fiolun*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a living word.

<sup>3</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*.—This tribe was seated near the Shannon, in the barony and county of

Leitrim. They are of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, being descended from Eolus, the twenty-fifth in descent from Conmac, the progenitor of all the Conmaicne.

<sup>4</sup> *Faltach*, i. e. Wall. This is the name by which one of the family of Wall would be called in Irish at the present day. The Bishop, here called Faltach, is called by Ware, Stephen de Valle, or Wale. He died at Oxford, on the 10th



the two Clann-Hughs, and by Farrell O'Rourke, against Cathal Roe Mac Rannall. Cathal assembled at one place his kinsmen and sons-in-law<sup>y</sup>, together with Dermot Mac Dermot, to meet them. They defeated Mac Rannall and Farrell Mac Rannall, a good, rich, and affluent man. Mac Shanly, Mac Gilduff, and many others not enumerated, were killed in that engagement.

Gilchreest O'Sgingin, Ollav of Kinel-Connell in History, died of *fiolun*<sup>z</sup>.

Brian Maguire (heir to the lordship of Fermanagh), was slain by Art Maguire.

Farrell O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan<sup>a</sup>, died.

Teige Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Lower Connaught, a sage without contention or reproach, who kept a house of general hospitality for all comers, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1379.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-nine.*

The Bishop of Meath, i. e. Faltach<sup>b</sup>, died in England.

James O'Conolly, Prior of Devenish, and Flaherty O'Mongan, Erenagh of Rossory [in Fermanagh], died.

Philip, son of Nichol, i. e. the Dalton, Lord of Westmeath<sup>c</sup>, died.

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunne<sup>d</sup>, Chief of Hy-Regan, was slain by the son of Carroll O'Dunne.

Richard Mac Cawell was slain by Philip Maguire and Donnell O'Neill.

The defeat of Dreach<sup>e</sup> was given by O'Neill (Niall More) to Philip Maguire,

of November, 1379.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 147, 508.

<sup>c</sup> *Lord of Westmeath*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, for none of the Daltons was ever Lord of Westmeath. The passage is more correctly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1379. Phillip mac Nicholl Dalton, Lord of the Baronie of Rathconrath in Westmeath, died."

<sup>d</sup> *David O'Dunne*.—Mageoghegan renders this

passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"David O'Doyn, chieftain of the contrey of Ireigan, was killed by the sonne of Karroll O'Doyn."

The territory of Hy-Regan, or Oregan, was exactly coextensive with the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County. It was a part of Offaly, not of Leix.

<sup>e</sup> *Dreach*, now Dragh, a townland in the parish of Kilnawley, or Kinawley, in the barony of

uíoip, dú i ttorchari tadhs mág uíoip, dá mac meic mañnura, toirpdealbác  
 mac donnchaída még uíoip, órian mac meic Raíe, 7 muiréiriac mac míol-  
 chon.

Mac an éaoích uí Raighillig do marbað la mac andaíð uí Rağailig.

Cúmara gñir, .i. Mac conmara do marbað la a bpaítríð fñn tpe féill.

Cúconnacht mac Pilib még uíoip aóbar tighina fñr manach ar eineac  
 7 ar uairle, do marbað la cloinn domnaill cloinne ceallagh.

Maolmorða óg mac Maolmorða ruaið uí concobair (.i. failge) do mar-  
 bað la gallaib.

Pionnguala mğñ uí cheallairg bñ meic uilliam búpc do écc.

Rirdeip uá dubagair décc aóbar ollamán ó Mame eiríde.

Uilliam mac an giolla caoic meic cñrbaill deaprcarigíteac gaoideal i  
 rñnm do écc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1380.

Αοίρ Cpioστ, mile, τpí chéδ, ochtmocchat.

An tabb mac diarmata ruaið, .i. abb na trionoide for loch cé, 7 Dom-  
 nall ua lñnán Prioip learra gobail do écc.

Seaan mac concobair mic aóha mic domnaill oicc tigharna tpe conaill,  
 7 na nimeal coompoğur di, 7 píoğdamna ulað uile, 7 a mac Maoileachlann  
 duð do marbað i mainirtir Earra Ruaið, la toirpdealbác mac néill uí dom-  
 naill, la cloinn cathail oicc uí concobair; 7 la muirtir ðuipnín ar ammar  
 aóche ma forlongpoğt fén.

ðpepñaiðm la mac uilliam búpc for mac uilliam uachtarac (Riocapo

Knockninny, in the south of the county of Fer-  
 managh.—See the Ordnance Map of that county,  
 sheet 38. This passage is given as follows in  
 Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of  
 Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1379. Henry O'Neale gave an over-  
 throw to those of Ffermanagh [at Dreach],  
 where Teig Magwyr with many of them were  
 killed, and Donnell mac Gormgall Mac Tigernan."

<sup>f</sup> *Magrath*.—This was Magrath of Termon-  
 Magrath, on the northern margin of Lough

Erne, near Pettigoe.

<sup>g</sup> *Mac-an-Chaoich*.—He was chief of that sept  
 of the O'Reillys, who were seated in the barony  
 of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan.—  
 See note <sup>d</sup> under the year 1377, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *Cumara Gearr*, i. e. Cumara the short. The  
 name Cumara signifies *dog of the sea*.

<sup>i</sup> *Kinsmen*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of  
 the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this is given as  
 follows :

"Cowmara Mac Nemara was wilfully killed

where Teige Maguire, the two sons of Mac Manus, Turlough, the son of Donough Maguire, Brian, the son of Magrath<sup>f</sup>, and Murtough Mac Milchon, were slain.

Mac-an-Chaoich<sup>g</sup> O'Reilly was slain by the son of Annadh O'Reilly.

Cunara Gearr<sup>h</sup> i. e. the Mac Namara, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen<sup>i</sup>.

Cuconnaught, the son of Philip Maguire, materies of a lord of Fermanagh for his hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly<sup>k</sup>.

Maelmora Oge, the son of Maelmora Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English.

Finola, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of William Burke, died.

Richard O'Dugan died. He was the intended Ollav of Hy-Many.

William, the son of Gilla-Caech Mac Carroll, the most eminent of the Irish in music, died<sup>l</sup>.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1380.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty.*

The Abbot Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough-Key, and Donnell O'Lennan, Prior of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell and the adjacent territories, and Roydamna of all Ulster, and his son, Melaghlin Duv, were slain at the monastery of Assaroe by Turlough, the son of Niall O'Donnell, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and Muintir Duirnin [the O'Durnins], in a nocturnal attack on his camp.

Mac William Burke defeated Mac William Uachtrach<sup>m</sup> (Richard Oge) at

by his own brothers."

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly*.—Clann-Kelly was a tribe seated in the present barony of Clannkelly, in the east of the county of Fermanagh. Their chief was called Mac Donnell Galloglagh, but he was of a different race from the Mac Donnells of Scotland.

<sup>l</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the two entries following in H. 2. 11:

"Filius Reymundi ab Anglis Midie dolo coesus.—*Mac Fieb*."

"Cuconnactus Maguir a Clann Donell Cloinne Ceallarg coesus.—*Ibid. et MS. L.*"

<sup>m</sup> *Mac William Uachtrach*.—This passage is

ός) hī mbaile atha leatpaim. Mac Siúrtáin deítepa tigeapna atha lēchan, 7 Seon deítepa do mārbaðh ann.

Ταός mac Muirceartaigh uí brian do mārbað la brian Spemac ua brian.

Ruaidri mac caitil mic aoda breipnicch uí concobair do téacht ap gpeir ap muintir Ruairc, 7 a mārbaðh la magnur ua Ruairc.

Μαϊδm mópaðbal do tħabairt la mág aŋgypa, Art, ap gallaib, 7 ap oipτεpaib. O hanluain tigeapna oipτεap, 7 rochaide móp do gallaib do mārbað don chup rin.

Αn μοιpτιμέpach do τέετ i nepinn immaile pe mop chumachtaib (.i. ina lypτιp). Uairle gaoideal do dul ma cħn mī pioğðamna epeann, .i. Niall ó néill, ó hanluain, ó pearğail, ó Rağallag, ó Maoilmuaib, Mag eocharain, an Siondach, 7 apoile paopclanna.

Art mág aongypa tigeapna ua neachðac ulað do gabail epé feill hī ttiğ an μοιpτιμεpaig. Gaoiðil epeann 7 mopan do gallaib pñn do gabail eccla poime iarpin pa beith apa iocht, ionnur ġup chuppte pompa ġan tataigē do ðenam air.

Art mac ġħiait Caomanaig do mārbað la gallaib.

Μαϊδm móp do tħabairt la hua ndomnaill toiprðealbac ap concobair óğ mac Seadin mic concobair mic afoha mic domnaill óig, ap ua ndochapraig, ap cloinn tpuibne du in po mārbað mopán dá maithib. Oiap deapbpaçhap meic Suibne do gabail ann, .i. Eoin 7 Mupchað. Eðala aibble do buain oioð deachais, ðapm, 7 ðeioðb.

better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1380. Mac William Burke, the Inferiour [Lower], gave an overthrow to Richard Oge Mac William, the Superiour, in the town of Athleghan, where Jordan de Exetra, Lord of Athleghan aforesaid, and John de Exetra, were killed."

Harris has the following notice of these two great branches of the Burkes, in his edition of Ware's Works, vol. ii. p. 58 :

"Upon the murder of William de Burgo, third Earl of Ulster of that family, in 1333,

and the confusions that followed thereupon, many of the English degenerated into the Irish manners and customs, and assumed Irish surnames instead of their own. Thus the Bourkes in Connaught took the name of Mac William, and were subdivided into two principal branches, as Mac William Eighter, and Mac William Oughter, or the nearer and further Mac William, the first in the county of Galway, and the other in the county of Mayo."

"Baile-atha-leathain, i. e. the town of the broad ford, now Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

the town of Atha-leathan<sup>a</sup>, where Mac Jordan de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan, and John de Exeter, were slain.

Teige, son of Murtough O'Brien, was slain by Brian Sreamach<sup>o</sup> O'Brien.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, set out to attack the O'Rourkes, but was killed by Manus O'Rourke.

A very great defeat was given by Magennis (Art) to the English and the people of Orior. O'Hanlon, Chief of Orior, and great numbers of the English, were slain on this occasion.

Mortimer<sup>p</sup> came to Ireland with great powers, as Lord Justice; whereupon the Irish nobility repaired to [pay their court to] him, and among others the Roydamna of Ireland, i. e. Niall O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Farrell, O'Reilly, O'Molloy, Mageoghegan, and the Sinnach [Fox], with many other nobles.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia, was treacherously taken prisoner in the house of Mortimer. After this the Irish and many of the English stood very much in awe of him [Mortimer]; and, seeing themselves at his mercy, they resolved not to cultivate any familiarity with him.

Art, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, was slain by the English.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell (Turlough) over. Conor Oge, the son of John, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and over O'Doherty and the Mac Sweenys. Many of their chiefs were slain in the conflict; the two brothers of Mac Sweeney, John and Murrough, were taken prisoners; and they were deprived of considerable spoils, consisting of horses, arms, and armour.

<sup>o</sup> *Brian Sreamach*, i. e. Brian the blear-eyed.

<sup>p</sup> *Mortimer*.—He was Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 135, writes:

"I cannot find, but that Ireland was pretty quiet during the government of this Lord Lieutenant, which did not continue very long, for he died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork, on the 26th of December, 1381."

Dr. Leland has the following remarks on the appointment of this great man, and his young son, to the office of Lord Lieutenant, in his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 6:

"To give the administration greater dignity, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche and Ulster, son" [son-in-law?] "to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was appointed Vicegerent, and on his death the same station was conferred on his young son, Roger, and the government administered by his uncle and guardian, Thomas Mortimer, as Lord Deputy. As the present favourite object was to make Ireland contribute to the exigencies of the State, by the King's letters addressed to Earl Roger, a grand Parliament was directed to be convened in this kingdom to consult, not only on the internal regula-

Απε mac γεapailε mic tomáir pinn (.i. do cloinn murchada) do marbad la Mac Murchada pí laíghn.

Sloigead la cloinn Muirceartaig 7 la pílib uá Raigillig i mbpene uí Ruairc, 7 Tomár macc dorchaó do marbad dóib. Ua Ruairc do bpeit oppa, 7 a ccup dó ar an tír go haímdeonach iar bpágbáil coda dá ndaoimib 7 da neachais dóib.

Cian mac Ruairi uí ésbail adbar dghéoirig epiche éle do marbad daoó mac Muirceartaig uí maólmuaio dupchur poighe.

Sloigead lap an Moirtemírach go hultois gur milleao dúinte 7 bailte ionda don toircc rin lair eicir ecclair, 7 túait, an upnaide, domnac mór, aipeaccal, 7 clochar, etcetera.

Corbmac óg maz capthais, Enrí mac domnaill uí pfrgail, Aodh mac muirceartaig muimniú meó Eochagáin, 7 Domnaill mac dauid meó Eochagáin dég.

Domnaill mac briain uí óubda tigeapna ua pfiacpach, 7 ó namalgaio pear coranta a epiche daímdeoin gall 7 gaoideal batap ina agaid do ég ina baile buódein an .3. Mai, 7 a mac Ruairi do gabail a ionaid.

tions and good government of the Irish dominions, but on the means of contributing to the exigencies of foreign affairs, and enabling the king to support the burden of his wars."

<sup>a</sup> *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of the monarch Turlough More O'Conor. These were a very warlike sept of the O'Conors, but they were put down soon after this period by the superior power of the O'Conors of Sligo, aided by the O'Rourkes and the O'Conors of Roscommon.

<sup>r</sup> *One cast of a javelin*, or one shot of an arrow, *uno jactu sagitte*.

<sup>s</sup> *Urnaidhe*, sometimes written Earnaidhe; a parish partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in that of Donegal, lying to the south of Lifford, now Urney.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 37, *supra*.

<sup>t</sup> *Donaghmore*.—This is evidently the church of Donaghmore, near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal. There is another church of the name

near Dungannon in Tyrone.

<sup>u</sup> *Errigal*, i. e. Errigal-Keeroge, near the village of Augher, in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

<sup>v</sup> *Clogher*.—The head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone. This passage is translated by Mageoghgan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1380. The Lord Mortimer, with great forces, went to the province of Ulster, where he destroyed many towns, both spirituall and temporall, and especially the Urnie, Downaghmore, Aregall, and Clogher."

<sup>w</sup> *Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda*.—To this passage about Donnell O'Dowda, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Qui Donaldus vir bellicosus et hospitalis Anglos et Alienigenas e sua patria ejecit, Ecclesiasque et Monasteria construxit.—*Mac Fírb*."

The Editor has not been able to discover the

Art, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas Finn (of the Mac Murroughs), was slain by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

An army was led by the Clann-Murtough<sup>a</sup> and Philip O'Reilly into Breifny-O'Rourke, where they slew Thomas Mac Dorcy; but O'Rourke overtook them, and drove them forcibly from the territory, leaving behind some of their men and horses.

Kian, the son of Rory O'Carroll, worthy heir to the lordship of Ely, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murtough O'Molloy, with one cast of a javelin<sup>r</sup>.

An army was led by Mortimer into Ulster, and many fortresses and towns were destroyed by him on that occasion, including both lay and ecclesiastical buildings, as Urnaidhe<sup>s</sup>, Donaghmore<sup>t</sup>, Errigal<sup>u</sup>, Clogher<sup>v</sup>, &c.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy; Henry, son of Donnell O'Farrell; Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan; and Donnell, son of David Mageoghegan, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda<sup>w</sup>, Lord of Tireragh and Tirawley, who defended his territory despite of the English and Irish who were opposed to him, died in his own town<sup>x</sup> on the third of May; and his son Rory assumed his place.

name of any church or monastery built by this Donnell. He was probably the founder of the Priory of Eachros, now Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh.

According to the list of the chiefs of the O'Dowda family, inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, this Donnell, who was generally called Domhnall Cleireach, was chief of Hy-Fiachrach for forty-nine years and a half; but, according to Duald Mac Firbis, he reigned but thirty-six years.

<sup>x</sup> *His own town.*—He died at Dun Neill, now Dunneill, in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 305, note <sup>r</sup>, and p. 359.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“Primas Ardmachanus obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momoniae tributa et munera .i. cíor 7 comáda, exegerunt.—MS. L. et *Mac Firb.*”

“Odo Mac Dorchaidh futurus dynasta de Kenel Luachain demersus est (ap loc tamnaide, MS. L.) prope suam domum.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Magnus filius Tadaei O'Roirk occisus est in Moylurga a Roderico filio Tadaei filii Roderici ex posteris Murcherti Muimnig O'Conor; e Tuam mna templo, ubi sepultus, ab O'Roirk consensu Mac Dermott post duas noctes translatus.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Rodericus filius Briani O'Farrell obiit.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Aestas pluviosa, ventosa, & famelica.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*”

“O'Kelly Malachias pacis, & tributi solvendi, obsides domino O'Conor tradidit.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Murchertus O'Hara, et filiis a Galengais cæsi sunt.—*Mac Firb.*”

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1381.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρί chéo, ochtíocchatt, a haon.

Dealb muirpe chille móipe i nuib bpiúin do labairt co hiongnat.

Uilliam mac donnchaíð muirínig uí éallaiḡ tigeapna ó maine aon òime po ba mó clú, aipeam, ḡ oirpdearcur don chinead da mbaoi, ḡ an fear tug gairm coitcíonn einig do éiaipib. Epeann, ḡ do óíol iad do peir a noigréipe uile, do écc ina Shínoir chianaoḡda iar mbuaíð naéirige, ḡ Maolreclainn a mac do gabail a ionaíð.

Ταῶς ρυσῶ mac διαρμαδα gall ga mbaoi uplamur airtig do marbaḡ la cloinn goirdealbaiḡ.

Διαρματετ μάς καρταῖς αῶβαρ τιγεapina deapmumhan do marbaḡ dua matgamna.

Ceindeirig mac bpiain ó ccuanac do marbaḡ la gallaib.

Clann mic fedlimiḡ uí concobair dionnraḡ do Ruairi ó concobair ḡ baile an tobair do buain óíob.

Cathal mac Ruairi uí concobair do gabail la bpiain mballaḡ iarpin co cpoḡha corccpach i mbeól an tachaip, ḡ daoíne maiche imaille rir im bpiain ua mbirin, ḡ im lochlainn ua nAinlige dia mbatar occ pillead ó conmaicne dúin móip, ḡ bpiain da congbaile aige i mbraiḡdenur co bpuair a bpiḡ fín ó ua cconcobair ḡ go noínpaḡat ríḡ ap a haithle.

\* *The image.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but not in Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting fabulous passages of this description, while they omitted others of more solid historical value. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

"ḡ miorbuile iomḡa do denam di. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L."

\* *To the schools,* do éiaipib.—These were the Brehons, poets, historians, harpers, gamesters, jesters, &c.—See note under the year 1351.

\* *O'Mahony.*—In the Dublin copy of the An-

nals of Ulster, the chronology of which is correct from this year forward, it is stated under the year 1381, that this Dermot Mac Carthy was treacherously slain by the O'Mahons of Fonn Iartharach, or the Western Land. This district, which was otherwise called Ivahagh, extended, according to *Carbriæ Notitia*, from Ballydehob to Dunmanus Bay, in the south-west of the county of Cork. According to the Regal Visitation Book of 24 July, 1615, the deanery of Foneragh [i. e. Fonn-Iartharach], comprised the parishes of Kilmore, School, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Cathragh; and there can be no doubt that the country of O'Mahony the Western originally comprised these parishes.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1381.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-one.*

The Image<sup>v</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Kilmore spoke after a wonderful manner.

William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a man of the greatest character, worth, and renown, of his own tribe; the man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to the schools<sup>2</sup> of Ireland, and had given them all their own demands, died a very old man, after the victory of penance; and his son Melaghlin assumed his place.

Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, who had the chieftainship of Airteach, was slain by the Clann-Costello.

Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony<sup>a</sup>.

Kennedy Mac Brien, of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>b</sup>, was slain by the English.

The grandsons of Felim O'Conor were plundered by Rory O'Conor, and deprived of [the castle of] Ballintober<sup>c</sup>.

Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, was afterwards valiantly and triumphantly taken prisoner by Brian Ballagh [O'Conor], at Bel-an-tachair, and many good men along with him, among whom were Brian O'Beirne and Loughlin O'Hanly, [who were taken] as they were returning from Conmaicne of Dunmore. Brian detained Cathal in prison, until he obtained his own terms from him for his ransom; and they then made peace.

<sup>b</sup> *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the east of the county of Limerick. The chief of the sept of the O'Briens, seated in this territory, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh; and the chief of another sept of the same family, seated in the Glen of Aharlagh, at the foot of the Galty mountains, in the county of Tipperary, took the name of Mac Brian Aharlagh; while a third branch, seated in the territory of Ara, in the north of the county of Tipperary, took the appellation of Mac-I-Brien-Ara.

<sup>c</sup> *Ballintober*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, to which is added the following:

“O'Connor, and the sons of Hugh O'Connor, went to the west parts of Meath to take the preys and spoyles of the inhabitants of that contrey; were mett by the Englishmen's colonies of that parte being assembled before them; they tooke great preys, but they were brought to a restitution by the English; also Hugh O'Connor was taken and conveyed a prisoner to the towne of Trimme, and John Beddie O'Connor, surnamed the son of Meaghteige, chief head of the Gallowglasses, was killed.”

Cairlen atha luain do gabail don lapla (an Moirtemeraç) ⁊ mac Ríocair do an tsonnaigh do marbað ann.

Cairlen atha leathan do lsgaò do cloinn nìonnchaib ⁊ a chomla do thabairt doib go baile an Mhothaigh.

Ua duinn do marbað d'fhaib ceall dia mbaoi ag denom cpeichu oppa.

Pilib ua cinneidigh tighearna upmumian, ⁊ a bean Aine ingean meic conmar do écc.

Slóigeaò la Niall ó néill ⁊ noirgiallaib, cpeacha móra do denom dóib, ⁊ airgialla dia lnmáin gur bpipeasap ap deipeaò pluaigh uí neill, ⁊ gur bñrat cuio da cpeachas d'íob. Donnchaò mac Maḡnura meḡ maḡamna do marbað don taðap rin.

Sir émann moirtemer tighearna gall epeann décc.

Dubcblaiḡ ingean afoa meic diarmata bñ chaatail puao meḡ paḡnaill, Lapaipfiona ingñ coirpdealbais uí Concobair bean meḡ paḡnaill, Pionnguala ingñ conmaige ui chatháin bean coirpdealbais meic Suibne, Saob ingñ uillie a búpc bñ uí éconcobair, Dubcoblaiḡ ingñ uí Choncobair faileigh bñ Donnall mic teaboio uí maolmuaio, ⁊ Lapaipfiona ingñ pfíḡail uí duib-ḡlmáin bean uí muidéin an bealaigh décc.

Eoghan Sionnac tanairi muinipe taðḡain do marbað do dalatúnachas.

Aoð mac Muirchirtaigh muiḡmigh mécc Eochagáin do marbað do maolir mac teaboirt uí maolmuaio ap iompuagaò do buille ḡa.

<sup>d</sup> *The castle of Athlone.*—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1381. The castle of Athlone was taken by the Earle, and the son of O'Ffox was killed therein."

<sup>e</sup> *The son of Richard-an-t-Sonnaigh*, i. e. the son of Richard of Sonnagh. He was Sir Richard Tuite, of Sonnagh, in Westmeath. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac púcaip do sonnaigh; but this is a mere suppression of the eclipsed p, as is very common in that manuscript. Mageoghegan, mistaking an t-Sonnaigh, of Sonnagh, for an t-Sionnaigh, of the Fox, translates it "the son fo

O'Ffox!" O'Flaherty adds the following phrase to this passage, in H. 2. 11 :

"Jactu lapidis a præsidiariis quos O'Conor ibi habuit occisus est hic Richardus Midensis Baro.—*O' Mulconry.*"

<sup>f</sup> *Ath-leathan.*—This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan :

"The castle of Athleahan was taken by Clann Mac Donogh, and the Iron gate thereof was conveyed to Ballenmote."

This is a great oversight; but it is quite clear that Mageoghegan did not take the trouble (or, perhaps, had not the means) to compare the texts of the different Irish annals.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Dunne was slain.*—Mageoghegan trans-

The castle of Athlone<sup>d</sup> was taken by the Earl (Mortimer), and the son of Richard an-t-Sonnaigh<sup>e</sup> was killed in it.

The castle of Ath-leathan<sup>f</sup> [Ballylahan] was broken down by the Clann-Donough; and its gate was carried by them to Ballymote.

O'Dunne<sup>g</sup> was slain by the people of Fircall, as he was committing a depredation upon them.

Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and his wife, Aine, the daughter of Mac Namara, died.

An army was led by Niall O'Neill into Oriel, and there committed great depredations. The people of Oriel pursued him, and broke through the rear of O'Neill's army, and deprived them of some of the spoils. Donough, son of Manus Mac Mahon, was slain in that conflict.

Sir Edmond Mortimer<sup>h</sup>, Lord of the English of Ireland, died.

Duvcovla, the daughter of Hugh Mac Dermot, and wife of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall; Lasarina, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Mac Rannall; Finola, the daughter of Cooley O'Kane, and wife of Turlough Mac Sweeny; Sabia, the daughter of Ulick Burke, and wife of O'Conor; Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Donnell<sup>i</sup>, the son of Theobald O'Molloy; and Lasarina, the daughter of Farrell O'Duigennan, and wife of O'Meehin of Ballagh<sup>j</sup>, died.

Owen Sinnach [Fox], Tanist of Muintir-Tadhgain<sup>k</sup>, was slain by the Daltons.

Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan, was slain in a skirmish by Meyler, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, with the stroke<sup>l</sup> of a javelin.

lates it: "O'Doyne was killed by those of Farkcall, as he was taking their prey." O'Dunne was chief of Hy-Regan or Oregon, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the now Queen's County, a territory adjoining Feara Ceall.

<sup>h</sup> *Sir Edmond Mortimer*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster remarks, that Mortimer died the second year after his arrival in Ireland, and after he had acted treacherously towards Magennis.

<sup>i</sup> *Wife of Donnell*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the death of this lady is entered as follows:

"A. D. 1381. Dowchoulie, daughter of O'Con-

nor of Affalie, and wife of Mac Theobald O'Molloye, who was ancestor of the sept of Beallaghboye [Ballyboy], died."

<sup>j</sup> *Of Ballagh*, i. e. of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where O'Meehin still farms the church lands of the Termon of St. Mogue.

<sup>k</sup> *Muintir Tadhgain*, now the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Owen Fox, Tanist of Foxe's contrey, was killed by the Daltons."

<sup>l</sup> *By the stroke*, so Buille.—This passage is

Υα μυχθαδα δο μαρβαδ λα ηυιβ cceinnpealaiḡ.

Ḑunḡalac̃ ua maḡadain δο μαρβαδ ι nommpuaccac̃ la cloinn Riocairḡ.

Raḡnait̃ inḡñ mecc bpaḡaiḡ bean mēḡ ḡorchaḡ ḡécc.

Eoḡhan ó cuinn taoipeac̃ muinḡipe ḡiollḡán δο écc.

Ḑomnall ó Mupchuḡa ciḡearna ó ppélimḡoha δο μαρβαδ λα ηυιβ cceinnpealaiḡ.

Pilib mac meic pilib uí ceinnéioiḡ ciḡearna upmuman, ι Aini inḡean meic connara a bean δο écc ina ḡóip̃.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1382.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τpί chéḡ, ochtmocchat, ac̃ó.

Tomár ua carmacain eppcop tuaḡmuman, Maḡha Maḡ muipeac̃haiḡ ppiop̃ cille moipe ḡécc.

thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1381. Hugh mac Mortagh Moyneagh Mageoghegan was killed by Meyler mac Theobald O'Molloye, as they were fighting on horse-back the prides of the Kalends of October.”

<sup>m</sup> *Hy-Felimy*.—There were two ancient territories of this name in Leinster ; the one called North Hy-Felimy, situated in the present county of Carlow, and its position is fixed by the parish of Tullow-Offelimy, containing the town of Tullow ; the other called South Hy-Felimy, is the district now called the Murroes, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford. The former was the country of the O'Honchons and O'Garveys, previously to the English Invasion ; and the latter that of the O'Murchoes or Murphys. Both these tribes descended from Felimy, the son of Enna Kinsellagh, King of Leinster in the fifth century, the North Hy-Felimy from Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Felimy ; and the south Hy-Felimy from Eochy, the brother of the said Muireadhach.—See Book of Leinster, fol. 247.

O'Heerin, in his topographical poem, speaks of O'Murchadha (now Murphy), the chief of this latter territory, as follows :

“ Fuair ciḡearnar tapbach tpoim  
O'Mupchuḡa ap mín ḡeal ponn,  
Cpíóc O'Féilme fuair an fear,  
Ap uaim peilbe na pḡnear.”

“ A lordship of heavy profit  
O'Murchadha of the smooth bright land obtained,  
The territory of Hy-Felimy the man obtained,  
In the partition of the possessions of the ancestors.”

The head of this family, in 1634, lived at Toberlimnich, in the Murroes. He was Connell O'Murchoe, Gentleman, the eldest son of Art, who was son of Donnell More, who was the O'Morchoe, or chief of the name, son of Art, son of Teige O'Morchoe. This Connell died in 1634, and was buried at Castle-Ellis. He left five sons, of whom Teige was the eldest. There was another respectable family of the name at the same period at Oulartleigh, in the same dis-

O'Murchadha [Murphy] was slain by the Hy-Kinsellaghs.

Dungalagh O'Madden was slain in a skirmish by the Clann-Rickard.

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

Owen O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, died.

Donnell O'Murphy, Chief of Hy-Felimy<sup>m</sup>, was slain by the Hy-Kinsellagh.

Philip, the son of Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and Aine, daughter of Mac Namara, his wife, both died<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-two.*

Thomas O'Carmacan, Bishop of Thomond, [and] Matthew Mac Murray<sup>c</sup>, Prior of Kilmore, died.

trict. The Murphys of this race are now very numerous in this district, and throughout the province of Leinster.

<sup>a</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Brianus filius Donnchadi O'Dowd futurus Episcopus Aladensis obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd, et O'Hara ditionem Mac William Burke ad Carnglas et Belantondaigh et a Balinrobe, ad Sruthair, et Killinebrenainn incendiis fœdarunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Cormacus Mac Donogh cum Clann Donogh prædas filiorum Joannis Burk in Umalliam abstulit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Filia Gilla-Jesu O'Reylly uxor Mac Cana obiit. Terdelvacus filius Richardi O'Reylly hæres Muintir Mælmordhae obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Donnchadus O'Duinn, dynasta de Oriagan Feracallam spolians ab Odone filio Murcherti O'Mulloy occisus.—MS. L."

"Odo O'Flannagan dynasta de Clanncathail obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Wilielmus filius Thomæ Magranell obiit ;

Joannes ballac Bermingham floruit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Captâ Athloniâ dominus O'Conor (Rodericus Rex Connaciæ) Terdelvacus Oḡ et Odo duo filii Odonis, filii Tordelvachi, et Joannes Lagenius filius domini O'Conor (Sc. Roderici) cum copiis Athlonia in Midiam irruerunt, incendia et prædas fecerunt ; sed Angli indicibus præmissis in præcinctu eos profligarunt, cæsis Joanne O'Conor Wilielmo filio Donnchadi filii Roderici O'Kelly, et mac míc Eochaða moirge fíno" [i. e. the son of Makeogh of Moyfin], "et Gilla-Christo O'Naghten, etc. Odo cæcus O'Conor ibidem captus Trimmæ custodiæ traditur.—*O'Mulc.* Donec anno sequenti lytro soluto dimittitur.—*Cod. Cl.*"

"Fupogpa coiréionn ar aor ealaían Éireann zpe doiréall.—MS. L."

"Statutum per Momonios, et Connactios Ecclesiasticos, et seculares ut nullus cibus vestitus aut pecunia Poetis, vel aliis ejusmodi literatis, .i. éḡrī 7 ollamain ullatenus erogetur.—*O'Mulconry.*"

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Murray.*—This name is now anglicised Mac Morrow and Morrow. The name is still numerous in the diocese of Kilmore.

Diarmuid ó Donnall, Mac ríde eogain (.i. mac na hingine ruaidhe an tfozan-hirín) mic aoda mic Donnall óig aóbar tighfina tíre conaill dég.

Labráir diúid do marbhad la cloinn tSeasain uí feargail, Murchad, corb-mac, 7 donnall.

Feargal ruad mac donnchaid mic Muircfertaiḡ móir meḡ eochagáin toiréac chenel fiachach do marbhad la fearaib ceall tpe feill i ccill mona ó Rait aodha meic bric roir. Fhígal ó maolmuaid, 7 mac teabóid do rinne an ionnroiḡid, 7 Maoilir maintin ro buail é.

Cuid do éaireachaib comact do ḡabail le Ruairí o cconcobair ina oipectur pén, .i. ó hAinlige, ó birn, 7 mac cúternaig tpe mar ruair a ríor oppa co mbádair aḡ dénom caparra ina aḡaid le cloinn míc feolmuid.

Ruoraiḡe mac Seasain uí feargail dég.

Clann Muirir dionnroiḡid corcomodha, 7 chead do deam doib oppa, 7 na concfhaimn do dol i ttoraiḡeēt na cpeiche, 7 a marbad ro cftoir. Concobair óḡ mac diarmata cona braitrib dionnroiḡid cloinne Muirir iarrin, 7

<sup>r</sup> *Inghean Ruadh*, i. e. the red-haired daughter.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-mona*, now Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, in Westmeath. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1382. Fferall Roe mac Donnough mac Murtough More Mageoghegan, chieftain of the contrey of Kynaleaghe, the first of May the year aforesaid, was killed by these of Ffercall, in a place called Killmona, easterlie of Rathhugh mac Brick. Fferall O'Molloye and mac Theobald made the assault, and Myler Mantyn was he that killed him."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated with the text, on the different branches of his own family existing at the time he was translating, that is, in the year 1627 :

"This Fferall Roe is the ancestor of the sept of Newtown called Sleight Ferall ; his brother Dermott, the ancestor of those of Moycashel, called Sleight Hugh Boy ; their other brother, William Gallda, was the ancestor of the sept of

Comynstown. Their brother Johnock, ancestor of those of Clone, called Sleight-mic-Shane, and Cowchogry, their other brother head of the sept of Lismoyne, called Sleight Cowchogrie of the little head," &c.

O'Flaherty gives the substance of this note in Latin in H. 2. 11, and quotes "*Goghagan*."

The translator Connell, or Conla, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, was himself the head of this sept of Lismoyne, and had his residence at Lismoyne, now Lismoyne, in the parish of Ardnurcher, in Mageoghegan's country, in Westmeath.

<sup>r</sup> *Rath-Aodha-mic-Bric*, now Rahugh ; a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh, the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

"Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Diocesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur Rath

Dermot O'Donnell, son of Owen (who was the son of Inghean Ruadh<sup>p</sup>), son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, died. This Owen was surnamed Mac na h-Inghine Ruaidhe.

Laurence Tuite was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, Cormac and Donnell.

Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Fircall, at Cillmona<sup>q</sup>, east of Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric<sup>r</sup>. Farrell O'Molloy and the son of Theobald [O'Molloy] made the assault, and Meyler Maintin struck [and slew] him.

Some of the chiefs of Connaught were taken prisoners by Rory O'Connor, at a meeting of his own, namely, O'Hanly, O'Beirne, and Mac Keherny, because he had obtained intelligence that they were forming a friendship with the grandsons of Felim against him.

Rury<sup>s</sup>, son of John O'Farrell, died.

The Clann-Maurice<sup>t</sup> made an incursion into Corcomodha<sup>u</sup>, and plundered the people. O'Concannon went in pursuit of the prey, but he was at once killed. Conor Oge Mac Dermot, with his kinsmen, afterwards set out on an excursion against the Clann-Maurice; but a forewarning of their intentions

Aodha.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach Briuin in regione Muscraigie in Mononia, Sliebh-lieg in Tirconnelliâ, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et solennis peregrinatio; Rath Aodha in Kinel Fiacha, et Kill-aria quæ vicus est in regione Midie quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon Cluanense aliasque nostros annales.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 30-1.

<sup>s</sup> *Rury*, Ρυρίτζε.—This is a different name from Ρυρίρι. The latter name was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, the former they had from the earliest period of their history.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Maurice*.—This sept of the Fitzgeralds, who were usually called Clann-Maurice na m-Bri, i. e. Clann-Maurice of Brees, gave name to the barony of Clanmaurice, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>u</sup> *Corcomodha*, a district in the barony of Killybeg, in the county of Galway, comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, which is locally called the parish of Corca Mogha, or Corcamoe.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 84, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map prefixed to the same work, on which the boundaries of this territory are marked. According to tradition and all authentic documents, the whole of this territory of Corcomoe belonged to O'Concannon, chief of Hy-Diarmada, who had his principal residence at Kiltullagh, near its northern boundary. The Editor has here to correct an error in the work on Hy-Many above referred to, p. 19, note <sup>i</sup>, where it is inadvertently stated that the Kiltullagh, which was the seat of O'Concannon in 1585, was in the parish of that name near Athenry.



ποβαδ̃ do ποχταιν πομπα, Clann Muirir cona ττιονόλ do beit̃ puiδιγthe ap̃ a ccionn. Iatpom̃ do d̃ul da naimdeóin sup̃ an mbaile, á lopcað doib̃ eiðir φοιργnear̃ η̃ ap̃bar, η̃ daoine do m̃apbað ina timcheal η̃ imteect̃ do concobap̃ zona m̃uintip̃ ap̃a haitẽ tpe neap̃t a ñhgnamha zañ διογ̃baile do ðenam̃ ðaoñ chuiõ διοð̃.

Cneachrluaigeað̃ la Muirchað̃ ua mbriaiñ zo ð̃r̃mum̃ain sup̃ por̃ lep̃-aipec̃ í.

Domnall mac maðgam̃na duinñ uĩ ð̃einneictiγ, η̃ Emanñ ócc̃ mac emainñ buict̃ep̃ do écc̃.

Muirc̃rtaç̃ mac maðgam̃na maonmaiγe uí b̃riaiñ décc̃ hi b̃p̃p̃ioγúñ baile athã tpuim̃.

Domnall ó b̃riaiñ, Toip̃p̃dealb̃aç̃ mac ð̃iap̃mata uí b̃riaiñ, η̃ b̃riaiñ mac ð̃iap̃mata uí b̃riaiñ do cloinñ b̃riaiñ puaið̃ do écc̃.

γ̃iollab̃p̃iγh̃oe ó S̃g̃iγgiñ að̃bar ollam̃añ ð̃inél̃ cconall̃ do écc̃.

Muirc̃rtaç̃ ócc̃ mac̃ meic̃ maγ̃nuγã t̃ip̃é̃ t̃uaç̃ail̃ do écc̃.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, m̃ile, t̃p̃í chéð̃, och̃t̃m̃occat̃ a t̃p̃í.

Añ tabb̃ mac̃ ð̃auit̃, .i. abb̃ na búillẽ Saoĩ ap̃ ð̃ep̃c̃ η̃ ap̃ ð̃aonach̃t̃t̃ do écc̃.

Tað̃ mac̃ ð̃onnchaiõ (.i. mac̃ tomal̃taiγ̃ mic̃ ð̃onnchaiõ õ paic̃r̃ clanñ ñðonnchaiõ) t̃iγeap̃nã t̃ipẽ hoileallã p̃eap̃ láñ ð̃p̃élẽ η̃ ð̃eineaç̃ do écc̃ ainẽ añ é̃p̃ðã η̃ ã m̃ac̃ tomal̃taç̃ dõ gabail̃ ã ionaiõh̃.

Sloigeað̃ m̃óp̃ lẽ niall̃ ó̃ néill̃ conã cloinñ, η̃ zõ maic̃ib̃ cenél̃ Eoγ̃aiñ ι̃ t̃p̃riañ Conγ̃ail̃ ð̃ionñp̃oiγ̃ið̃ por̃ γ̃allaib̃, sup̃ loip̃geað̃ η̃ sup̃ lom̃aiγ̃geað̃ iomaç̃ ð̃ã mbail̃tib̃. γ̃oill̃ nã c̃p̃icẽ dõ ç̃puim̃uγ̃að̃ ap̃ ã ccionñ. Aioð̃ ó̃ néill̃,

<sup>w</sup> *Tir Tuathail*.—This is a well known territory forming the north-eastern portion of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Manus of this territory was descended from Manus Miogharan, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>x</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Mora filia Dermittii rufi filii Cormaci, uxor O'Dubhgionan obiit; Thomas filius Dermittii Rufi obiit.—*O' Mulconry*."

"Seappaið̃ O'Duib̃ p̃eap̃ t̃iγẽ naiõðẽ coit̃-ç̃ionñ dõ é̃γ̃.—MS. L. et *Mac Fírb*."

<sup>y</sup> *Clann Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the



having reached the Clann-Maurice, they had all their forces in readiness to meet them; but the others advanced as far as the town [of Brees] in despite of them, and burned it, both buildings and corn, and slew many persons around it; and Conor and his people afterwards returned, by dint of prowess, without any of them receiving injury.

A plundering army was led by Murrough O'Brien into Desmond, and totally devastated it.

Donnell, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Butler, died.

Murtough, the son of Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, died in the prison of Trim.

Donnell O'Brien; Turlough, the son of Dermot O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Dermot O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, died.

Gilla-Bhrighde O'Sgingin, intended ollav of Kinel-Connell, died.

Murtough Oge, the son of Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail<sup>w</sup>, died<sup>x</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1383.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-three.*

The Abbot Mac David, i. e. Abbot of Boyle, a man eminent for charity and humanity, died.

Teige Mac Donough (i. e. the son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough, from whom the Clann-Donough<sup>y</sup> are named), Lord of Tirerrill, a man full of generosity and hospitality, died on Good Friday; and his son, Tomaltagh, assumed his place.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, with his sons and the chieftains of Kinel-Owen, into Trian-Chongail<sup>z</sup>, against the English; and they burned and totally plundered many of their towns. The English of the territory assembled

county of Roscommon. O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this Teige possessed the region extending from the Yellow River of St. Patrick's mountain to the frontiers of Tir-Tuathail: "Qui possidebat ab Amne flavo Montis Sancti Patricii ad frontem de Tir Tuathail.—O'Mulconry."

<sup>z</sup> *Trian-Chongail*, a territory occupying the south-east of the present county of Antrim, and a part of the north-east of the county of Down, in which the village of Glynn, anciently called Gleann-fhinneachta, and the little territory of Magheramorne, were situated.—See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum*, p. 183, col. 1, n. 218.

7 Raibilín Sauaoir do éigimail re aroile 1 mionpuagað marcrluaig, da for-  
zom fornlrctmapa da ccrasóircaáib do tabairt hi ccupraib aroile doib.  
Raibilín do dul beoíonta dia éig 7 mac Eoin biréd da athmarbað ann, 7  
Aod ua néill do écc an tpeap lá iar na lot tpa bithin a gona. 7 Mac Eoin  
birétt do marbað la muintri Raibilín an trlr lá iar marbað Raibilín fúirín.

Muircirtach ua flannagain taoiréach éuaiche Rathia, 7 Corbmac mac  
Airt mecc uíor décc.

Seaan mac garppaí 7 Maígnur mac daurth do marbað in enló.

Airt mac Tomair fínn do éloinn Murchaða píoghóamna laigen do mar-  
bað do gallaib condaoí locha garman.

Pláigh aóðbreach anbfóill go comcoircéinn Seachnon érionn.

Airt mac aonghupa tigeapna ó neachdaé ulaó én porc einiú epeann ina  
aimrip, décc don pláig 1 mbaile átha tpuim, 7 é 1 láim occ gallaib.

Murchaó na raitmigi ó brian, Mor ingín Murchaða uí madaóan bean  
meic uilliam Cloinne Riocaird (.i. Riocaird), Sioban ingín iarla upmumán  
bín taidg uí éirbaill tigeapna éle, dég oi.

Murchaó mac brian uí cinneuidg, Donnchaó an chúil mac matgáimna  
tígeapna corca baiceind, Eoghan mac donnchaíó mec Ruaidrí uí éallaiú, 7  
Lundparac baile átha buíde décc.

Fonntach tíge munna, 7 Ingín uí brian bín uí chinneuidg do écc.

Onara ingín uilliam buic bín uí mehair. Mac giollapatriacc tígeapna  
orraiúe, 7 Mac ceallaiú meic giolla patriacc tanairi orraiúe décc uile  
don pláig cédna.

Diairmait ó diomuráiú tígeapna cenel maoluiúna do marbað la gallaib.

<sup>a</sup> *Raibilín*.—This name is anglicised Ravellen by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus :

“A. D. 1383. Hugh Oge O’Neale, a nobleman worthy to govern a Monarchie, for birth, manhood, and other good qualities, was killed by Ravellen Savadge.”

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Eoin Bisset*.—His name was Senicin Finn, i. e. Jenkin the fair-haired, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The Bissets of the Glins of Antrim now bear, and have for centuries borne, the name of M’Keon.

<sup>c</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster. Mageoghegan translates it, “Tanist and next in succession in the Kingdom of Leinster.”

<sup>d</sup> *An-chuil*.—Mageoghegan translates this “of the neck,” in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-atha-buidhe*, now Ballyboy, in a barony to which it gives name in the King’s County.

<sup>f</sup> *Fonntach of Tigh-Munna*, i. e. Font, or De la Fontaine of Taghmon, in the county of Wexford.

<sup>g</sup> *O’Meagher*.—He was Chief of Ui Cairin,

to oppose them. Hugh O'Neill and Raibilin Savadge met each other in a charge of cavalry, and they made two powerful thrusts of their spears into each others' bodies. Raibilin<sup>a</sup> returned severely wounded to his house, where Mac Eoin Bisset<sup>b</sup> killed him, and Hugh O'Neill died the third day afterwards of the effects of his wound; and Mac Eoin Bisset, he was killed by Raibilin's people the third day after the killing Raibilin himself.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha, and Cormac, the son of Art Maguire, died.

John Mac Caffrey and Manus Mac David were slain on the one day.

Art, son of Thomas Finn of the Clann-Murrough, Roydamna<sup>c</sup> of Leinster, was slain by the English of the county of Wexford.

A great and virulent plague raged universally throughout Ireland.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulster, sole prop of the hospitality of Ireland in his time, died of the plague at Trim, where he had been detained in prison by the English.

Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, More, the daughter of Murrough O'Madden, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Richard); and Joanna, the daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and wife of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, died of it [the plague].

Murrough, son of Brian O'Kennedy; Donough an-Chuil<sup>d</sup> Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscin; Owen, the son of Donough, son of Rory O'Kelly; and Lunderasach [Loundres] of Baile-Atha-buidhe<sup>e</sup>, died.

Fonntach of Tigh-Munna<sup>f</sup>, and the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of O'Kennedy, died.

Honora, daughter of William Burke, and wife of O'Meagher<sup>g</sup>; Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory; and the son of Kellagh Mac Gillpatrick, Tanist of Ossory, all died of the same plague. \*

Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Kinel-Maoilughra<sup>h</sup>, was slain by the English.

now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>a</sup> *Kinel Maoilughra*.—See note ad. ann. 1394. Cenel Maoilúgra, otherwise called Clann Maoilúgra, and anglicised Clanmalier, and sometimes, incorrectly, Glenmalire, the country of the O'Dempseys, extending on both sides of

the River Barrow, partly in the King's County, and partly in the Queen's County. That portion of this territory which lay on the Maryborough side of the Barrow was made a part of the Queen's County, and the other part, which lay on the Philipstown side of it, was made a part of the King's County, by Stat. 3 & 4



Donough O'Connor, Lord of Kerry-Luachra, and Melaghlin Magauran, Tanist of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died at Lisard-abhlai, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha<sup>k</sup>.

Cathan, son of Rory O'Kane; John Gallda, the son of the Earl; William Barrott; and Rory, the son of Hugh Oge O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Rory, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the son of Donough Maguire.

Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

Murrough, the son of Cahir<sup>l</sup> O'Connor Faly, died.

Miles Mac Costello was slain by the sons of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Ivor O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, committed a depredation upon O'Rourke<sup>m</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-four.*

John Mac Gilla-Coisgli<sup>n</sup>, a master erenagh, and parson of Airech-Broska<sup>o</sup>, died.

Rory, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, died of the plague on the night of St. Catherine's festival, after reigning sixteen years and three months as King of all Connaught, as the poet Maoilin O'Mulconry<sup>p</sup> testifies in the poem which enumerates the kings of Ireland:

tur filius Cathiri supra) profigati sunt ab Anglis.—MS. L."

"Joannes filius Fergalli Mac Donogh et uxor decesserunt.—MS. L."

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Gillachoisgle*.—There are several of this name at present living in the town of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where it is incorrectly anglicised Cosgrove. It is added, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John

was a reader Jubilatus of both laws, and particularly of the canon law.

<sup>o</sup> *Airech-Broska*, now Derrybrusk, a parish in the barony of Tirkeenny, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Maoilin O'Mulconry*.—Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this poem is rather to be attributed to Donough Bacach, the son of Tany O'Mulconry:

Fuair Ruaidrí roghda an ríaithe,  
 Aré décc ar dshráithe  
 Do éruachain aoi gan iorðail,  
 Mac tacaiborb Toirpdealbais.

Dá tighfina do dñom hı conachtaib iarrın, i. Toirpdealbac ócc mac Aoda mic toirpdealbais do oirðnead hı tighfınur dua cheallais, do cloinn Rıo-caırd, do Domnall mac Muircfirtais uı concobair, 7 do cloinn ndonnchađa archfna, 7 Toirpdealbac ruad mac afoha mic félım mic aoda mic Eóghain do oirðnsđ hı tighfınur mar an ccfona do mac diařmata, do cloinn Muircfirtaigh muinnigh, 7 do éaireachtaib ril muirdeabais arcfna, gur po fár coccađ hı cconnachtaib uile hı coitinne iarrın co mbatarı ar na ccomm-buaıðread tpeimıd.

Mag Rağnaill (.i. mág rağnaill dub) .i. Diařmaic mac maıleaclainn fártaıreac emigh 7 fngnamha muintipe heolair do marbad tpe feill la cloinn Rağnaill meğ rağnaill indopur tige Rırdet mecc Rağnaill.

Muircheartac ó concobair tighfina ó bpaılge décc iar ccıanaoir.

Tomaltaic mag dorchaid taıreac cenél duaćain do marbad la a rcın fén, 7 é ag cur éru.

Comdal oirećtar eidir ua bpaıtbeartais 7 ua maille. Impfıain do fırgıe ftoppa da ttopchair eoghan ó maille, corbmac ó maille (.i. corbmac éruinn), 7 rochaidı immaile pııu lá muintipı paıtbeartais.

Carıac fıřğura do lořccađ la Nıall ó neill, 7 nřit mór do ćor ar ġal-laid dó.

"Donnchađ bacac mac Tanaidhe uı Maoil-ćonape potius."

<sup>a</sup> *Cruachan-Aoi*, i. e. Rathcroghan, the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, situated in the plain of Magh-Aoi, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>r</sup> Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1384. Rowry mac Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, died of the plague upon the night of St. Katherine the virgin, in winter, after he had reigned King of Connought quietly

for the space of sixteen years and one quarter, as the chronicler and poet, Moylyn O'Molchonrye recompteth, numbering the Kings of Connought in his verses. After whose death there grew discorde between the O'Connors for the succession : O'Kelly, they of Clann Rickard, Donnell mac Mortagh O'Connor, and the family of Clann Donnogh, joyned together to make Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh (nephew to the former King), King of Connought : Mac Dermott of Moylorge, the sons of Mortagh Moyneagh O'Connor, and the chieftains of Sile-Moreye, combyned together to make Terlagh

Rory the Royal obtained the reins  
 For sixteen years and a quarter,  
 At Cruachan-Aoi<sup>a</sup>, without contention,  
 The son of Turlough, fierce in battles.

After this two lords were set up in Connaught, Turlough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated by O'Kelly, the Clann-Rickard, Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and all the Clann-Donough; Turlough Roe, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen, was likewise installed into the lordship by Mac Dermot, the race of Murtough Muimhneach, and all the other chieftains of Sil-Murray. In consequence of this, a great war afterwards broke out through all Connaught, in general, so that they were much disturbed<sup>r</sup>.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Mac Rannall Duv, Dermot, son of Melaghlin, the excellent chief of Muintir Eolais [illustrious] for hospitality and prowess, was treacherously slain by the sons of Randall Mac Rannall in the doorway of the house of Richard Mac Rannall.

Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, died at a great age.

Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, chief of Kinel-Duachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing a horse<sup>s</sup>.

A meeting took place between O'Flaherty and O'Malley, but a quarrel arose between them, in which Owen O'Malley, Cormac O'Malley (i. e. Cormac Cruinn<sup>t</sup>), and many others besides these, were slain by the people of O'Flaherty.

Carrickfergus was burned by Niall O'Neill, who thereupon acquired great power over the English.

Roe mac Hugh mac Ffelym O'Connor, King of Connought; whereby ensued generall warrs in and throughout the whole provence of Connought, between the two said elected kings and their partakers, the one spoyleing, burning, and destroying the friends and allies of the other, so as the inhabitants of Connought sustained intollerable losses and irrecoverable damages thro' their discordance. The one of the said kings is ancestor of O'Connor Donn, the other of O'Connor Roe, and then began these two names."—See also *Memoirs of the Life and*

*Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, pp. 84–87.

<sup>s</sup> *Shoeing a horse*, *ag cup cpu*, i. e. setting a horse shoe. This passage is literally translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1384. Thomas Magdorchie, chieftain of the contrey of Kynelloghan, was killed by his own knife as he was shoeing a horse."

<sup>t</sup> *Cormac Cruinn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called Cormac Cruinn, which means Cormac the Thrifty.

Cuonnaict ua fířǵail (.i. mac aoda) tígřna moige tpeađa, 7 Seppraio  
ó fířǵail décc.

Uilliam mac Sír émann a bupc, 7 Ríocarpo mac maioiucc mic tomin  
baireo feichim coitcheionn na ccliar do écc.

Uigircein ua duibginnáin ollam conmaicne re fínchur décc.

Ualgarcc ua Ruairc dǵaodbair tígearna bpeirne do bathad ar Loc  
gamna.

Pilip ua Rǵaillig tígřna muinire maoslmorđa do écc.

Maolip mac Sír uilliam bupc do marbad do earccar, Slean, 7 Dauid  
da mac ele meic uilliam bupc do écc don plaigh.

Mağnar mac Maoleclainn uí fířǵail, Tomaltac mac cairppe uí fířǵail,  
7 fířǵail mac cađail uí fířǵail do écc.

Sluaiccead la domnall mac muipeřtaig zona oipeđtaib i maigh luirec  
zo po luirec longpořt meic uiařmata.

Donnchad ó dubda do écc, a mac Muircearđac do ġabail a ionaid.

Domnall mac flaitěřtaig uí ruairc do écc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1385.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, tǵí chéd, ochtmocchatt, acúig.

Dauidh mac Emainn mic Hoibepo do ġabail la hua cconcobair, 7 a écc  
iarrin ina bpaighosnur i mbanle an topar.

<sup>u</sup> *Magh Treagha*.—Anglice Moytra, a territory in the county of Longford, now comprised in the barony of Longford.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1255, p. 354, *supra*.

<sup>v</sup> *Of the learned*, na ccliar.—The ccliar were the bards, harpers, gamblers, &c. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1384. Richard mac Maduick mac Thomyn Barrett, a man of exceeding good housekeeping, and one that deserved to be well commended by the Rhimers, Poetts, and such others in Ireland for his liberality towards them, died after good penance.”

<sup>w</sup> *Conmaicne*.—He was chief chronicler to Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>x</sup> *Lough Gamhna*, now Lough Gowna, a large lake situated between the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, and the barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan. The legend concerning the origin of this lake explains it as meaning “the lake of the Calf,” *lacus vituli*. A well which sends a stream into this lake is called Tobar Gowna, and lies in the townland of Rathbrackan and parish of Abbeylara; from which well, according to the legend, a magical calf sallied forth at the eruption of the lake, and the waters followed him all the



Cuconnaught, the son of Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Magh-Treagha<sup>a</sup>; and Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

William, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, and Richard, the son of Maiduke, son of Tomin Barrett, the general patron of the learned<sup>v</sup>, died.

Vigistin O'Duigennan, chief historian of Conmaicne<sup>w</sup>, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Gamhna<sup>x</sup>.

Philip O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Meyler, son of Sir William Burke, was killed by a fall. John and David, two other sons of Mac William Burke, died of the plague.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell; Tomaltagh, the son of Carbry O'Farrell; and Farrell, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>y</sup>, with his adherents, into Moylurg; and he burned Mac Dermot's fortress.

Donough O'Dowda died, and his son Murtough assumed his place.

Donnell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died<sup>z</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-five.*

David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert [Burke], was taken prisoner by O'Conor; and he afterwards died in prison<sup>a</sup> at Ballintober.

way to Ballyshannon, which circumstance accounts for the names Tobar Gamhna and Loch Gamhna.

<sup>y</sup> *Donnell, son of Murtough.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. His pedigree is thus given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221 :

“Donnell, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, who was son of Brian Luighneach, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.”

The chief of the O'Conors of Carbury was called Mac Donnell Mic Murtough, till the year

1536, when he took the title of O'Conor Sligo.

<sup>z</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

“Pól mac zetiġan comapba cluana conmaicne decc.—MS. L. *et O'Mulconry.*”

“O'Nellus hoc anno contra Anglos potens eos vastavit.—MS. L. *et Mac Firb.*”

“Odo O'Kelly et Feredachus O'Kelly una hebdomade sublati peste.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Lasarina uxor Mac Donogh, quam Mac Dermott genuit, defuncta.—*Mac Firb.*”

“Rodericus O'Mulloy Dominus Fearakeallæ, obiit.—*Mac Firb.*”

<sup>a</sup> *In prison, ina bpaighofnup*, literally, in his captivity.

Sluaigeađ la hua Ruairc 7 la mac donnchaıđ ġona paopclannaıđ lře ap lře ġo maġ luıg, ġup loırcpře longpope meıe diařmata, 7 an řır uıle. ı coıćınne, mac Seaaın uı eaġra do mařbađ ı eıopaıgeacht an eřluaıġ řın, 7 a bpačhaıř oıle do ġabáıl.

Feıđlımıđ clepeađ ó concobaıř 7 concobaıř óġ mac diařmata do đul ap řluaıgeađ co řır noılella. Raıřthe do pochtain řómpa, oırchıll do đenoř pa ccořaıř. Iađpore do đul řon řır iařaın, đaoıne, 7 inđıle do mařbađ doıđ inntı, lućt iomchoımeđa na epıche do břıřh opıa iařřın, řachop đóıđ řrı apoıle. Cařal caıřpıeach mac donnchaıđ do mařbađ, Concobaıř mac diařmata do ġabail 7 řřıđlımıđ ó concobaıř do lot.

Ionnpoıġıđ do řabaıř do Muıřchřıeach mac Cařhal, do coıřbmac mac Ruadıřı, do Tađġ mac diařmata, 7 do chathal mac diařmata řop Máġ řaġnaıll řuaıđ, 7 řop aodh ua cconcobaıř. A nġabáıl doıblmıđ doıđ, 7 a mbıeıř ġo caıřpaı locha cé đa ccoımeđ.

Cařhal ua řřıġail đřġhađbaıř eıġřına na hangaıle, 7 Cúmaıġe ó cařhaın eıġeařına oıpećta uı řařháın do écc řo řınn aıřme 7 oıřpđeaıřaıř.

Ua concobaıř řuađ, mac diařmata, clann muıřchřıtaıġ, 7 řaoıřġ con-naćt do đul řluaġ lanmóř ġo huıđ maıne. Đaıle mıe emainn uı řeallarıġ do lořccađ doıđ. Uıllıam buıđe ó neachtain do mařbađ đon chup řın.

Řır břeıřne, 7 muıřtıř eıře hoılella do řheacht a ccoıđail uı concobaıř

<sup>b</sup> *O'Rourke and Mac Donough.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Mac Donnogh and O'Royrek, with their forces and Gallowglasses, repaired to the country of Moylorge, where they burnt Mac Dermott's own dwelling-house, and the whole territory besides, and also killed in pursuite the son of John O'Hara, and his other brother (was) taken.” Here he translates longpope by dwelling-house.

<sup>c</sup> *His brother.*—The word bpačaıř is evidently employed here to denote brother, though the Four Masters more usually use it in the sense of “kinsman.”

<sup>d</sup> *Preparations were made,* oıpćıll do đenoř. This passage is translated as follows by Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1385. Felym Klereagh O'Connor and Connor mac Dermotta, with their forces, repair'd to the contrey of Tyreallealla. The inhabitants being warned of their coming were well sett and ready in their way before them. They gave the assault to each other eagerly : many cows and sheep were killed at first with their arrows, and were answered by the horsemen of the watch. Cahall Carpreagh Mac Donnogh was killed in that presence, Connor Mac Dermott was taken, and Ffelym O'Connor was wounded.”

<sup>e</sup> *Guards,* lućt iomchoımeđa.—Literally, “people of watching, or guarding.”

<sup>f</sup> *Incursion,* ionnpoıġıđ.—Mageoghegan trans-

An army was led by O'Rourke and Mac Donough<sup>b</sup>, with their nobles, into Moylurg; and they burned the fortress of Mac Dermot, and also the territory in general. The son of John O'Hara was slain while in pursuit of this army, and his brother<sup>c</sup> was taken prisoner.

Felim Cleireach O'Conor and Conor Oge Mac Dermot went upon an excursion into Tirerrill; but a forewarning of their designs had preceded them, and preparations were made<sup>d</sup> to meet them. They, however, passed into the country, and killed men and cattle; but the guards<sup>e</sup> of the territory afterwards overtook them, and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Cairbreach Mac Donough was killed, Conor Mac Dermot taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conor wounded.

An incursion<sup>f</sup> was made by Murtough, son of Cathal [O'Conor], Cormac, son of Rory [O'Conor], Teige Mac Dermot, and Cathal Mac Dermot, against Mac Rannall Roe and Hugh O'Conor, both of whom they took prisoners, and conveyed to the Rock of Lough Key, to be imprisoned there.

Cathal O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly; and Coeey O'Kane<sup>g</sup>, Lord of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, died, while at the pinnacle of prosperity and renown.

O'Conor Roe, Mac Dermot, the sons of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], and the chieftains of Connaught, proceeded with a very great army into Hy-Many, and burned the town of the son of Edmond O'Kelly. On this occasion William Boy O'Naghtan was slain.

The men of Breifny and Tirerrill repaired to meet O'Conor Don<sup>h</sup>, and made

lates this word *inroad* in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he gives this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1385. Mortagh and Cormack mac Rowrie, Teig Mac Dermoda and Cahall Mac Dermoda, with their forces, joynd together, made an inrode upon Magrannell Roe, and upon Hugh O'Connor, tooke them both prisoners, and conveighed them to be safely kept, to the Carrick of Logh Ke."

<sup>g</sup> *Coeey O'Kane*. He was the celebrated chief of the O'Kanes, generally called Coeey na n Gall, i. e. "Quintin of the English." He was buried in the old church of Dungiven, where his tomb

is still preserved, of which an illustration is given in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 405. It is an altar tomb of much architectural beauty, situated on the south side of the chancel. O'Kane is represented in armour, in the usual recumbent position, with one hand resting on his sword, and on the front of the tomb are figures of six warriors, sculptured in relievo.

<sup>h</sup> *Repaired to meet O'Conor Don*, *do ééct a ccomóúil*, i. e. came to meet. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The inhabitants of the Brenie, and they of Tyreallella, repair'd to meet O'Connor Donn,



an incursion against [the people of] Corcoachlann, where they burned many of their towns, and cut down many fields of corn.

Tireragh was burned by Mac William Burke; he afterwards went to Sligo, which was burned by him in like manner, together with South Carbury. But here battle was given to him, and Maidiuc Mael, one of the chiefs of his people, was slain; and hostages were afterwards forced from him<sup>1</sup>.

Tirawley was burned by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, where he killed numbers of people, acquired great spoils, and afterwards took with him some of their chieftains as hostages.

A victory was gained by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and the Kinel-Fiachach<sup>k</sup>, over the English of Meath, at Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele<sup>1</sup>; Nugent of Meath, Chambers<sup>m</sup> and his son, and a countless host of the chiefs and plebeians of the English were slain.

Tany O'Mulconry, Chief Ollav<sup>a</sup> of Connaught in History and Poetry, died at Lammas, in his own house, after the victory of [Extreme] Uction and Penance, and was interred with honour at Cluain Coirpthe<sup>o</sup>.

A peace was made by the Connacians with each other, and Sil-Murray was divided into two [equal] parts between the two O'Conors<sup>p</sup>.

This hill of Croghan, in O'Connor Faly's country, is celebrated by Spenser in his Fairy Queen.

Colgan, and after him Lanigan, have asserted that Cruachan-Bri-Eile, on which St. Mac Caille erected a church in the sixth century, was on the confines of Leinster and Munster; but the Editor has proved, in a letter written at Tullamore, January 4th, 1838, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, that it is this hill of Croghan, which is on the confines of ancient Meath and Leinster, and on which a small portion of the ruins of Mac Caille's church are still visible.

<sup>m</sup> *Chambers*, an Seompach.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1385. Morrogh O'Connor, prince of Affaile, and the inhabitants of Kynaleagh and

Fercall, gave a great overthrow to the English of Meath at Croghan, where one Chambers and his son, Nugent of Meath, with many others, were killed."

<sup>a</sup> *Chief Ollav*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called Chief Chronicler of all Connaught:

"A. D. 1385. Tanaye O'Mullchonrie, Chief Chronicler of all Connaught, and one that was in great favour with the inhabitants in general, died in his own house, after long and good penance, and was buried in Cloncorpre."

<sup>o</sup> *Cluain Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Tarmonbarry, and county of Roscommon. This church is to be distinguished from Cluain Creamha, or Cloon-craff, near Cloonahee, the seat of O'Mulconry.—See note under the year 1405.

<sup>p</sup> *The two O'Conors*, i. e. Turlough Don, the

Ar̃ mac ar̃ moir uí maíleaclóinn. Dearbporgaill iñgean cátail óig bean uí coñcobaí r̃uaí, ⁊ bean Mhíde iñgín mécc máthganna b̃ín uí neill décc.

Siollacmoir mac gillefinnéin taoipeach muintipe Pheodachain décc.

Cpeacha moira la cloinn ndonnchaí ⁊ c̃c̃ra. Clann cathail óig uí coñcobaí do b̃reic̃ or̃ra, Soondunaig, ⁊ moir rochaíde oile immaile p̃ríú, Maíom do cábaí r̃e for̃ cloinn ndonnchaí, Moira da ndaíuib do mar̃baí, ⁊ iad p̃éin do chor̃ iSteach ⁊ c̃c̃ill coñuib ara haithle.

son of Hugh, son of Turlough, who was son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, who was killed in 1278, and Turlough Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, who was son of Owen aforesaid.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Odone O'Connor et Conchovaro Mac Dermott Manumissis.—*O'Mulconry*."

On the partition of Sil-Murray between these two chiefs, Dr. O'Connor writes the following remarks in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, pp. 86, 87. After mentioning the submissions of the Irish chieftains to King Richard II., he says:

"But these submissions of the old chiefs disgusted their turbulent clans; and on Turlogh's arrival in Connaught, he found his cousin Turlogh Roe O'Connor in arms against him. This Turlogh Roe, the son of Hugh, and grandson of Felim, was supported against him by Mac Dermott of Moylurg, and O'Rorke of Breffny, and the Connaught electors, harassed by so many contentions, came to a resolution of dividing the government of Connaught between the two cousins, naming the one Turlogh Don" [*recte* O'Connor Don], "and the other Turlogh Roe" [*recte* O'Connor Roe], "from the colour of their hair (Ann. Con.)"

"With this distinction of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, and this division of power, which

began in 1384, commenced the decline of the O'Conors; hitherto they were considered only one family, having but one interest, and supporting their power and dignity by union and affection. But ambition tears asunder the finest feelings, and the closest ties of the human heart. The Annals of the Four Masters give a dreadful account of the animosities prevailing among the two cousin families of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, at the end of the fourteenth century. Turlough Don, who was in reality the last King of Connaught, was killed on the 4th of December, 1406, after a reign of 22 years. His eldest son died about the same time, overwhelmed with anxiety of mind, because, instead of succeeding as King of Connaught, he was by the above settlement of Don and Roe, to succeed only to the Domain of his father, as O'Connor Don."

<sup>1</sup> *Muintir Pheodachain*, a well-known district in the barony of Clanawley, county of Fermanagh, extending, according to the natives, from the mouth of the Arney river to the western extremity of the Belmore mountain; but it would appear from written authorities that it also originally comprised a small portion of the present barony of Magheraboy.

<sup>2</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>3</sup> *Cathal Oge*.—See the year 1348. According to the pedigree of the O'Connor's preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he had three

Art, the son of Art More O'Melaghlin; Dervorgilla, the daughter of Cathal Oge, and wife of O'Conor Roe; and Beanmidhe, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Gilchreest Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain<sup>a</sup>, died.

Great preys were taken by the Clann-Donough<sup>r</sup> in Carra, but were opposed by the sons of Cathal Oge<sup>s</sup> O'Conor, the Stauntons<sup>t</sup>, and a great number of others. The Clann-Donough were defeated; many of their people were slain, and they themselves were afterwards driven into Cill-Chondaibh<sup>u</sup>.

sons, Rory, Manus, and Teige, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell; two, Cathal and Rory, by Honora, the daughter of Sir Redmond Burke; two, Donnell and Felimy, by the daughter of the Archbishop; and Dermot, who died in 1370.

<sup>t</sup> *The Stauntons*.—The head of this family, who took the Irish name of Mac Aveely, was the chief Lord of Carra at this period.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill-Chondaibh*, now Kilconduff, an old church in ruins in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 484, and the map to the same work.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

“Tordelvacus puar<sup>o</sup> O'Conor cædem et incendia agris Magoirechty intulit, ipsumque captivum fecit.—*O'Mulconry*.”

“David filius Edmundi filii Hoberti, et uxor ejus Momonia .i. bean muimun filia Domini O'Conor (Aidi filii Fedlimii) et etiam Moylerus filius Hoberti, et Momoniæ capti ab Odone O'Conor.—*Mac Firb*.”

“Donnchadus O'Dowd, et Honoria uxor ejus filia Roberti Barrett eodem die mortui sunt; et Murchertus filius ei successit. Erant ambo pietate, hospitio et eleemosynis insigne conjugum par.—*Mac Firb*.”

“Cormacus Mac Donogh deseruit regionem na h-airíeacáta” [*alias clann cuain in regione de Kearâ*.—Ed.] “dictam præ timore domini

Mac William Burk, et ut suis open ferret. Dominus Mac William eum secutus et non assecutus præsidiarios e Castlebarry dedito ejecit. Clannodonoghi venerunt prædatum Kearam, & Clanncuaniam, prædasque ad montem Keara egerunt; et apud Killconduibh ea nocte in statis, non obstante præcingentium Anglorum multitudine, securi retrocesserunt.—*Mac Firb*.” (De hoc infra.)

“Murchertus O'Dundubhan decessit.—*Ibid*.” [Murtough O'Donovan, died.]

The Editor has not been able to find this Murchertus or Muirchertach in any authentic pedigree of the O'Donovans, and inclines to think that it is a mistake for Murchadus, or Murchadh, and that he was Murchadh O'Donovan (Chief of Clancahill, in the county of Cork), the son of Teige, who was son of Crom O'Donovan, who was killed by the O'Mahonys in 1254.—See note <sup>t</sup> under that year, p. 352, *supra*. John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan of Bawlahan, mentions, as Chief of Clancahill, a Muirheartach O'Donovan, son of Ragh-nall, son of Conchubhar, son of Teige, son of Cathal, who was the son of Crom aforesaid; but the Editor has not been able to discover any authority for the existence of this Muirheartach, in any authentic genealogical work, and believes that Collins had his information from oral tradition only, which is but a very uncertain chronicle of genealogical or historical facts.



## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1386.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, μίλε, τρι χέο, ochtmocchatt, aré.

Áine inghn tairðg meic donnchaib bñn tigñrñáin uí Ruairc (tigearna ðreipne) aon rogħa ban leithe cuinn décc i ttauaim Seancha acc loch pionnmairghe, 7 a hadnacal i Slisceach.

Cairbre mac briain mic Murchaða uí fearghail tigñina calaib na han-ghaile, fear cioblaicteac tabartach cpoða corantach décc ífr mbuaib nannia 7 noiprðearcair, ongta 7 aiterighe.

Níall mac concóircpiche óig méicc eocharaim aðbar tigñina a chinib do marbað la huilliam noalatún, 7 la a mac.

Mağnur mac afoha meic diarmada do marbað do ðalatúnachaið beor.

Sloigead mór la doinnall mac Muircfertaiğ uí concóbari, la cloinn noonnchaib, la hua noubda, 7 la muintri sagħra i cecich meic uaiteim. A hionnrað, 7 a harguin uile dón ður rin, 7 morán do daoínib do marbað im Roibñro dún doinnainn, 7 im Mac Maoibri an ðorrainn, 7 im Maigeocc gallda, 7 cairlen lionoio do gabail, aballğort cafrannain, 7 aballğort mri cua do gearrað leó.

Ereamon ua maoleaclóinn do marbað do mag amalgaib 7 do ðalatunachaið.

Ua concobair ruad cona bfuair lair do chonnachtaib do ðul do ðongnam le Mac uilliam búrc i nağhaib doinnall mic Muircheartaiğ 7 cloinne

\* *Tuaim Seancha*, now Toommonaghan, in Woodford demesne, in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. It is situated on the north-east brink of Lough Finvoy, or Garadice lough.

\* *Lough Finvoy*.—This lough is called Lough Fenvoy on the engraved map of Leitrim, from the Down Survey; but it is now usually called Garadice Lough. It is situated in the barony of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim.—See note †, under the year 1257, p. 360; *supra*.

† *At Sligo*.—Mageoghegan gives this passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1386. The Lady Anie, daughter of Teig Mac Donnogh, and wife to Tigernan O’Royrek, died in Twaym Seancha, adjoining to Lough-Ffinmoye, and was entred in the abbey of Sligeagh.”

\* *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. the Callow, or Strath of Annally. This name is still known in the country, and applied to a tract of land stretching along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., the barony of Rathclyn comprised the whole of the



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1386.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-six.*

Aine, daughter of Teige Mac Donough, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke (Lord of Breifny), the most favoured of the women of Leth Chuinn, died at Tuaim Seancha<sup>w</sup>, on Lough Finvoy<sup>x</sup>, and was interred at Sligo<sup>y</sup>.

Carbry, son of Brian, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Caladh na h-Anghaile<sup>z</sup>, a bountiful, generous, brave, and protecting man, died, after gaining the victory of good fame and renown, Extreme Unction, and Penance.

Niall, the son of Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, materies of a lord of his tribe, was slain by William Dalton and his son.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, was also slain by the Daltons.

A great army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the Mac Donoughs, O'Dowda, and the O'Haras, into the territory of Mac Wattin<sup>a</sup>, which they totally plundered and devastated on that occasion; and many persons were killed, among whom were Robert of Dun Domhnainn<sup>b</sup>, Mac Meyler of Corran, and Maigeog Gallda<sup>c</sup>. They took Lynott's castle<sup>d</sup>, and cut down the Orchard of Caerthannan<sup>e</sup>, and the orchard of Inis Cua<sup>f</sup>.

Heremon O'Melaghlin was slain by Magawley and the Daltons.

O'Conor Roe, with all the Connacians he could find [to join him], went to assist Mac William Burke against Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor

territory of the Callow, and parcel of Clanconnor; and the same Inquisition gives a list of the townlands in "the Callow," by which its exact boundaries may still be determined.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Wattin*.—He was the head of the Barretts of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>b</sup> *Dun Domhnainn*, now Dundonnell, an ancient fort, situated on a small round hill in the valley of Glencastle, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 97 and 489. The Robert here mentioned was evidently one of the Barretts.

<sup>c</sup> *Maigeog Gallda*, i. e. Maiduic the anglicised. He was also one of the Barretts.

<sup>d</sup> *Lynott's Castle*.—According to the tradition in the country, Lynott lived in the Castle of Carns, in the parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley. In later ages a branch of the family dwelt at Rosserk, near the Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 336.

<sup>e</sup> *Caerthannan*.—This name is still extant, and well known to the inhabitants of Tirawley; but the place is usually called Castle-Hill in English. It is a townland on the west side of Lough Conn, on the northern limit of Glen Nephin.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482, and map to the same work.

<sup>f</sup> *Inis Cua*, now Inishcoe, on the west margin of Lough Conn, in the parish of Crosmolina, and

Donnchað. Cpeacha moða do tðabairt a tñr fiaçpach muaidhe dðíð. A ndul iarrin for cpeaçpuathar i cloinn Riocairð. O ðriain do bpeit oppa go mórrluaç imaille rir, 7 Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð map an ccfona. O concðbair puað diompýð rriú. Maíðm do taðairt ðo forpo, 7 Concðbar mac taiðs mic concðbair uí bñiain do mapað leo do puathar rin.

Socharðí do çallañ oppaige do tñuicim la mac Mupchaða rí Laiçen.

Domnall mág cochláin tiçearna delbna décc.

Fingín mac Ruairðri mag eochazain do mapað.

Sit do denum do connactaib pe apoile a hanthle a ccogaíð, 7 Mac uilliam bupc do ðul i teach meic uilliam cloinne Riocairð, 7 tiçearnar do taðairt dð. Mac peopair do ðul ma teach on muð ccfona.

Donnchað mac caba do mapað la cloinn Maçnypa uí Raçallaig.

Cathal ó neçtain do mapað la hó cconcðbair Ruað.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1387.

Αίoir Çñioçt, míle, tñí chéð, ochtmocchatc a Seacht.

Teach do ðñom in Eamain macha do mall ó néill (do ríç ulað) do díol váim épeann.

barony of Tirawley.—See *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, note P, and map to the same work.

<sup>g</sup> *Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. the territory, now the barony, of Tireragh, which is bounded on the west by the River Muaidh, or Moy.

<sup>h</sup> *Great army*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe, with his forces of Connought, such as he cou'd command, repaired to assist Mac William Burke, against Donnell mac Mortagh, and the family of Mac Donnough ; [they] took great preys from the familys of Tirefiaghagh, and from thence they went to Clanrickard to prey that contrey, where they were overtaken by the infinite [countless?] and huge forces of O'Bryen, that came to aid

Mac William of Clanrickard against them. O'Connor Roe, notwithstanding their forces, retrayted upon them, gave them an overthrow, killed at that instant Connor mac Teig mac Connor O'Bryen, and divers others."

<sup>i</sup> *Mac William Burke*, i. e. the Lower Mac William.

<sup>j</sup> *Went into the house, &c.*, i. e. made his submission to him, and acknowledged him as his lord.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1190, p. 86, for a further explanation of the phrase, *ðul ma tçaç*.

<sup>k</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Filií Conchovari filii Cathaldi O'Farell Milonis Dalton Castellum dolo captum Thomæ filio Cathaldi O'Farell tradunt : quare filii Joannis O'Farell cum Daltoniis conspirantes contra

Sligo], and the Clann-Donough. They carried off great preys from Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe<sup>5</sup>. After this they proceeded to Clanrickard on a predatory excursion. O'Brien, with a great army<sup>h</sup>, and Mac William of Clanrickard, came up with them; but O'Conor Roe turned round on them, and defeated them; and Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, was slain in the conflict.

Numbers of the English of Ossory fell by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

Donnell Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Fineen, son of Rory Mageoghegan, was killed.

A peace was made by the Connacians with one another after the war, and Mac William Burke<sup>i</sup> went into the house<sup>j</sup> of Mac William of Clanrickard, and ceded to him the lordship. Mac Feorais [Birmingham] went into his house in like manner.

Donough Mac Cabe was slain by the son of Manus O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Naghtan was slain by O'Conor Roe<sup>k</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-seven.*

A house was built at Eamhain Macha<sup>l</sup>, by Niall O'Neill, King of Ulster, for the entertainment of the learned men of Ireland.

filios Murchadi O'Farell, et Longfordiam O'Ffarell (i. e. ædes domini O'Farell) adorti filiam Sir Davidis Burke (filiam domini Mac William, MS. L.) uxorem domini O'Farell ibidem captivam fecerunt. Angli etiam, ac Daltonii castellum caplen nua dictum contra Thomam expugnant.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*"

"Odo O'Conor filios Nehemiæ O'Farell in Angalia spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor in ditionis domini Mac William rursus irruit, et universas incendiis vastavit; palmamque de domino Mac William, Mac Dermott, domino Birmingham, et liberis domini O'Kelly acie congressis reportavit, cæsis multis, et Eugenio filio Tadæi O'Kelly capto.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Mac William O'Conor pucæ dominus Birmingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardiam spoliavit cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diermitii O'Brien Tuamonix hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Firb.*"

<sup>1</sup> *Emhain Macha*.—This was the ancient palace of the kings of Ulster of the Rudrician race; it is now locally called the Navan fort, and is situated about two miles westward of the city of Armagh. Colgan thus describes the ruins of this ancient city of the Ultonians in *Trias Thaum.* p. 6.

"Emania prope Ardmacham nunc fossis latis, vestigiis murorum eminentibus et ruderibus prestinam redolens splendorem." See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36.

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Saobh mġŋn aoda uí néill aon poġha ban rlechta Néill naoġġiallaig pe na linn bean mic Éoin bipeo do écc iap mbuaio naithpige.

Riocardh ócc, .i. mac uilliam clomne Riocardh décc.

Ġoffpaoġ pionn ó dalaiġ apbollaġ epeann le dān ġ Ruaidhri ó cianáin raoi reanchaoda, ġ ollaġ oirġiall eipiohe do écc.

Domnall mac Donnchaoda vocap mġg uioġri, ġ Matha mac Conlġgha do mapbaod i cill Naile.

Concobar mac bhiam cappaigh uí néill do mapbaod la gallaib an tppatc-baile.

Uilliam mac diarmada meġ Raġnaill aobap taoirġ muinġipe heolair do mapbaod la muinġip bhpn.

Eoin mac aengura meic domnall tġgeapna mri gall do écc.

Diarmaitc Ruad ó duirnin do écc.

Teach do denam i neamain Mhacha la Niall ó neill, ap m buí tġgh intioġe ppi rġe mġŋn ġo rin.

erected by O'Neill, are the "vestigia murorum eminentia" of Colgan. The Editor could not find any trace of stone walls at Eamhain, though it is highly probable that the house erected by O'Neill within it on this occasion had walls of stone. The sites of Emania and of the adjoining house of Creeveroe are thus described by Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of Armagh*:

"The site of these ancient edifices can be nearly ascertained at this present hour. There is a townland near the Navan hill, westward of Armagh, which is yet denominated *Creeve Roe*—a name which, in English letters, expresses the very sound designated in the Irish characters by the word *Craobh Ruadh*, 'the red branch.' The uniform tradition of the country assigns this district of Creeve Roe as the place where the regal palace stood. There is in an adjoining townland, called Trea, a mound which in form resembles the figure [ , and is universally designated the King's Stables.

"Navan hill overlooks the lands of Craobh ruadh. Around this hill, betwixt the base and

the summit, there is an elliptical fosse and moat, including eleven acres three roods and thirty-six perches, by which two small circular mounds or forts (one on the top and the other on the side of the hill) are environed. These had probably been formed to protect the royal residence."—pp. 578, 579.

<sup>m</sup> *Choice woman*, aon poġa ban, i. e. only choice, or choicest, of the women. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1387. Sawe, daughter of Hugh O'Neale and wife to Owen Mac Bisset, a Lady that far surpass'd all the Ladys of Clanna Neals in all good parts requisite in a noble matron, died."

<sup>n</sup> *Godfrey Finn*, i. e. Godfrey, or Geoffrey, the Fair, or fair-haired. He was chief poet to the Mac Carthys of Desmond.—See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. 103, for a short account of the poems written by this Godfrey.

<sup>o</sup> *Cill-Naile*, i. e. the church of St. Natalis. This name still exists, but is incorrectly angli-

Sabia, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the choice woman<sup>m</sup> of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages in her time, and wife of John Bisset, died, after penance.

Richard Oge, i. e. the Mac William of Clanrickard, died.

Godfrey Finn<sup>n</sup> O'Daly, Chief Poet of Ireland, and Rory O'Keenan, a learned historian, and Ollav of Oriel, died.

Donnell, the son of Donough Docair Máguire, and Matthew MacCoinleagha, were slain at Cill-Naile<sup>o</sup> (in Fermanagh).

Conor, the son of Brian Caragh O'Neill, was slain by the English of Sradbhaile<sup>p</sup>.

William, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, materies of a chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Muintir Birn [the O'Beirnes].

John, the son of Aengus Mac Donnell, Lord of the Insi Gall [the Hebrides], died.

Dermot Roe O'Durnin died<sup>q</sup>.

A house was erected at Eamhain Macha [Emania] by Niall O'Neill, for there was not any house within it [i. e. the fort] for a long time till then<sup>r</sup>.

cised Kinawley. It is the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Knockninny, in the county of Fermanagh, and extending into the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. The memory of St. Natalis, or, as he is locally called, Naille, is still held in great veneration at this church, and the well of pure spring water which he is believed to have produced from a rock by a cast of his crozier, is still in existence. His festival was formerly celebrated in this parish on the 27th of January.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at that day.

<sup>p</sup> *Sradbhaile*.—This is more usually called Sradbhaile Duna Dealgan, i. e. the street-town of Dundalk. Brian Carragh O'Neill, the father of this Conor, was the head of that sept of the O'Neills called Clann-Donnell Don of the river Bann. He was the son of Cormac, who was the son of John Duv, who was son of Donnell Don,

who was son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, the ancestor of the Clann-Hugh-Boy.

<sup>q</sup> *Dermot Roe O'Durnin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that, according to MS. L. and *Mac Fírbis*, he died in July, 1388.

<sup>r</sup> *For a long time*.—This is a repetition of the first entry under this year, but it is retained here on account of the curious additional remark, "there had not been a house within it, i. e. within the great Rath of Emania, for a long time before." The fact would appear to be that there was no house within this rath since the palace of Emania was destroyed by the three Collas, in the year 332, until O'Neill erected one in this year.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11 :

"Finnolla filia O'Farell, uxor Thomæ filii Cathaldi O'Farell capta ab Anglis, Daltoniis, et filiis O'Farell.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"

## Aois CRIOST, 1388.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, míle, τρί chéu, ochtmocchatt a hochtt.

Corbmac mac donnchaíð ríogáirceasach éirí hoilella, 7 a tanairi do  
dól ar cpeich díche 1 muiğ luirg. Cpeacha mopa do dénom lair. O conco-  
bair Ruad, clann meic feólimíð, Clann cáthail díce uí concóbair, 7 clann  
aeða meic diarmada .i. Cathal, 7 Corbmac gona rochraíuð da leanmain  
1 ttorraigeét na cpeach. Corbmac mac donnchaíð do gabáil deiríeð for  
a muinir fein. Cuid do muinir uí concóbair da ionnroigíð céduir, 7 a  
mbeir ga ammur gan éoirill, Ua concóbair fein do breir orra, 7 do rmaéttar  
ara muinir gan eiríom do marbað da ndamíð a gabáil. Díóð nócar  
faomíom anacal gur beccín a marbað foðeoíð 7 ní raibe da chinead cobéir  
dó ar eimeach, 7 íngnom go rin. Concobair mac donnchaíð, murchað mac  
corbmaic meic donnchaíð, 7 mac diarmada ruad do gabáil iarrin, 7 braigde  
do dénom díob. O Concobair ruad da leanmain tar rliab ríor iaram 7  
clann ndonnchaíð do téchead roime po éúil maile 7 fó íóctar tpe hoilella.

Muircfrtach mac domnaill mic Muirchírtair uí Choncobair do dól  
po forlongroir uí Domnaill 1 ccomroir ESSa Ruad 7 daoine iomda do  
marbað lair don ionnroigíð rin im cloinn uí baoghíll, 7 im ua ngallcobair  
cona mbraíeíuð. Mac Suibne 7 a mac do gabáil dó, 7 a ttabairt lair iaram  
immaile pe héuáil each arim 7 eidead, 7 clann Muircfrtach do iompúð  
for ua ndomnaill don chur rin.

Seaan ruad ua tuáthail tigrína ó Muiríeasairg cleiríe ímíğ 7 íngnomí

\* *Made great preys*, cpeaca mópa do dénom lair, literally, "great preys were made by him." Cpeac do dénom, literally means, "prædam facere."

† *He did not consent to protection*, nócar faomíom, i. e. his martial spirit did not allow him to yield himself up a prisoner, and he was soon overwhelmed by numbers. The verb faomaim means, I consent, yield, or bear with.

‡ *His peer*, coibéir do, i. e. one equal to him, or that could bear comparison with him. Coibéir is explained ioncomroir, i. e. comparable, by

Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Inauguration Ode of Brian na Murtha O'Rourke.

¶ *Over the mountain downwards*, tar rliab ríor, i. e. over the Coirrhliabh, now the Curliu mountain, lying between Moylurg and Collooney. Stor, downwards, in this part of Ireland, means northwards, and ruar, upwards, means southwards.

\* *Murtough, the son of Donnell*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, by the daughter of O'Rourke. It is stated in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1388.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-eight.*

Cormac Mac Donough, royal champion of Tirerrill, and its Tanist, went by night on a predatory excursion into Moylurg, and made great preys\*. O'Conor Roe, the grandsons of Felim, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, namely, Cathal and Cormac, with their forces, followed him in pursuit of the preys. Cormac Mac Donough betook himself to the rear of his own people, where some of O'Conor's party first made towards him, and unsparingly attacked him; but O'Conor himself came up with them, and commanded his people not to kill him, if they could take him prisoner; but he [Mac Donough] did not consent to protection', so that they were at last obliged to kill him. There was not of his tribe, up to that time, his peer<sup>a</sup> for hospitality and prowess. Conor Mac Donough, Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, and Mac Dermot Roe, were afterwards taken and led away captives. O'Conor Roe pursued them (the enemy) over the mountain downwards<sup>w</sup> [i. e. northwards], and the Clann-Donough fled before him to Cuil-Maile [Collooney], and the lower part of Tirerrill.

Murtough, the son of Donnell\*, son of Murtough O'Conor, attacked O'Donnell's camp in the vicinity of Eas-ruadh, and, in the course of this incursion, slew many persons, among whom were the sons of O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, and their kinsmen. Mac Sweeny and his son were taken prisoners, and carried away by him, together with a [considerable] spoil of horses, arms, and armour. The Clann-Murtough turned against O'Donnell on this occasion.

John Roe O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh<sup>y</sup>, pillar of the hospita-

the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell had two other sons, Brian and Turlough, by Raghnaill, daughter of O'Donnell, and many other sons, whose names are not given. O'Flaherty remarks that O'Conor had been provoked to this attack by O'Donnell, who had previously plundered Carbury.

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, which they derived from Muireadhach, the son of Murchadh, who was

son of Bran Mut, who was son of Conall, the tenth in descent from Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland. Previously to the English Invasion, the Hy-Muireadhaigh possessed about the southern half of the present county of Kildare; but at the period of which we are now treating, they were seated in the Glen of Imaile, and in other districts in the present county of Wicklow. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this John Roe O'Tuathail was Lord of Feara Cualan also,



a chinnid do mairbad do moghaid da muinntir féin ar lár a longpuirte fearin, 7 an bodach do mairbad inn po chéttóir.

Clann uí chuiprinín Siodraid, cairpre, 7 giollapartraice do mairbad la gallaib laigen.

Creacha móra do denom uá concobair ruad 7 da mac diarmada ar uá cconcobair ndonn 7 coccad coitcheionn deirge hi cconnaictaib ar a lorr. Mac donnchaib do lorgad Muige luirg triar na creachaib pempaire.

Cúcoirciúe ó maoilnuaid tigherna fíh cceall do écc.

Commbuaiopead coccad eidir uá Ruairc 7 clann ndonnchaib.

Domnall uá concobair do dul ar machaire connacht. Arís an choillín, 7 mór locha cairrgín do lorcead lair 7 Domnall óg mac domnaill (.i. conrabal gallocclac) do mairbad don toirce rin.

Sluaigead la hua ndomnaill .i. toirpdealbac an fíona, ar cloinn Muircéirteig go rannic co Sligead co ro hinpead 7 co ro hoirgead cairpre opoma claid uile lair 7 iar mairbad rochaide 7 iar nnoirad na criche don chur rin do thast Domnall mac Muircéirteig i teagh uí domnaill co nórna ríó fíur, 7 do bert a oigriar nód la taob na ngiall Ro gabad ó cenél cconail riaran tan rin.

Coccad eirtir uá ruairc 7 clann ndonnchaib, 7 domnall (.i. mac muircéirteig) do eirge le cloinn ndonnchaib.

Maghnar mac maoileachlainn meic Magnura do mairbad la cloinn meic donnchaib, 7 la Maolpuanaib mac donnchaib.

and that he was "hospitalissimus Hiberniæ.—*O' Mulconry*."—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1180, p. 51-54, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *By a clown*.—The passage is given in Magoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1388. Shane Roe O'Twahaile, prince of Omorie in Lynster, a man of wonderfull prowes and bounty, and that went farr beyond all others of his kindred in those and many other good parts, was killed by a Churle of his own house. The Churle afterwards was killed by [for] him immediately."

<sup>a</sup> *Hostilities*, commbuaiopead coccad, lite-

rally commotion, or disturbance of war. Magoghegan renders it as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1388. The O'Royrcks and Mac Donnogs prepared to warr against one another this year."

<sup>b</sup> *Ard-an-choillín*, now Ardakillín, in the parish of Killukin, near Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1368, p. 642, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch Cairgín*, now Ardakillín Lough, a considerable piece of water, containing three small islands, on the south side of Ardakillín townland, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon,



lity and prowess of his tribe, was slain by a clown<sup>2</sup> of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curnin, Siry, Carbry, and Gillapattrick, were slain by the English of Leinster.

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot upon O'Conor Don, in consequence of which a general war broke out in Connaught. Mac Donough burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Cucogry O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Hostilities<sup>a</sup> arose between O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin<sup>b</sup>, and the island Loch-Cairrgin<sup>c</sup>. Donnell Oge Mac Donnell (i. e. a constable of gallowglasses) was slain on this excursion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina<sup>d</sup>) against the Clann-Murtough<sup>e</sup>; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbury of Drumcliff. After numbers had been killed, and the country had been plundered on this occasion, Donnell, the son of Murtough, went into O'Donnell's house<sup>f</sup>, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kinel-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out<sup>g</sup> between O'Rourke and the Mac Donoughs; and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], rose up to assist the Mac Donoughs.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of the Mac Donough, and by Mulrony Mac Donough<sup>h</sup>.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

<sup>d</sup> *Turlough-an-Fhina*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, of the wine.

<sup>e</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were not the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, but the descendants of Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was the brother of Murtough Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, a sept of the O'Conors, who were now thrown into the shade by the superior power of the Clann-Murtough Mac Donnell, O'Conor of Sligo, and the O'Conors

Don and Roe of Roscommon.

<sup>f</sup> *Went into O'Donnell's house*, i. e. to make his submission to him.

<sup>g</sup> *A war broke out*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that this disturbance between O'Rourke and the Mac Donough arose from a dispute about the right to the little district of Clann Fearmoighe: "quod propter 5. villas de Clann Fearmoighe exortum est.—MS. L."

<sup>h</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Rodericus Mac Donogh suæ familiæ domi ac militiæ laudatissimus juvenis obiit.—*O'Mulc.*"

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1389.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μιλε, τρι έεδ, οετμοζατ, ανάοι.

διοcαιρε ιννρι cαίν δέcc.

Νιall όcc ό neill do gábanl do gallοιbh.

Μυιρμ maol ua concobair pailze do mapbad̃ daon upcōp roighde ag cŋmpall cluana da tōpc la pŋr ouŋb cceallaiḡ legi.

Μαοιλεclann cam ua lochlann tigeapna corcmoḡpuad̃ do mapbad̃ la a dŋbratair pŋn i bpeill.

Εοζαν ό Ρυαιpc γ clann cατοil όicc do dūl go cαrlén an uaḡair. Μαρϭ-pluaḡ muirpc héliḡi dŋpḡe dōib. Ρυaiḡ do έαḡairt op̃pa. Μαḡnur ό héliḡi do mapbad̃ annp̃in, γ daome oile. Cpeacha muirpc héliḡi do denam̃ dōib iapam̃, γ Μυιρcŋpταc ό héliḡi do mapbad̃. Cιtē do denam̃ dua

"Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et O'Conor puad̃ (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William Burke ad Gleann da dubh" [hodie Glendawoo in parochia de Attymas et baroniā de Gallen in agro Maioensi.—Ed.] "et cuil ceapnaōa Clann Donoghish instat, et Tadaus p̃iabad̃ O'Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatum fama per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Tadaum O'Dowd inter duos fluvios ad cill mic Tanoḡ transiens spoliat, et magnam prādam a viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin abstulit.—*Mac Fīrb. et MS. L.*"

"Moylurgam etiam ipse, et Clanndonoghi populati sunt.—*Mac Fīrb.*"

"Uillic de Burgo, et O'Brien pp. fecerunt magnas prādas, et ejusdem O'Brien uxor Slania filia Lochlunni Mac Conmara obiit.—*Mac Fīrb.*"

"Meab̃ filia Flathberti O'Roirk, et Ania filia Donaldi O'Hara uxor Donnchadi O'Durnin, decesserunt.—*Mac Fīrb.*"

"Tres supradicti filii O'Curnin in domum Sir Patricii Freine Kilkenniam celebratum pascha profecti repulsam tulerunt; et Angli comitatus Ossoriæ eos insecuti mactarunt ipso sabbato sancto. E quibus Sidgrius maximum rei litera-

riæ detrimentum fuit.—*O'Mulconry et MS. L.*"

"Mac Dermott ḡall captus a Tadao filio Tadaei Rufi Mac Dermott ḡall.—*Mac Fīrb.*"

"Lochlunnius filius Donnchadi O'Dowd occisus a Diermitio filio Odonis O'Dowd."

<sup>i</sup> *Inis Cain*, now Inishkeen, in the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this vicar's name was Nemeas O h-Eoghain, a name still common in this parish, but anglicised Owens.

<sup>k</sup> *Maurice Mael*, i. e. Maurice the Bald.

<sup>l</sup> *Shot of an arrow*, daon upcōp roighde, *uno jactu sagittæ*, or, one cast of a javelin.

Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O'Conor of Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the O'Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malerie."

O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11 :

"γ la clomn Maolug̃ria dia doimnaḡ."

<sup>m</sup> *Cluain-da-thorc*, now Cloonyhore, a parish lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the town of Portarlinton, and a townland called

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-nine.*

The Vicar of Inis Cain<sup>1</sup> died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Maurice Mael\* O'Connor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow<sup>1</sup> at the church of Cluain da-torc<sup>m</sup>, by one of the O'Kellys of Ley<sup>n</sup>.

Melaghlin Cam O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Connor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair<sup>o</sup>, where they were met by the cavalry of Muintir Healy. These were defeated, and Manus O'Healy and others were there killed. They afterwards plundered Muintir Healy, and killed Murtough O'Healy. After this O'Rourke,

Cloonyhork, in which an old church of the same name is situated.

<sup>n</sup> *Ley*.—This name is still retained in *carplean leige*, Lea Castle, which stands on the banks of the Barrow, near Monastereven. This territory comprised the lands on which this castle stands, and about the southern half of the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare. O'Heerin, who died in 1420, writes of this territory thus :

“*Cluibinn an éiríoc, cian po clor,  
Tuath leige na leapg rolor,  
O'Ceallaig leige o'n epaig éap  
Céite an élap eangaiḡ iubḡpaig.*”

“Delightful this tract, as heard of old,  
The tuath of Leghe of the bright plains ;  
O'Kelly-Ley of the eastern strand (bank of the Barrow),  
Is the chief of this plain of the knotty yews.”

For a full account of the territories of Offaly, *vide* my letter from Portarlinton, dated December 20th, 1837.

<sup>o</sup> *Caislen-an-Uabhair*, i. e. the Castle of Pride. This name is now anglicised Castleore, and is

that of a townland situated in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.— See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 21. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1389. O'Royrck entertained the sons of Cahall Oge, with their forces, to maintain the said warrs against the Mac Donnoghs, whereby the dissention was out of hand encreased. Owen O'Royrck and the sons of Cahall made an inrode to the Castle-Anover ; were overtaken by the horsemen of Montyr-Elie, [but they] chased them, killed Magnus O'Helie, and O'Helie's sonn, and at last O'Royrck took O'Helie's prey, and in the time of the dissention, before it was ended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

“After these losses sustained by the Mac Donnoghs and O'Royrcks, the heat of their warrs begott the childe of peace, and so it was concluded firmly of both sides. Also peace was agreed upon and concluded between Mac Dermott [and the Mac Donnoghs], and Morrugh Mac Dermott, that before was prisoner, was enlarged.”

Ρυαιρ, do domnall mac muircéirte, 7 do cloinn ndonnchaib iarrin pe poile. Sit do denaín do mac diarmáta 7 do cloinn ndonnchaib bfor, 7 na bpaighde do bfnad do cloinn ndonnchaib poime do tabairt doib, 7 Catal mac diarmáta baí i mbpaighdehuir ag cloinn ndonnchaib do líccín amach iarr naomad na ríoda pémpaite.

Cneacha típe conaill do denaín do domnall mac muircéirte.

Ragnall maz ruairc flait teallaig conmara décc.

Órian mac Domnall óicc uí raigillig do marbad do cloinn muircéirte.

Maighur ua ruairc do gabail do corbmac ua fírgail tpe tangnaict.

Aiffreic inghí Aoda uí néill, bhn Henrí Aimiríó í néill do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1390.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, trí chéid, nochat.

Níall ó tairchlich canánaic copad clocair, 7 comarba damhinnhí décc.

Petpur ua heogain úscánaic locha hepne, 7 Partalón ó congaile canánaic, 7 Sacpirta líra gabail décc.

Coccad mór etir ua ruairc 7 ó Raigillig. Anghailig, 7 Eolapagh, 7

<sup>p</sup> *The spoils*, κρεατά.—Thus rendered by Ma-geoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"Donell mac Mortagh tooke the preys and spoyles of Tyreconnell."

<sup>q</sup> *Mac Rourke*.—O'Flaherty adds : "Óruḡaib coiréionn cliapóamác an Ragnall ro, do éḡ im nollaig.—MS. L."

<sup>r</sup> *Clann-Murtough*.—Nothing remains to determine satisfactorily whether these were the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach O'Conor, or the Clann-Murtough-Mac Donnell O'Conor of Sligo ; but the Editor is of opinion that they were the former, because they were settled in Breifny.

<sup>s</sup> *Henry Aímhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious. It is stated in the Annals of Connaught that he was so called "*per antiphrasin*," i. e. because he was of a most peaceful disposition.

<sup>t</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Pax communis in Connacia inter utrumque O'Conor, etc.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Filius Nielli O'Róirk obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Cathaldus O'Moenaigh vir bonus obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill depredatur Muintir Durnin apud Mointech moighe heni circa Kal. Augusti.—MS. L."

"Joannes filius Walteri filii Sir Davidis obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>u</sup> *O'Howen*.—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, but anglicised Owens.

<sup>w</sup> *Between O'Rourke and O'Reilly*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster gives this passage briefly as follows :

"Anno Domini 1390. A great war this year

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor] and the Clann-Donough, made peace with each other. A peace was also concluded between Mac Dermot and the Clann-Donough; and the hostages that had on a former occasion been taken from the Clann-Donough were now restored to them; and Cathal Mac Dermot, who had been in captivity with the Clann-Donough, was set at liberty after the ratification of the peace aforesaid.

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor Sligo] carried off the spoils<sup>p</sup> of Tirconnell.

Randal Mac Rourke<sup>a</sup>, Chief of Teallach-Conmasa, died.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-Murtough<sup>r</sup>.

Manus O'Rourke<sup>e</sup> was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Farrell.

Affric, the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and wife of Henry Aimreidh<sup>s</sup> O'Neill, died<sup>t</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1390.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety.*

Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher, and Coarb of Devenish, died.

Petrus O'Howen<sup>u</sup>, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Bartholomew O'Congaile, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

A great war broke out between O'Rourke and O'Reilly<sup>w</sup>; and the people of

between Tiernan O'Rourke, King of Breifny, and Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, King of Muintir-Maelmora. At this time Manus O'Rourke was in captivity with O'Reilly in Clough-Lough-Oughter, but he pierced the wall of the fortress, and escaped out of it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scur: the Clann-Murtough O'Connor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissension between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'Fferalls, the Magrannells, Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, and the sons of Mortagh, came to Connought upon hearing of the said warrs, by the procurement of Donnell Mac Mortagh and Donnell Mac Donnogh. Manus O'Royrek remained prisoner with O'Reyly in the Island of Loghoghter, from whence [escaping] he went to the castle of Loughsqwire, where, being bewraied to the sons of Mortagh, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt.

Clann muircísreais do éóct fo toghairm an coccas i n-iré seoladh domnaill mic muircísreais, 7 comaltais meic donnchaib. Maḡnur ó puairc baí i mbraighdshur as ua Rairgillig i ccloich locha huac̃taip deoib erde, 7 tapraing do go cairlén locha an rccuir. Clann muircísreais dpaḡbail bpaḡa air, 7 a marbaḡ doib as teaḡt ar coite amach do.

Sit do denam do Ruairc, 7 dua Rairgillig, 7 com̃ta móra dpaḡail dua rairgillig ar pon earccarac uí puairc daccup, 7 diommarbaḡ uaid. Eogan ua puairc, 7 mac catail riabais do tabairt do i ngioll nír na comhtairbh rím.

Clann muircísreais 7 teallac̃ dunchaḡa do denam imeice nír ar muinir puairc im fíod ua pionnoicce, 7 im ríab ccorraih, 7 im cenél luachain. Iar na fíor rím dua puairc (7 é i nglionn gaible an tan rím) pucc a imirḡsḡha lair fo bairr cenél luachain. Ionpraighiḡ do tabhairt do porporom̃, maḡm porra poime, 7 marbaḡ do bñt ar a nellairib 7 ar a noaóim̃b o beal atha doipe dubain go mullaḡ na tṡulaḡ mbrepeḡc.

O Rairgillig, .i. tomár mac maḡganna décc, 7 Seaan mac Pílir í Rairgillig do gaḡail tṡḡearnaip.

“O’Royrek and O’Reyly came to certain articles of agreement, and, at last, peace was firmly concluded between them; but before this peace was thoroughly concluded, O’Rourke gave great gifts to O’Reillye for consenting to these agreements, and for banishing his Enemies from out of his Territories. For the performance of these articles, Owen O’Rourke mac Cahall Reogh was given as a faithful pledge.

“The sonnes of Mortagh and Teallagh Donnogh, with their forces, made an inrode upon O’Rourke at a place called Ffe Ffinoige, and the mount called Slieu Corran and Lean Lwachar. O’Rourke hearing thereof, being at Glen Gaivly, brought his preys and people with him to a place called Barre, and from thence he assaulted the said parties his adversaries, overthrew them, killed many of their people and cattle, and held on his course of killing them from Belahdery to the toppe of the place called Tullagh Breafeagh.”

\* *Made his escape.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An cloc do éollaḡ do 7 a elóḡ airṡ, .i. e. he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and escaped out of it.”

† *Lough-an-Scur*, now Lough Scur, near the village of Keshcarrigan, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1344, p. 495, *supra*.

‡ *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestionably the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor, who were at this time seated in Breifny, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo. See the year 1380, where it is stated that Rory, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, was killed by Manus O’Rourke. See also the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O’Rourke from the lordship of Breifny.

Annaly [the O'Farrells]; the Muintir-Eolais [the Mac Rannalls]; and the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], at the instigation of Donnell, the son of Murtough, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, came to join in that war.

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape<sup>x</sup> from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scui<sup>y</sup>; but the Clann-Murtough, being informed of this [by his betrayers], they slew him as he was coming [ashore] out of a cot.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly; and O'Reilly received great rewards for banishing and expelling from him the enemies of O'Rourke. Owen O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Reagh were delivered up as hostages for the payment of these considerations.

The Clann-Murtough<sup>z</sup> and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fidh-ua-Finnoige<sup>a</sup>, Slieve-Corrain<sup>b</sup>, and Kinel-Luachain<sup>c</sup>. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle<sup>d</sup>, received notice of this, he took his scouts with him to the upper part of Kinel-Luachain, where he made an attack on them, and forced them to fly before him, killing both cattle and people on their route from Beal-atha Doire-Dubhain<sup>e</sup> to the summit of the Breifnian hills.

O'Reilly, i. e. Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

<sup>a</sup> *Fidh-ua-Finnoige*, i. e. the wood of the O'Finnocks. This name is now obsolete. It was that of a district situated near the foot of the Bencroy and Bartonny mountains, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>b</sup> *Slieve-Corrain*, called *Sliaib cambrí* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>c</sup> *Kinel-Luachain*.—This district comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Gleann Gaibhle*, now Glen-Gavlin, a remarkable valley lying between the mountains of Slieve-an-ierin and Cuilkeagh, or Quilka, near the source of the river Shannon, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan. The sides

of this glen are so rugged and precipitous that the inhabitants cannot make use of ploughs or cars, excepting slide cars, in cultivating the land, and no public road has yet been made through it.

<sup>e</sup> *Beal-atha-Doire-Dubhain*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the oak-wood of Duane, a man's name; it is called *Beol-atha-Dairi-Dubhthaigh* in the Annals of Connaught, and simply *ac boipe dubám* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name is now obsolete. It was evidently the name of a ford on the stream of the Abhainn bhuidhe, in the parish of Oughteragh, whence the Mac Kiernans and Clann Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnian hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.



Caipλέν cille bapnainne do bpipead la domnall mac muircehartaiḡ.

ḡrian mac aḡḡaccain ollam na bpepne i mbrictéinnar decc, ḡ Seaan (i. oipficel mac Aḡḡaccain) pear ionaid briain do marbad cisteora hoide pia noblaic.

Duibgionn ua duibgionnám ollam Conmaicne i Sincur décc.

Ḳriḡal ua hḡra tigḡina luighe decc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1391.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τpí céu, noḡat, a haon.

Ua puairc, i. tigḡinan do ḡul i ccoinne uí Raigillig, Sheaan, ḡo ḡpuim lḡthain uathadḡ rochraide. Oḡ éualatar clann muircehartaiḡ uí concobair rin tiaḡoid foipilion poimhe ap bealach an épionaiḡ. ḡpupir ó puairc co na bḡccán buidne opia, ḡ Marḡair Seaan mac mathḡamna uí concobair, ḡ Donnchad mac Aḡḡa an cleitigḡ ḡa laim buḡsin ḡen mo éá ap marḡpat a muinupir don cuio ele ḡib.

Domnall ócc máḡ cáptaiḡ tigḡina ḡfmmuman décc, ḡ a mac Taoḡ do ḡabail tigḡinaiḡ na ḡeoiḡh.

O hanluam taoipead na noipḡir do marbad ḡa bpaḡribḡ pḡn tpe peill.

<sup>f</sup> *Cill-Barraine*, i. e. the church of St. Barrann, or Barr-fhionn, now Kilbarron, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, where the O'Clerys had a castle.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 79, note <sup>m</sup>, and Irish P. Journal, January 16th, 1841, for a view of some fragments of this castle, which are situated on a precipitous cliff.

<sup>g</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 11:

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roirk Brefinæ dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgamnai O'Reylly dominum de Munter Moelmordha, filios Joannis O'Farrell, filios Moelsechlunni Magranell et posteros Murcherti Muinnig O'Conor.—MS. L.”

“Macpaḡ O Fearḡura liaḡ leḡe Cuinn do

ecc.—MS. L.”

<sup>h</sup> *O'Rourke*.—This passage is given as follows, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1391. O'Roirke and O'Reillye continued in their attonement of peace. O'Roirke, with a few of his household men, repaired to the towne of Drumleahan to meet with O'Rellye, was intercepted by 65 persons of Clann Mortagh in his passage. O'Roirke seeinge them to stand in his way, and seeing himself without other remedye, he tooke heart anew, gave them the onsett valiantly, which Shane More Magmahon, thinkinge to prevent, offered O'Roirke a blow of a Launce, which O'Roirke accepted, and made towards the said Shane with wonderfull courage, whom at first” [at once] “hee runned through with his Launce.”



The castle of Cill Barrainne<sup>f</sup> was demolished by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo].

Brian Mac Egan, Ollav of Breifny in judicature, died; and John (i. e. the Official Mac Egan), successor to this Brian, was slain four nights before Christmas Day.

Duigen O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne in History, died<sup>g</sup>.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-one.*

O'Rourke<sup>h</sup> (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough O'Connor<sup>i</sup> heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh<sup>j</sup>; but O'Rourke, with his small body of troops, defeated them, and made them retreat before him; having slain with his own hand John, the son of Mahon O'Connor, and Donough, son of Hugh an-Cleitigh<sup>k</sup>, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy<sup>l</sup>, Lord of Desmond, died; and his son, Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Hanlon, Chief of the Oriors, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

On this Shane More, Mageoghegan writes the following curious remark, incorporated, as usual, with his text:

"This Shane was sonne of a woman that could weave, which of all trades is of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye, especially the sonnes and husbands of such tradeswomen, and, therefore, Shane More was nicknamed the weaving-woman's sonne. O'Rourke gave another blow to Donnogh mac Hugh-an-Cleitty, and presently killed him, made a fortunate escape without loss of any of his people, after killinge fower kernes of his Enemies."

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Murtough O'Connor*.—These were the race of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough

More, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Connor of Sligo.

<sup>j</sup> *Bealach-an-Chrionaigh*, i. e. the road of the withered trees, or brambles. This was the old name of the road or pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny.

<sup>k</sup> *Hugh-an-Cleitigh*.—Mageoghegan calls him Hugh an chleitty, which means "of the quill," i. e. the weaver.

<sup>l</sup> *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son of Cormac, the son of Donnell Oge, who was the son of Donnell Roe, who was son of Cormac Finn, who was son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, who was slain

Mac gillmuire (.i. cuulað ua morna) taoipeað ua nſica ceim 7 leite caatail do marbað ua bpaðair buðſin.

Taoð mac gillecoluim uí uiginn, 7 bebinn ingean uí maolconaire ollam ōſpccaigte i noán, 7 i nbaonnaet décc iar naetpighē.

Corbmac maol ua pſigail do marbað hi pſiull la gallaibh.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1392.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mſle, τpi céo, noat, aó.

Θpigoip ua mochain airdearpucc ſuama paof cpánbdeac deſſſſcach do écc.

Enpí amhpſið mac neill móip uí néill ploghdamhna cenél neoðain, 7 ōſgh-aðbar airpōpigh epenn do cſit, ouairle, 7 deinec décc, po pēl bpénoimn iar mbuaibh nongta, 7 naithpighē.

Domnall mac Enpí uí néill do gabail la Toiprðealbāc an pſona ua noom-naill tighſina tipe Conaill. Cpeacha, 7 upta aibhle do ðenam ó ap mac Enpí cona muintip an la cedna.

Morpuaigead la mall ua neill Rí cenél neoðain go maetib in cuiccið ime do pōigib gall tpaða baile agup duim dealgain, nſit do cup oppa ó do noul pin, 7 Seppín paofc do tuitim laip iar ttaðairt taðair doib du poile.

in the year 1185.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Hy-Nerca-Chein*.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1199, p. 119, *supra*. According to the pedigree of this tribe, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 205, they were descended from Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, King of Connaught in the fifth century; but no account is preserved of how or when they settled in Lecale. The descent of Kineth, or Kenny O'Morna, of Lecale, is thus given by Mac Firbis (*ubi supra*):

“Kenny, son of Ruarcán, son of Maelsnechta, son of Morna, from whom the O'Mornas in Leth-Cathail are named, son of Ferchar, son of Oisen, son of Onchu, son of Broc, son of Aine,

son of Sinill, son of Amergin, son of Cruitine, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach.”

It would appear from page 508 of the same work, that there was a more ancient line of chiefs in Leth-Chathail, or Lecale, who descended from Cathal (*a quo* Leth-Chathail), the son of Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia; who was slain in the battle of Ardcoran, in Dal-Riada, in the year 627.

<sup>n</sup> *Lecale*, leē caatail, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>o</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11:

“Diermitius filius Donnchadi filii Murcherti magni Mageochegan dynasta Kenelfiachæ obiit

Mac Gill-Muire (i. e. Cu-Uladh O'Morna), Chief of Hy-Nerca-Chein<sup>m</sup> and Lecale<sup>n</sup>, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Teige, son of Gilla-Columb O'Higgin, and Bebinn, daughter of O'Mulconry, an illustrious ollave in poetry and humanity, died after penance.

Cormac Mael O'Farrell was treacherously slain by the English<sup>o</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1392.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-two.*

Gregory O'Mochain, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.

Henry Aimhreidh<sup>p</sup>, the son of Niall More O'Neill, Roydamna of Kinel-Owen, and a good materies for a monarch of Ireland for his justice, nobility, and hospitality, died on the festival day of St. Brendan, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Turlough an-Fhiona O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, who, on the same day, committed great depredations and ravages on the people of the [said] son of Henry<sup>q</sup>.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, with the chiefs of the whole province about him, against the English of Tragh Bhaile<sup>r</sup> and Dun-

pridie Id. Januarii.—*O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl.*"

<sup>p</sup> *Henry Aimhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious, a name given him, according to the Annals of Connaught, "*per antiphrasin*." To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 : "Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello Nóigialla<sup>c</sup> Rege satorum.—*O'Mulconry*." This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1392. Henry Awrey, in English the Contentious, son of Neale More, Tanist and next successor of the principallity of Ulster, after his brother Neale Oge O'Neale's death, if he had lived, and one worthy the government of a Monarchie, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of Neal of the Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of heart in granting all manner of things that came

to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brandon's day in Summer."

There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avrey O'Neill than about any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

<sup>q</sup> *The son of Henry*.—The construction of the original, which has been closely rendered here, is clumsy and inelegant, and left unfinished by the Four Masters. The passage is given better as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1392. Terlagh O'Donnell tooke prisoner Donnell mac Henry O'Neale, and also the same day tooke great preys and spoyles from himself and his people."

<sup>r</sup> *Tragh Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son

Sloicéad mór do bhríe dua cconcobair donn (go nupmór maíte connaet ina parrad) go huið maine. An tír do lopead 7 do lomapeccain doib. O concobair ruad dia lñmain. Catál mac aoda uí ruairc do beir ar dñr-foh plóig uí cconcobair duinn, 7 a gabail la hua cconcobair ruad, 7 rocaide da muintir do marbadh.

Conoaoir dñrmumhan ingñ iarla upmumhan, bñ dñrlaictéac dñgheimigh décc iar mbuaidh naéirighe.

Toirdealbac mac bñrian ó ccuanach Ruaidrí mac donnchad uí ésbail tánairi Eile, 7 Fionnghuala ingñ Mañnupa mic catál uí Concobair décc.

Diarmait mac Eochagair taoipeac cenel fiachach do ecc.

Sloicéad mór la hua neill, miall, 7 la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile hi ccenél cconuill for ua ndomnaill, toirdealbac. Sloighead ele la Domnall mac muiréscraig cona bñairibh for ua ndomnaill bñor. Creaca an tpe do tsichead fo diarmuib, 7 fo dñroibélaib, 7 ó domnaill cona rochpaitte do bñe for cúl a muintire. Ní po hanad lar an pluag cconnaetac go pangatar go cñn mañar. Fo gabaitt édala an dú rin. Ticc Ua domnaill cona rocpaitt ina lñmain go raímead forpa go po marbaitt rocaide doib im mac donnchad még cába. Dála í nill 7 cloinne Henrí cona ploğ po haincead leoride cñoc uí doárpaoig eitir cill 7 tuait, 7 ní po hanad leoride go pangatar go peappaitt moir i nairear catá dUa domnaill. Bat-tar athad aghad i nañhad amlad rin. Cona ead do ponpat ríð do denam po dñroib.

of Buan, one of the Tuatha de Danann colony. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *Spáobaile*, i. e. Street-town, which is the present local Irish name of Dundalk.

<sup>s</sup> *Were slain*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. O'Connor Donne, with the forces of the most part of Connought, repaired to the Contrey of Imaine, [and] burnt the whole territory. Cahall mac Hugh O'Royreck, being disorderly, and unadvisedly left in the hinder-

most part of O'Connor Donn's army, was taken by O'Connor Roe, of the adverse party, and [*recte* who] killed many others of them."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, O'Roirk, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd et Muintir Hara in hac expeditione; in qua Palisia ardet, etc.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>t</sup> *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick, the chief of which territory, who was an offshoot of the O'Briens of Thomond, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Dermot Mageoghegan*.—His death is noticed

dalk. He acquired power over them on this occasion ; and Seffin White, who had engaged with him [in single combat], was slain by him.

A great army was conducted by O'Connor Don (with the greater part of the chiefs of Connaught) into Hy-Many, and burned and totally plundered the territory. O'Connor Roe pursued them ; and Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Connor Don's army, was taken prisoner by O'Connor Roe, and many of his people were slain<sup>s</sup>.

The Countess of Desmond, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, a bountiful and truly hospitable woman, died after the victory of Penance.

Turlough Mac Brien of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>t</sup> ; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely ; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Niall) and the sons of Henry O'Neill, with all the Ultonians, into Tirconnell, against O'Donnell (Turlough). Another army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough, and his kinsmen, against O'Donnell also. The spoils of the territory were carried<sup>v</sup> into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people<sup>w</sup>. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair<sup>x</sup> ; and they seized on the spoils of that neighbourhood. O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued and defeated them, and killed numbers of them, and, among others, Donough Mac Cabe. As to O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and their army, they plundered O'Doherty's territory, as well churches as lay property, and marched on, without once halting, until they reached Fearsat-Mor<sup>y</sup>, intending to give battle to O'Donnell. Here they remained for a long time face to face, but at length they made peace with each other.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows, under the year 1391 :

" A. D. 1391. Dermott Mageoghegan, sonne of Donnogh mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan, chieftaine of the Country of Kynaleaghe, and [of the] Race of Fiagha mac Neale of the Nine Hostages, died in the Pride of the Ides of Januarye."

<sup>v</sup> Were carried, *oo éficheadó*, literally, " the

spoils of the country fled into the wilds, &c."

<sup>w</sup> To protect his people, *pop cúl a muintir*, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.

<sup>x</sup> Ceann-Maghair, now Ceann maigir, and anglicised Kinnaweer, the local name of a district situated in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, at the head of Mulroy Lough.

<sup>y</sup> Fearsat-Mor, now Farsetmore, a well-known

Cpscha la huá ndóinnall ar cloinn tSáin uí domnaill, uair báttar iadribe baí ag tarraing cloinne muirchreataigh, 7 deolur rímpa ar an pluairgead rímpaite.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1393.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, trí céad, nochad, atrií.

Seaan mac Seappraíó uí Raigillig erpucc na bheirne decc.

Matha ua heogain caibellán innri caín décc.

An Sacart ó cléirig do écc.

Aod mac concobair (.i. mic tomaltaig) meic diarmada tighina moige luirg décc iar mbuaio nínig 7 naitiricche, 7 Catal a mac do bathaio iaram.

Maolruanaio mac físgail meic diarmada do gabail tigeapnair moige luircc tre nít 7 tre cuiruccaio tomaltaig meic donnchaid.

Ionnraigíó do éabairt do cloinn Aoda meic diarmada go cluan ó ccom-dén (i ccalaio locha techet) ar mac ndiarmatta. Iombualaio do éabairt doib dia poile. Bpíreao for cloinn Aoda. Concobair 7 Ruaidrí dá mac Aoda meic diarmada do gabail. Físgail mac donnchaid riabairg do gabail imaille riú, 7 a éluo ar a haithle. Dóinnall duib mac diarmada 7 rocaioe oile do marbaio don toircc rin ina taimcell.

pass, or *trajectus*, on the river Swilly, about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>a</sup> *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Conors of Sligo, not the race of Muircheartach, or Murtough Muimhneach, who were at this period reduced to a powerless condition by the O'Rourkes. This noble sept sunk into obscurity soon after this period, and are now totally unknown, perhaps extinct.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

<sup>a</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Mac Donogh victor contra Odonem Mac Dermott, et dominum O'Conor puao, occisis

Donnchado Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnchado Cappaic filio Maelruani Fionn.—*Mac Fírb.* Moylerus Mac Donogh ibidem vulneratus.—*Ibid.*"

"Inderba filia Joannis O'Farell uxor filii Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Joanna filia Congalli O'Conor uxor Andreæ magni Bermingham obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Mac Murchadha multa damna Anglis Lagene intulit.—*Ibid.*"

"Magnus O'Fflannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid.*"

"Donnchadus O'Dempsey, futurus Clann-maolugrae dominus, obiit."

"Egania filia Seфриdi O'Fflannagan uxor Wilielmi Mac Branán obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell; for it was they who had brought the Clann-Murtough<sup>a</sup> into the country on the occasion of the last-mentioned incursion<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1393.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-three.*

John, son of Geoffrey O'Reilly, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caoin<sup>b</sup>, died.

The priest O'Clery died.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and penance. His son Cathal was drowned<sup>c</sup> [shortly] afterwards.

Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg, by means of the power and assistance of Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Cluain O'g-Coinden<sup>d</sup> (at the callow<sup>e</sup> of Lough Techet), against the Mac Dermot; and a conflict ensued between them, in which the sons of Hugh were routed, and Conor and Rory, two sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, were taken prisoners. Farrell, the son of Donough Reagh, was also taken; but he afterwards made his escape. Donnell Duv Mac Dermot and many others were slain around them on this occasion<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island surrounded by the River Erne, in the parish of Enniskillen, and barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh, and containing an area of two hundred and sixty acres, English measure. It contains the ruins of an old church in a burial ground.—See Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

<sup>c</sup> *Was drowned*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this Cathal Mac Dermot was drowned at Inis Daighre,—now Inisterry,—in Lough-Key.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain O'g-Coinden*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or boggy pasturage, of the O'Coinnens, now Cloonagunnane, a townland in the parish of Kilna-

managh, barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

<sup>e</sup> *Callow*, *calaib*.—In this part of Ireland the word *callow* denotes a holm or strath, or a level district on the brink of a lake or river, generally inundated in winter, but very fertile in summer. "A callow meadow" is a very common expression throughout the counties of Roscommon and Galway. It is the name of a townland in the same parish, bounded on the north by Lough Gara, anciently called Lough Techet, and on the south by Clonnagunnane.

<sup>f</sup> *On this occasion*.—This and the preceding entry are translated as follows by Mageoghe-



ḃrian mac maoleachlainn uí céallaiḡ tanaipi ua maine, Fíḡal maḡ raíḡḡaḃaín taoíḡeaḃ teallaiḡ eachḃaḃ, fíḡ ḡo núḡpe níḡiḡ ḃo cliaḡaibh, ḡ Maḡḡḡur ó heaḡḡa tanaipi lúḡḡe ḃécc.

Síḡh ḃo ḃénaḡḡ ḃuaipḡibh moḡḡe lúḡḡe ḡe ḡoile im ḡoinn a ḡḃoḡḡḡaḡa, ḡ im cḡḡḡaḡḡḡaḃ a ḡḡiall a ḡḡíḡḡibh.

Raḡḡaíḡe inḡean Aḃḃa mic Fíḃḡḡimíḃ uí cḡncḃḃaḡḡ bḡḡ ḃíḡḡḃealbḃḃa ḃaon-  
naḃḃaḃ, Muḡḡḡḡ cam mac Ruaiḃḡḡí méḡ eoḡaḡaḡ, ḡ ḃrian mac uilliam óícc  
mécc eoḡaḃḃaḃḡ ḃeḡ.

Eḃaḃim inḡḡḡ Caḃaíl óícc uí Cḡncḃḃaḡḡ bḡḡ ḃrian mic Maḃḡḡclainn uí  
céallaiḡ, ḃoḡḡḡall ḡ Eḡann ḃa inḡac Maḃḡḡeacḡḡḡ uí céallaiḡ, ḡ ḃḡaḡḡaḡḡ  
ua ḡḡannaccain aḃḃaḡ taoḡḡḡḡ tḡaíḡe ḡaḃa ḃo écc.

Maḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡille haḃaḃḃ ḡ neḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡille ḃaḡa ḃo ḃeḡḡḡ ḃo ḃḡaḡḡ-  
ḡḡḡ S. Fḡanḡḡḡḡḡ la hua cḡncḃḃaḡḡḡ ḡḡaḡḡe.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1394.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, trí céḃ, nochatt, a cḡḡaḡḡ.

Richaḡḡ Rí Saḡan ḃo ḡeḡḡ ḡ neḡḡḡḡ ḡo ḡeíl Michíl, ḡ a ḡeḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡi  
ḡoḡḡḡaḡḡe ḡ a ḃol aḡḡḡe ḡo haḃ cliaḃ.

gan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmac-  
noise :

"A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Dermott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good pennance and receipt of the Sacraments of Holy Church, died, and immediately after his death his son, Cahall mac Dermott, was drowned upon the Logh of Derry [*recte* upon Lough Key, near Inisderry].

"Mullronie mac Fferall Mac Dermode was made Prince of Moylorge by the force and power of Tomultagh Mac Donnogh. The sons of Hugh Mac Dermott [made an inrode upon Mac Dermott] at Clone O'Connen, in the Strondes of Logh Deaket [*calas loca tēcet*], where they met each other feircely. The sons of Hugh

were discomfitted. Tomoltagh Duffe Mac Dermott was slain; Connor Mac Dermoda, and Rowrie Mac Dermoda, the two sons of Hugh Mac Dermoda, were taken; Fferall mac Donnogh Revough was also taken therein (who escaped narrowly afterwards), and many others were taken captives besides."

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a fair town in the barony of Geshill, King's County. A part of one wall of the ruins of this monastery are still visible, but one could form no idea from it of the form or extent of the building, which was, according to tradition, the third largest monastery in Ireland.—See note at 1447.

<sup>h</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Archiepiscopus O'Kelly Tuamensis venit



Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach (Tullyhaw), a man of lavish hospitality towards the literati; and Manus O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

A peace was concluded by the chieftains of Moylurg with one another, on the subject of the apportionment of their lands, and the redemption of their hostages from captivity.

Raghnailt, the daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a beautiful and humane woman; Maurice Cam, the son of Rory Mageoghegan; and Brian, the son of William Oge Mageoghegan, died.

Edwina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and wife of Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly; Donnell and Edmond, two sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly; and Dermot O'Flanagan, heir apparent to the chieftainry of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], died.

The monastery of Cill-Achaidh<sup>g</sup>, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Conor Faly<sup>h</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1394.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-four.*

Richard, King of England, came to Ireland in Michaelmas. He landed at Waterford<sup>i</sup>, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Româ.--*Mac Fîrb.*"

"Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fîrb.*"

"Dubbacra o Maile oeg.—*O'Mulconry*, MS. L."

"Magnus O'Hara obiit. Filius Joannis Bermingham et Mac Dubhgaill occisi.—MS. L. *O'Mulconry.*"

"Filius Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Mac Fîrb.*"

"Nualla filia Cormaci Mac Donogh uxor Donaldi O'Kelly defuncta.—*Mac Fîrb.*"

"Dubhthamhrach filia Conchovari O'Dowd uxor Diermitii Mac Donogh obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Diermitius O'Connachtain vir bonus et equis dives et Brianus Mac Caba (conrabla O'ngiall, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*"

"Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramalgadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium .i. caolaiḡe cnáibe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fîrb.*"

"Edmundus filius Malachlinni Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Edmundus filius Edmundi filii Ullic de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fîrb.*"

<sup>i</sup> *Landed at Waterford.*—Richard II. landed at Waterford on the 2nd of October, 1394, with a fleet of 200 sail, and an army of 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers. The notices of his transactions in Ireland, collected by the Four Masters from the older Irish annalists, are ex-

Giolla domnaig ua hfoḡam oifpícel loća heḡne, peapḡún 7 aipchinnēch inḡi caoín, Matha mac giollacoircce biocairpe claoimḡi, 7 Lucár mág Sco-loicce biocairpe acharō upcharḡ do écc.

laḡla o mapp do ēect 1 nepinn.

Taḡ mac giollaioḡa uí flannaccáin taoíreac tuaitē Raća do marbaḡ la cloinn Dauéd uí flannaccain, 7 la cloinn Muircḡtaig uí flannaccáin.

Aoḡ ó díomurag do marbaḡ la ḡallaib 1 lupḡ cpeice.

Tomár ua díomurag aḡḡar tiḡḡḡna cloimne Maoilḡna do marbaḡ la Saxancāib.

Mac Siurḡain Sḡan mac Maoilḡ tiḡḡḡna baile aća lḡain do marbaḡ ḡa bḡaḡḡibh 1 pḡell .i. clann ḡSḡain deḡḡḡa.

Sluaicceā la hArḡ mac Muḡchaḡa la Ríḡ laiḡen do ḡaigḡḡ ḡall ḡo ḡo loircce Roḡ mic ḡḡiúin cona ḡiḡib 7 cona cāḡḡenaib, 7 do ḡaḡ óḡ 7 aipḡḡḡ 7 bḡaigḡe laiḡḡ.

ceedingly meagre; but the account of his visits to Ireland, preserved by Froissart, and an anonymous Frenchman, who wrote in French metre, are very interesting. These have been carefully collected and neatly arranged by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 124–140. But to complete this portion of the Irish history, the submissions of the Irish kings and chieftains remain to be published from the original rolls.

<sup>k</sup> *Claoín-inis*, now Cleenish, an island in Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Inishkillen. It gives name to a parish.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac Scoiloige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This name is still very common in the county of Fermanagh, where it is now usually anglicised Farmer.

<sup>m</sup> *Achadh Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written ácāḡ lupcāḡe, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Agharlurcher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>n</sup> *Came to Ireland*.—This passage is thus given

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“The Earle of March this year arrived in Ireland of purpose to gett his rents of the Inhabitants of the Kingdome.”

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“*Ue Ríḡ Saxón.—MS. Richardus Rex Angliæ Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—Mac Fírb.*”

<sup>o</sup> *Thomas O'Dempsey*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: “that he was slain in his own house by the Saxons.”

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Maoilughra* is generally anglicised Clanmaliere, but it is sometimes made Glanmaliry and Glenmaliere. It was the name of a territory situated partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County, comprising the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the former, and the barony of Portnahinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlinton, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a

Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis Caoin; Matthew Mac Gilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoin-inis<sup>k</sup>; and Lucas Mac Scoiloige<sup>l</sup>, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair<sup>m</sup>, died.

The Earl of March came to Ireland<sup>n</sup>.

Teige, the son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtough O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Dempsey<sup>o</sup>, heir to the lordship of Clann-Maoilughra<sup>p</sup>, was slain by the English.

Mac Jordan (John, son of Meyler<sup>q</sup>), Lord of Baile-atha-leathan, was slain by his own immediate kinsmen, namely, the sons of John de Exeter.

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuin<sup>r</sup>, with its houses and castles, and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages.

curious entrenchment called the Sconce, said to be the fortification that defended Lord Clanmalier's house. O'Dempsey also obtained possession of Lea Castle, which is a great fortress (originally built by the Fitzgeralds), situated on the banks of the Barrow, nearly midway between Monastereven and Portarlinton.—See an old map of Leax and Ophaly, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin; and Irish Statute, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, from which it appears that that part of Clanmalier lying north of the Barrow was placed in the King's County, and that part lying south of the same river was made a part of the Queen's County. On the old map above referred to, the castles or houses of Ballykeane, Raheen, Kilcooney, and Clonygowan, are placed in North Glanmaliry, and those of Castle Lee (*carplean leige*), Tenechelley, Ballybrittas, Morett, Coolbanagher, and Shane, in South Glanmaliry. This territory was bounded on the south by the Great Heath of Maryborough, which is on this old map called Frugh More (*Φρῡοῦ Μόρη*).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

Clanmalier, is to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashil, King's County, with this inscription:

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF

“MAXIMILIAN O'DEMPSEY, LORD VISCOUNT

“CLANMALEERE, WHO DEPARTED THE

“30TH OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1690.”

<sup>q</sup> *John, son of Meyler*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that he was slain “noctu in suo castello.”

<sup>r</sup> *Ros-mic-Triuin*, sometimes written *Rop mic Tpeoin*, which is equally correct, i. e. *boscus filii Triani*, now locally pronounced *Rop mic triúin*, or *Rop mic cpiúin*. The name is applied to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where the daughter of the Earl Strongbow, who was the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, built a magnificent city, as its ruins, still remaining, sufficiently prove. *Ros mic triuin* is to be distinguished from *Ros glas*, which was the name of the site on which the abbey of Mainister Eimhin, now Monastereven, was built.—See its charter of foundation,



The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine<sup>s</sup>, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain<sup>t</sup>, and then returned home.

Rory, son of Rory O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art, the son of Art, waged war with the King of England and his people, and numbers of them were slain by him. He went at last to the King's house, at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint<sup>u</sup> of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan<sup>w</sup>, were kept in custody after him.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Thomas, went into the King's house, and received great honour, and lordship, and chieftainship over the English of Connaught.

Turlough, the son of Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, waged war with the people of the King [of England] in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Camcluana O'Dugan was slain at Dublin by the people of the King of England.

is five miles to the east of it, had never any fortifications.

<sup>s</sup> *Gailine*.—This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already often referred to, as extending from near Abbeyleix, in the south of the Queen's County, to the boundary of Slewmargy. It comprised the entire of the rectory of Gallen, or Dysart Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, for the extent of which, in 1607, see Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 131, and for its present boundaries, which appear to be the same as in 1607, see Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheets 24, 30, and 31.

<sup>t</sup> *And the territory of O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain*.—The Four Masters have here corrupted the text by the omission of the copulative conjunction *agur* before *cpioć uī céallaiğ*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shown on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmargie, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Oghteoge, the church of Clopoke, and the castle of Coragh. Mr. Patrick O'Kelly, the translator of the Abbé Mageoghegan's History of Ireland, and the Author of the General History of the Rebellion of 1798, is the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.

<sup>u</sup> *Complaint*, *ionnlać*.—This word is explained *corpaio no ġeappán*, i. e. accusation, or complaint, by O'Clery in his Glossary.

<sup>w</sup> *John O'Nolan*.—O'Nolan was Chief of

Ḃrian mac Maolruánaíḁ mic fearḁail meic diarmada aḁbar tigearna maigí luícc do marbaḁ la Maelreclann clépeḁ mac diarmada .i. dearbḁaíar a aḁar.

Taḁḁ ua heachaidéin faoí fearḁána do marbaḁ la cloinn Conḁonnaḁt uí dálaig im ollannaḁt uí néill.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1395.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, trí cḁd, nochat, acúicc.

An tḁppcop ócc ó moḁáin décc ar rligiḁ na Rḁma.

An biocáipe ó planḁgaile, .i. biocáipe Scḁríne Aḁamnain do écc.

An tḁppicel ó tḁaḁail, ḁ ro ba biocáipe in iomḁaíḁ fearḁin, fear tige naoiḁfoh oirḁeirc do écc.

O Neill buíde do écc, ḁ aḁnacal in Aḁrḁ maḁa.

Pḁlip mac aḁḁa méḁ uíḁir tigearna fear manac, fear caithme ḁ ḁoranta a ḁriche, fear ḁar lán épe dá clú, ḁ ḁa oirḁearcuḁ do écc iar mbuaíḁ naíḁ-riḁhe. Tomár máḁ uíḁir .i. an ḁiolla ḁub mac Pḁlip do ḁaḁail tigeḁnaíar fearmanach.

Domnall .i. ua maolḁbúin luícc do ḁaḁail la cloinn Aḁrḁ méḁ uíḁir i

Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

\* *His paternal uncle*, dearbḁaíar a aḁar, literally, "the brother of his father."

† *O'h-Eachaidhen*.—This name is still extant in the counties of Tyrone and Down, and anglicised Haughian. It is to be distinguished from O'Hagan and O'Haughy.

‡ *Ollavship*, i. e. the office of chief poet. It would appear from this passage that the Irish poets sometimes fought with weapons more deadly than satires.

§ To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Alexander filius Marci Mac Donell occidit Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

Mac Donogh puerperio obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Reymundus an fearaig filius Wilielmi filii Sir Edmundi obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

[Rèymund of the Wilderness, son of William, son of Sir Edmund [Burke] died].

ḁ *Bishop O'Mochain*.—The name of his see is not given in any authority accessible to the Editor. The O'Mochains were Erenaghs of the church of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 41, note ḁ and ḁ.

ḁ *Skreen-Adamnan*, Scḁrín Aḁamnain, i. e. St. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 171, 267.

ḁ *O'Tuathail of Imaidh Fechin*, i. e. O'Toole

Brian, son of Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg, was slain by Melaghlin Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle<sup>x</sup>.

Teige O'h-Eachaidhen<sup>y</sup>, a learned poet, was slain by the sons of Cucon-naught O'Daly, [in a squabble] about the ollavship<sup>z</sup> of O'Neill<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-five.*

The young Bishop O'Mochain<sup>b</sup> died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, Vicar of Skreen-Adamnan<sup>c</sup>, died.

The official O'Tuathail<sup>d</sup>, who was Vicar of Imaidh-Fechin, a man who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Boy<sup>e</sup> died, and was interred at Armagh.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, the spender and defender<sup>f</sup> of his territory, a man of whose fame and renown all Ireland<sup>g</sup> was full, died, after the victory of Penance<sup>h</sup>. Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla-Dubh<sup>i</sup>, son of Philip, assumed the lordship of Fermanagh.

Donnell, i. e. O'Muldoon of Lurg<sup>k</sup>, was treacherously taken prisoner by the

of Omey, an island on the coast of Connamara.— See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Neill Boy*, i. e. the head of the Clannaboy, or Clann-Hugh-Boy branch of the O'Neills.

<sup>f</sup> *Spender and defender*, περρ κατ'εμε 7 κο-panza, literally, the man of spending and defending. Κατ'εμε is the genitive singular of κατ'εαμ, spending, from the verb κατ'εμ, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coigny*, states that "spend me and defend me" was a common saying among the tenants of the Irish chiefs. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetarum et peritorum Mecenas," and that he died "in fine Quadragessimæ," and quotes "MS. L."

<sup>g</sup> *All Ireland*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster states, that his illustrious reputation had also spread all over Scotland.

<sup>h</sup> *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is πα θυαυò onγεα 7 απ'επιγι, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1395. Phillip Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh died after he vanquished the Divell and the world, and Gilleduff Maguire (nam'd Thomas) was constituted in his place."

<sup>i</sup> *Gilla dubh*, i. e. *juvenis niger*, the black, or black-haired youth.

<sup>k</sup> *Lurg*, an ancient territory, now a barony, on the north side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Flaherty writes in the margin

ppell i ttrmonn dábeócc, 7 a chup i mbraighósnur go hua noomnaill, 7 a écc da éir i ngnímiol.

Concobair mac afa puatō méz uíoir do gabail leir an ngiolla noub .i. Tomár, 7 le na deapbraatair Aod mág uíoir 7 a éluō iapam .i. a bríē lair dia mac pín.

Orsm do múintir Ríḡ Saḡan do dul ar críich i nuib faillge, 7 ua conco-bair dia lñmain go tócar cruacáin, 7 dponḡ mor díob do marbaō, 7 tpi píct each do bñn díobh. Orsm ele do múintir Ríḡ Saḡan im lapla Marur-cal do dul ar críich m éilíbh, 7 ó círbail cona múintir do bríē forpa, 7 pócáide do gallaib do marbaō ló, 7 eic iomōa do bñn díob.

Níall ócc mac neill mic afa í neill, 7 O brian, .i. brian mac Maḡ-gamna do dol i tscḡ Ríḡ Saḡan.

Coblaig mór ingñ Chaḡail mic domnaill uí concobair ingñ Ríḡ Connaḡt, bñn tóicḡeac tpmconach go ppeabur nñiḡ do écc iap mbuaō naicpíge, 7

of H. 2. 11, "O'Maelduin Luirg a filiis Art Maguir traditus domino O Donell qui eum necavit."

<sup>1</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh.

<sup>m</sup> *Causeway of Cruachain*.—This Causeway, or "Pace," is still pointed out near the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1385.

<sup>n</sup> *The Earl Maruscal*.—He was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland this year, July 4.

<sup>o</sup> *Went into the King of England's house*, i. e. to make their submission to him. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, of O'Brien, "et honorifice receptus," and of O'Neill, "et honorifice habitus," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*." A very curious account of the submission of the Irish chiefs to Richard II. is given by the French chronicler, Froissart, from the dictation of an eye-witness. He writes, that when the Irish chiefs were informed of the King's intention to make them knights, according to the usage of France, Eng-

land, and other countries, they remarked that they were already knights, and needed no new creation. And they added, that it was the custom of every Irish king to confer the order of knighthood upon his sons when very young, and that they themselves had been knights since they were seven years old; that their first attempt at justing had been to run with small light spears against a shield set upon a stake in a meadow; and that the more spears each of them broke the more honour he acquired. They were, however, prevailed upon to comply with the wish of the King, and accordingly were knighted on Lady-day, in the cathedral of Dublin, and the ceremony was followed by a great banquet, at which the four provincial kings attended in robes of state, and sate with King Richard at his table. Dr. O'Connor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 85, that the chronicler, Froissart, was an eye-witness on this occasion; but this is not true, but his testimony is nevertheless valuable, as he had the account from Henry Castide, who



sons of Art Maguire, at Tearmon-Daveóg<sup>1</sup>; and delivered up as a captive to O'Donnell. He afterwards died in captivity.

Thomas, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, was taken prisoner by the Gilla-Duv, i. e. Thomas, and his brother, Hugh Maguire; but he afterwards escaped, i. e. he was carried away by his own son.

A party of the people of the King of England set out on a predatory excursion into Offaly. O'Connor pursued them to the causeway of Cruachain<sup>m</sup>, where great numbers of them were slain, and sixty horses taken from them. Another party of the people of the King of England, under the conduct of the Earl Maruscal<sup>a</sup>, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ely. O'Carroll and his people came up with them, killed many of the English, and took many horses from them.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill, and O'Brien, i. e. Brian, the son of Mahon, went into the King of England's house<sup>c</sup>.

Cobhlaigh Mor, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Connor, King of Connaught, a rich and affluent woman, of good hospitality, died, after the victory of Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle. It was she who

had been appointed to instruct these Irish chiefs in the dress, ceremonies, and manner of behaviour, which would be required of them on such an occasion. Froissart was so impressed with the rudeness of the Irish chiefs, from the descriptions of them which he had heard from this Henry Castide, their instructor in civilization, that he writes of them with the feelings of an enemy, as follows:

"Kynge Edward, of goode memory, dyd never so worke upon them as Kynge Richarde dyd in this voyage; the honour is great, but the profyte is but lytell; for though they be kynges yet no man can deuyse nor speke of ruder personages."—*Froissart*, Jones's translation.

His general description of the country and people is very curious, and shews that he was strongly imbued with prejudices against them, though he never was in this country:

"But I shewe you, bycause ye should knowe

the truth, Ireland is one of the yvell countreis of the world to make warre upon, or to bring under subjection, for it is closely, strongly, and wydely [covered] with high forestes, and great waters, and maresshes and places inhabytable, it is harde to entre to do them of the countrey anie damage; nowe ye shall finde no towne nor persone to speke withal; for the men drawe to the woodes and dwell in caves, and small cotages, under trees, and among busshes and hedges, lyke wylde savage beestes . . . . For a man of arms beyng never so well horsed, and ron as fast as he can the yrisshemen wyll ryn afote as faste as he, and overtake hym, yea, and leap up upon his horse behynde him and drawe him from his horse."

This passage, though it does not tell much in favour of the advancement of the Irish in civilization at this period, indicates, at least, that they were a more vigorous race in 1395 than they are at present.

α ἡδοναὶ καὶ μαρινεῖται ἐν τῇ. Ἀρ διῖδε το γαιρὴί Πορτ ἐν τῇ νάματ, ναιρ ἀρ ἰ βα βῆν οὐα δοῖναιλλ .i. νιὰλλ τῖςῖρνα τῖρε κοννιλλ, οὐαδὸ οὐα ρυαίρε τῖςῖρνα βρεῖρνε, γ το Χατὰλ μακ Αὐδὰ βρεῖρνιζ οὐί κονκοβαίρ ριογδοῖννα κοννὰχτ.

Una mḡean Taidḡ mic Maḡnuḡa uí cōncobair bḡn Mḡz uidiḡ do écc.

Στὰν μακ Αἰρε μῆζ υἱοῖρ το γαβὰιλ λέ Μάγ υἱοῖρ, γ α εἰδοναὶ καὶ οὐῖβ μαοιλεδóιν λυῖρε, γ α μαρβαδὸ οὐῖβ ἀρ ριονντραῖτ ορτομα βαίρρ ἀνὰιρ πο εἰλλ υατὰ ροίμε ρῖν.

Ῥί Σαχὰν το ράκκβαίλ εῖρεανν ἰμ βελταίμε ἰαρ ντολ ορπυνγε μοίρε το γαλαῖβ γ το γαοιδεαῖβ εῖρενν ἰνα εἶσḡ, γ ἀν Μοιρτιμέρὰς το ράκκβαίλ τον Ῥίγ ἰνα ἰοναδὸ ἰ νῆρῖν, γ γε το εἰναδὸ Μακ Μυρχαδὰ ἰ τῖς ἰν Ῥίγ νί πο ἐρῖντο οὐδ ἰαρτταιν.

Αἰορρατὰ γ κλοῦαρ μὰκ νδαιμῖν το λορκαδὸ κονὰ νυῖλῖβ ἰολῖμαοῖμβḡ.

Ῥυαῖορὶ ó ceallaḡ aḡbap tḡsḡarḡa uā maíne do écc.

Μὰκ Σῖρπταιν δεχτερ το γαβὰιλ λα κλοῖνν μεῖκ Σῖρπταιν, γ α εἰαβαίρε

<sup>p</sup> *Port na d-tri namhad*, i. e. the port or harbour of the three enemies.—Máegoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Cawlagh More, daughter of Cahall mac Donnell O’Connor, nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married to three husbands that were professed enemies to one another; first, to O’Donell; secondly, to Hugh O’Roylek; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Breffneagh O’Connor, and died this year.”

<sup>r</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Connaught. This Cathal was the chief leader of that sept of the O’Conors called Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach.

<sup>s</sup> *Una*, daughter of *Teige*, &c. O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, that she died, “do bḡeḡ lḡnḡ [in child birth].—O’Mulconry.”

<sup>t</sup> *To the O’Muldoons of Lurg*, οὐῖβ μαοιλεδóιν λυῖρε. Οὐῖβ here is for do uḡb, dat. pl. of uā. The O’Muldoons are still numerous in the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh, but all re-

duced to the level of cottiers, or small farmers. To this passage O’Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, “οὐῖβ μαοιλεδóιν λυῖρε .i. do henḡr.” See the sixth entry under this year.

<sup>v</sup> *Finntracht Dromabairr*, i. e. the white strand of Drumbar. This strand is on the north side of Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. Druim-bairr is now anglicised Drumbarra, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

<sup>w</sup> *Had gone into his house*, i. e. made submission to him.

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—The personal appearance of this prince is described as follows by one who saw him in 1399, when he came to a conference with the Earl of Gloucester :

“From a mountain between two woods, not far from the sea, we saw Mac Morough descending, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish, and mounted upon a horse, without a saddle, which cost him, it was reported, 400 cows. His

was commonly called Port na-d-Tri Namhat<sup>p</sup>; for she was wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, Lord of Tirconnell; of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; and of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Roýdámna<sup>q</sup> of Connaught.

Una<sup>r</sup>, daughter of Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, [and] wife of Maguire, died.

John, the son of Art Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, and delivered up to the O'Muldoons of Lurg<sup>s</sup>, who put him to death at Finntracht Dromabairr<sup>t</sup>, as he had previously deserved from them.

The King of England departed from Ireland in May, after a great number of the English and Irish [chiefs] of Ireland had gone into his house<sup>u</sup>; and Mortimer was left by the King in Ireland as his representative. Although Mac Murrough<sup>v</sup> had gone into the King's house, he did not afterwards keep faith with him<sup>x</sup>.

Ardstraw<sup>y</sup> and Clogher Mac Daimhin<sup>z</sup>, with all their various riches, were burned.

Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Mac Jordan de Exeter was taken prisoner by the Clann-Mac-Jordan, and

horse was fair, and, in his descent from the hill to us, ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast I have ever seen. In his right hand he bore a long spear, which, when near the spot where he was to meet the Earl, he cast from him with much dexterity. The crowd that followed him then remained behind, while he advanced to meet the Earl near a small brook. He was tall of stature, well composed, strong and active, his countenance fierce and cruel."—*Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre Richard*. See note under the year 1399.

<sup>x</sup> *Did not keep faith with him*, níp érfid oo, literally, *non credidit illi*, i. e. he did not regard him as his lawful sovereign, and did not, therefore, believe that he should adhere to his promise, which was extorted by fear.

<sup>y</sup> *Ardstraw*, an ancient church, which was formerly the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1179, p. 49.

<sup>z</sup> *Clogher Mac Daimhin*, i. e. Clogher of the

sons of Daimhin, now Clogher, in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone, the head of a bishop's see. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 22) quotes Cathal Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, who writes in a commentary on the Feilire Aenguis, that this place took its name from a stone covered with gold, which was preserved at Clogher, at the right side of the church, and that in this stone Kermend Kelstach, the principal idol of the northern parts, was worshipped. This Cathal Maguire, who was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, died in the year 1495. Harris, in his Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 175), also notices this stone, but makes no reference to Kermend Kelstach. His words are:

"Clogher, situated on the River Launy, takes its name from a Golden Stone, from which, in the Times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce jugling Answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the Register of Clogher."

illam meic uilliam bupe. Sloicceas la Domnall mac Muircetraig 7 la gaoidealaib iocetair connacht 1 cepic meic uilliam po dais gabala meic Siur-tain, 7 Mac Siurtain do lighn, 7 iud do rnaomao eitir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib an coiccid don chur rin.

Sluaicceas la hUa ndomnaill, Toirpdealbac, 1 etir nEogain ap cloinn Enri ui neill, 7 epica 7 oipcene aibhle do denam leo ip in epich. Clann Enri cona rocpaite do toet ma lfnmain. Do pala iomairlec eitir na plogaib csetaroda go po rpaomeas po deoid por enel neoain gur po lad a nar. Ro gabas dana, brian mac Enri i neill, 7 tri bpaighde decc do maicib a ploug amalle ppi.

Sloicceas naile la hUa ndomnaill cceuna co painic co Slisceach tria cairppe droma claid gur po hindpas an tir ma nuprimcell leo gur po mill-rfe gac ni gur a pangatpar, 7 do beaprat cpeaca 7 edala iomda leo dia etir, acet namá po gonaitt uate do dnpidh an tploug.

Ionopougid do denam la domnall mac Enri ui neill ap brian mac ui neill, 7 a gabail, 7 epicha aibhle do denam ap. Ionpougid oile do denam la Domnall mac Enri go baile ui neill, 7 bñ ui neill do bpsit laip, 7 bpaighde oile immaile ppi, 7 a mbpsit laip 1 nucet gall.

Ro triallpat goill laighn peall do denam ap mac Mupchada, ap Art, 7 a gabail. Acet ena nri bó topda doib ap do coioipum uaidib dia namdoin a lop a lam 7 a gairpcid cona po cumaingrfe ni do.

Domnall mac Muircetraig ui Concobair tighna Cairppe 7 Sliccigh 7 bñp tighna ó Shliabh ptop uile do ecc 1 ccaplén Shliccigh peactmain pia noblaicc.

<sup>a</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

<sup>b</sup> *An army was led.*—The construction of the original Irish of this passage is very abrupt and imperfect. The literal translation is as follows:

“An expedition by the same O'Donnell until he reached to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff, so that the country was plundered around them by them, so that they destroyed every thing to which they came, and they brought many preys and bootys with them to their country, but only a few of the rear of the host were wounded.”

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus: 7 do beaprat cpeaca 7 edala iomda leo o'a etir gan uocar o'pogdail acet namá go po gonaitt uatad do deipeas an tploug.

<sup>c</sup> *Donnell, the son of Murtough.*—He was the founder of the O'Conors of Sligo, the chief of whom bore the surname of Mac Donnell Mac Murtough, down to the year 1536, when the title of O'Conor Sligo was first assumed. His pedi-

delivered up into the hands of Mac William Burke. An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor], and the Irish of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>, into Mac William's territory, in consequence of the capture of Mac Jordan; and Mac Jordan was liberated, and peace was ratified between the English and Irish of the province on this occasion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Tyrone, against the sons of Henry O'Neill, and committed great ravages and spoliations in the territory. The sons of Henry, with their forces, pursued them; and a battle was fought between both armies, in which the Kinel-Owen were at last defeated and slaughtered; and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his army, were taken prisoners.

Another army was led<sup>b</sup> by the same O'Donnell to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff; and the country was plundered all around by them; and they destroyed every thing to which they came, and carried off many preys and spoils to their country [without receiving any injury], except only that a few of the rear of the army were wounded.

An incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, upon Brian, the son of O'Neill; and he took him prisoner, and also committed great depredations upon him. Another incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry, into the town of O'Neill, and carried off O'Neill's wife, and other prisoners along with her, and took them with him to the English.

The English of Leinster attempted to make Mac Murrough (Art) prisoner, by treachery; but this was of no avail to them, for he escaped from them by the strength of his arm, and by his valour, so that they were not able to do him any injury.

Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>c</sup> O'Connor, Lord of Carbury and Sligo, and lord also of that tract of country from the mountain downwards<sup>d</sup>, died in the castle of Sligo, a week before<sup>e</sup> Christmas.

gree is given by Duald Mac Firbis in his genealogical work, p. 221.

<sup>a</sup> *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shliabh ríor. In this part of Ireland ríor means to the north, or northwards, and ruar to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coirpírliað na Seaúra, or the Curliu

mountain. In 1580, O'Connor Sligo was chief lord of the district extending from Sliabh Gamh, or Slieve Gauv, to Bundrowes, at the northern extremity of the country of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Before*.—Ria is the old form of the modern preposition poim, before.

Αοδ mac Caτaιλ δicc uί concobair mac mḡine Τοιρρδeαλβαἰḡ uί concobair,  
 7 Muirir mac Póil ulltaḡ ollamh lḡḡir cénél cconuill do écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1396.

Αοἱρ Cριορτ, mīle, τῆί céd, nochatt, aSé.

Αn τεppcop ó hḡḡra do écc.

Ματα ua lunín aṛchinneac na hΑρδα, pḡi ilcḡṛdach, 1 Seanchur, 1 nḡán,  
 1 pḡnm, 7 1 lḡḡionn do écc.

Ο concobair ciarraiḡe do mārbaδ 1 pḡul dia pḡne pḡn.

Ο Cḡinneitciḡ ticcḡḡna upmuḡan do écc.

Ιṛiaλ ua lochlann tiḡeapna cḡpccmḡṛuaδ do mārbaδ do mac ḡṛṛ an  
 aḡaṛtaṛ dά oṛḡcṛ pḡn, 1 nḡiḡaṛil a ḡḡḡbcomalta, .i. Maolcḡlann ua loch-  
 lann ḡo mārḡṛom ḡoime ḡn.

Concobar mac Eḡḡan uί maille do ḡol ap ionḡraiḡḡḡ 1 mārtaṛ Connacṛ

<sup>f</sup> *Paul Ultach*, i. e. Paul the Ulidian. This is the present usual Irish name of the Mac Donlevys, who were originally chiefs of Ulidia. The branch of the family who became physicians to O'Donnell are still extant, near Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. It is curious to observe that O'Donnell's chief historian, O'Clery, and his chief physician, Mac Donlevy, were descended perhaps in the direct line, from chieftains once as noble and as powerful as O'Donnell himself; the ancestor of the former was dispossessed by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, and that of the latter by Sir John De Courcy.

<sup>8</sup> To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Archidiaconus Mac Branán Olfinniæ occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clannconor obiit."

"Mac Altair (.i. filius Walteri) Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Magnus filius Joannis O'Duvegan insignis

Antiquarius obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Nix magna in fest. S. Patricii: boum et pecorum interitus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Diermitii O'Donell obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lochlunnus O'Huigin insignis Poeta obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill cum copiis Brianum filium Nielli O'Neill cepit et spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Idem Donaldus uxorem Domini O'Neill et alios captivos abduxit ad Anglos confugiens.—*Ibid.*"

"Dubcoba filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Mac Carthy Carbríæ magnam victoriam de viris Régis Angliæ, et Anglis Momoniæ retulit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Richardus secundus mense Majo in Angliam rediit uti heic habetur, et non sub quinquagessimam præcedentem ut Angli scribunt.—*Selden's Honours*, Tit. Ireland, § 3. p. 843."

Hugh, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, by the daughter of Torlogh O'Connor, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach<sup>f</sup>, Chief Physician of Tirconnell, died<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-six.*

Bishop O'Hara<sup>h</sup> died.

Matthew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda<sup>i</sup>, a man of various professions, and skilled in history, poetry, music, and [general] literature, died.

O'Connor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own tribe.

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother Melaghlin, whom he [Irial] had killed [some time] before.

Conor, the son of Owen O'Malley, went on an incursion with a ship's crew to West Connaught, and loaded the ship with the riches and prizes taken by

"Accedit Frossardi testimonium de Equitibus 4, ab eo creatis Divilinæ (seu Dublin) in Ecclesia die 25 Martii et die Jovis 1395, C litera Dominicali.—*Frossard*, vol. 4, cap. 63, *Chronic. Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco."

"Mac Jordan Dexeter ab agnatis suis in manus Domini Mac William Burk tradito, Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor cum inferioris Connaciæ viribus in ditionem Domini Mac William irruiit ob captum Mac Jordan, ubi pax inita est, cujus beneficio Mac Jordan dimissus. Interim O'Donell ad Mağ cettne pervenit, et ulterius progredi, absente Donaldō a costodibus regionis non permissus aliquot vulneratos, et occisos desideravit, quorum damno retrocessit. *Mac Firb.*"

"Penuria in Angliâ.—*Ibid.*"

"Odo filius Domini O'Connor puciō a filiis Cormaci Mac Donogh apud Killathractam interfectus.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Dubcoba filia Cathaldi Regis Connaciæ,

filiū Donaldi, obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Tadæus O'Connor Kierry futurus Kierrigia Dominus cæsus ab . . . . . [sic].—*Ibid.*"

<sup>h</sup> *Bishop O'Hara.*—The name of his see is not given in any of the Irish Annals accessible to the Editor. He was probably of Achonry, a diocese which includes all O'Hara's and O'Gara's territories. The list of the Bishops of Achonry in Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 660), is very imperfect. It is very likely that this O'Hara succeeded William Andrews, who died in 1385.

<sup>i</sup> *Arda*, i. e. of Arda Muintire Luinin, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan, in the county of Fermanagh, where the O'Luinins, anglicè Linnagars, dwelt for several centuries. Rory O'Luinin, of this family, was the transcriber of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See other references to this place, under the years 1441 and 1512.

luēt luinge. An long do líonad do maoinib' 7 dedálaid na heactra rin, 7 a mbaēad uile, aēt maō aon duine eitirir Eirinn 7 árainn.

Maōim na cēscā le hUa cconcobair puad cona braitērib, for Ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 for Aod ua cconcobhair, for Chonn mac brianāin, 7 for Aod ua nāinlgi taoīreac ēneoil doēta; uū inar marbad Conn mac brianāin taoīreac Chopcaēlann, Sēan ó taoēg, mac Sēan uí áinlgi, 7 roēaīde ammaile piú.

O Domnall do ēēt plōg i ccairppe, 7 orong don trlōg do bñit ar cloinn Maoilēlann ēaōic mic Muirceartaig baí acc foraire, 7 acc for-ōimēt do cōnnaētaib go ndīrim móir marcluaig amaille piú. Ro rraoin-ēad forra la hUa ndomnall go ró faccaibriot upmór a nēch, 7 ro gonad arail diob, 7 tērnairēt apoile allopp eirpūmail. Ro creachaō iarañ Cairppe lár an plōg, 7 róad for culaib cona cēscāib.

Maoilēlann caōc mac Muirceartaig mic Domnall uí concobair do écc.

Maōim la hua ttaēat ar gallaib laigen 7 ar Shaxanchaib, airm i ttauccad ár aōbal ar gallaib, 7 do raōad re pōit cñn i ttairelbad go hua ttaēat la taoē iliomait do braitērib, 7 dedálaid airm, 7 each, 7 ēitēig.

Cúlad mág aēgura aōbar tēgñna ua neachōac do marbad la gallaib.

O hannluain tēgairna oirēir do marbad i fppul la dñim dia pine pñn.

Maire ingñ uí ēatāin bñn uí doēartaig do écc.

<sup>k</sup> *Between Ireland and Aran, eitirir Eirinn 7 Árainn.*—This passage has been copied from the Annals of Ulster. It would appear from it that the writer of it did not consider Aran as a part of Ireland. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1396. Connor mac Owen O'Mealie, with a certain companie, took shipping and repaired to gett themselves some spoyles at sea, which they accordingly gott, and filled their shipp with all such stuff as they cou'd find, and at last the whole company, shipp and all, were unfortunately drowned, but one man only that escaped by some hard shift."

Between the lines of this passage O'Flaherty inserts the following:

"Maoileēluin mac Concobair ui maille, 7 mac teaboid na cēērne do cloinn piocairb do ēol go Connaicne mapa forpeann loinge, 7 mac mic caēat buīde ui flaiēbeartaig do marbad, 7 a mbaēad uile 33. aig Árainn.—*Mac Fírb.*"

[“Melaghlin, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Conmaicne with the crew of a ship, and slew the grandson of Cathal Boy O'Flaherty; and they were all drowned, thirty-three in number, at Aran.”]

<sup>l</sup> *The victory of Creag.*—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe fought the feild of Creag with O'Connor Donn, where O'Connor



that adventure. But all, save one man only, were drowned between Ireland and Aran<sup>k</sup>.

The victory of Creag<sup>l</sup> was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branan, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Con Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, John O'Teige, the son of John O'Hanly, and many others besides.

O'Donnell marched an army into Carbury; and a part of this army came up with the sons of Melaghlin Caech<sup>m</sup> Mac Murtough, who were watching and guarding [the country] for the Connacians, with a great body of cavalry. They were defeated by O'Donnell; and they left the most of their horses behind them. Some of them were wounded, and others made their escape by means of their valour<sup>n</sup>. Carbury was afterwards plundered by the army of O'Donnell, who returned home with their preys.

Melaghlin Caech, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score [of their] heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour.

Cu-Uladh Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, was slain by the English.

O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

Mary, the daughter of O'Kane<sup>o</sup>, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannan, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partaken with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannan, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

<sup>m</sup> *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

<sup>n</sup> *By their valour*, *allop eippumal*.—The *eippumal*, or, as it is sometimes written, *eipiomal*, is explained "*gairgead*," i. e. valour, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Verum prædæ quas quas cepit per insequentes Carbrios ablatae sunt, aliquibus utrinque occisus.—*Mac Fieb*."

<sup>o</sup> *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter lineas*, "*do bpeit lnið*, i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Fieb*."

ḃrian mac Ennī uí neill do fpuarplaccaḃ la hUa neill ó Ua ndómnall, 7 do paḃ eic, eitteada, 7 ionmhuir iorlaḃda ar, 7 do paḃ Ua néill eiride do mac eile Ennī, .i. do Dómnall a fpuarplaccaḃ a mísc fín, .i. ḃrian mac neill maille comḃaib oile.

Sluaiccead la hUa ndómnall Toirpdealbāc mac neill gairb, 7 la Taḃg mac caḃail uí concobair go pangattu go Sliscec go po loirccreat an baile uile eittir cloic 7 cḃann, 7 po marbāḃ mac Concobair maonmaige go rocaidib eile leḃ don chur rín. Ba doibig an baile iḃin do loirccad, ar ba doirccaitge a cúmbaigḃe eittir cloic 7 cḃunn.

<sup>P</sup> *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell.

<sup>q</sup> In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11 :

“*Ex Mac Fírb.* Verum Murchertus O'Conor cum Carbríis eos inter duos fluvios assecuti Marcum Mac Donell Constabularium militum domini O'Donell saucium, et Maglanchy Dartrigíe dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt.”

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 2. 11 :

“David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullic Burk quievit.—*O'Mulconry.*”

“Tadæus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hyfiachriæ uíone ab O'Flaherty peremptus apud naves.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Diermitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolanmchadiæ Dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Filia Mac Jordan Dexeter uxor . . . . [sic] ballaig O'Conor ex puerperio decessit.—*Ibid.*”

“Mac Gilla Patrick Ossoriæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Campanile .i. cloicéfc ópoma cliaḃ fulmine destructum.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*”

“Ullic Burk devastat Maḃaípe na mban [*recte Maḃaípe na Mumán*], et cremat Brugh-righ.—*Ibid.*”

“Maíom na cḃfcca ob prædam et incendium ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullic Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*”

“Aurelia .i. oplacḃ filia Odonis O'Maelbreann uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott ḡall defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus sæculo renuntiaturus ab Eliis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Gillachristus O'Dubhthaidh insignis poeta decessit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Donnchadus filius Roderici O'Kelly dominus de Clann mic neogain obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“Gormlathia Kevanach uxor O'Conor Ffailge defuncta.—*Ibid.*”

“Thomas Butlera Geraldinis cæsus. O'Kennedy Ormonia dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*”

“O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Raymundi filii Ricardi obiit.—*Ibid.*”

*Appendix ad annum 1396 ex Mac Fírb. et Libro Lecan :*

“Post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor Bellum exortum est inter filios Odonis Mac Dermott et Magranell.”

“Mortimerus Marchiæ Comes Hiberniæ optio Dominum O'Neill spoliat.”

“Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et Dominum O'Kennedy.”

“Bellum inter Comitem Desmonia, et Dominum Mac Carthy.”

Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave, as the price of his ransom, horses, armour, and much valuable property; and O'Neill delivered him over to the other son of Henry (i. e. to Donnell), together with other considerations, in ransom for his own son, namely, Brian, son of Niall.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall Garv) and Teige, son of Cathal O'Conor<sup>p</sup>, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moinmoy, with many others, was slain by them on this occasion. It was grievous that this town should have been burned, for its buildings of stone and wood were splendid<sup>q</sup>.

"Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momoniæ in Ultoniam irrumpit; Ardmachæ 4 noctes moratus multa damna intulit, et ab O'Nello recepit."

"Clann Donogh, Robertus Baret et filii Joannis O'Hara in ditionem domini Mac William Burk prædatum advecti duos filios domini O'Hara Artum et Cathaldum, Magnum Fionn filium Diermitii fil. Cormaci fil. Roderici ex Clann Andrias (i. e. stirpe Andreæ O'Conor) et alios apud Knock O'Conor desiderarunt domino Mac William et domino Bermingham eos assecutis. Et filiis Ricardi Mac Moris spoliatis, unus ex iis a domino Mac William captus."

"Deprædatio Tirfiachriæ Muaidé per Mac William Burk."

"Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibet simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Calvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter exceperit, et Regi Galliæ occursurus suo ascripsit comitatui."

"Bellum inter utrumque O'Conor, et Planities vastata. O'Conor Donn dominum O'Conor puad deprædatus Condom Mac Branán, &c., ut supra, amisit."

"O'Kelly, O'Conor Donn, Clannrickardi, et dominus Bermingham cum domino Mac William

Burk, contra Murchertum filium Donaldi, Tomaltum Mac Donogh, et Rodericum O'Dowd in inferiorem Connaciam incedunt ut filios Cathaldi O'Conor adjuvarent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis renuit acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit)."

"Wilielmus filius filii Sir Redmundi (Edmundi reor) Burk aggressus est Episcopum Baret apud Anachdubhan, et occidit filium Episcopi Ricardum, et Siliam (Ægidiam filiam Ricardi) Episcopi concubinam .i. leacnán captivam fecit, villā penitus incensā."

"Murchertus filius Donaldi O'Conor, Mac Donogh et O'Dowd domum domini O'Donell, ipso pulso, et multis occisis, pretiosis scyphis, vestibus peregrinis aliisque cimeliis spoliarunt, et uxorem Cathaldi O'Roirk filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—*Mac Fír b.*"

"Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Conor puad in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotam contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserant cum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1397.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-seven.*

A great army was mustered by Niall O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, to invade O'Donnell (Turlough) and the sons of Henry O'Neill. O'Donnell and the sons of Henry mustered another army to oppose him. They remained for some time face to face, without coming to any engagement. O'Neill and his army growing weary, they set out for home, unnoticed by the other army; but when the other army perceived this [i. e. that they had disappeared], they sent skirmishing squadrons in pursuit of them; and some of O'Neill's people were killed, leaving many horses and [other] spoils to the Kinel-Connell and the sons of Henry on this occasion.

An army was led by Turlough O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, into Fermanagh, and he carried many boats with him to Lough Erne, and, [landing] on the islands and islets of the lake, he plundered and preyed them all, except the churches or sanctuaries; and he carried away immense spoils, and returned without opposition<sup>s</sup>.

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough<sup>t</sup>; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-ratha<sup>u</sup>.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch:

"Ubi terrestres copiae per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot *emissariorum manipuli* ad Campos Muaidh amni adjacentes Irrisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, prædæ ad castra du-cendæ causâ."

<sup>s</sup> *Without opposition*, γαν νὰς ἑπιοτόρηγαν, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, ἑπιτ, or ἑπιότ, denotes *against*, as ἑπιότβυαλαό, repercussion, ἑπιτ-βεαπτ, opposition.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

<sup>t</sup> *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*.—O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Teige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter,

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the heir of Donnell, the son of Murtough.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72–74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnailt, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

<sup>u</sup> *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a town-land called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.

A Shúile do rāgbáil doiridir do Aod mac Maṭṭamna tria trioccad do denam ind onóir na croice naoim Rátha both, 7 in onóir deilbe Muire Acha trium.

Niall mor mac Aoda uí neill Rí éenél eoḡain, 7 iomcornaṁaiḡ Eirenn, inneoin órdain, 7 oirṡcair an flaitṡinnair, cuir iomṡulainḡ ḡac anṡṡolainn, oioḡḡaoileḡ ḡall, cáṡaiḡṡóir ḡaoideal, móraḡ eccailir 7 ealaḡan na heirenn do écc iar mbuaḡ nongṡa 7 naiṡriḡe, 7 Niall óḡ a mac do ḡabáil a ionaḡ.

Mac donnchaḡ tpe hoilella do ḡul ḡo Macaire Chonnaṡt (ḡo lion a éionóil, a maime, 7 a innile) do éongnam ḡua éoncobaḡ donn, ḡur ḡabrat ṡorlongṡorot aḡ cuirpeach chinn Eiriḡ eiriṡir baoinḡ 7 aḡnṡir mar a mbaoi ó concobaḡ. Iar na clor rin ḡua concobaḡ ruad cṡuinnḡir ba ḡac taoib ḡo hén ionaḡ Mac uilliam bupe Tómar mac Sḡr Emainn albanaiḡ, Clann cáṡail óicc uí éoncobaḡ, Clann Aoda meic diaṡmata, Maimḡ, 7 clann mac ṡṡóili-miḡ ṡṡirḡ ḡo líón roṡraite ḡac aóin ḡioḡ, 7 ḡo ccoimṡionol ḡallócclaṡ ina ṡṡarṡaḡ. Triallaitt iarrin do ṡaiḡḡ an maṡaire, Acht cṡna n raibe Ua concobaḡ donn 7 ṡṡarṡaḡ meic Donnchaḡ annḡir 7 noṡar aḡriḡh Mac donnchaḡ an ṡluaḡ no ḡo ṡṡáinicc ua concobaḡ ruad ṡonn móri marṡluaḡ ina éimcel. ṡṡṡar iomaṡeicc ṡṡorṡa ḡo nioṡra ḡuṡraṡṡaṡ cṡṡar ba líona iarrin ḡur maiḡḡ ṡor Mac donnchaḡ cona muinṡir. Uṡnaḡ na bṡṡe leṡ bṡṡeḡ oṡra iad ḡur cuirṡot a náṡ, Marḡṡar Mac donnchaḡ annḡir, 7 Aod caoṡ mac aoda mic toṡriḡealḡaiḡ uí éoncobaḡ, Mac Suiḡne aṡéon-ṡapal connaṡt o ṡliaḡ ṡíor cona diaṡ ḡṡṡraṡar Donnchaḡ 7 Donnṡeḡe, Cúaiṡne mac Conaiṡne uí Concobaḡ, 7 Diaṡmaṡ mac Donnchaḡ tanaṡir

\* *The image*.—This image was in existence so late as the year 1538, as appears from a letter dated the 10th of August that year, from Thomas Allen to Cromwell, in which he speaks of the Blessed Virgin's image at Trim, as follows :

"They thre" [viz. Archbishop Brown, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls], "wold not come in the chapell, where the Idoll of Trym stode, to th' intent they wold not occasion the people; notwithstanding, my Lord Deputie, veray devoutely kneeling before Hir, hard thre or fower masses."—See *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

\* *Niall More*.—This notice of the death of Niall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the Annals of Ulster; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is Englished as follows :

"A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity."

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image<sup>w</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More<sup>x</sup>, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender<sup>y</sup> [for the crown] of Ireland, Pillar of the dignity and preeminence of his principality, Pillar of resistance to every attack, Destroyer of the English, Uniter of the Irish, and Exalter of the Church and sciences of Ireland, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Connor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirrech-Chinn-eitigh<sup>z</sup>, where O'Connor was. O'Connor Roe having heard of this, he assembled together, from every side, Mac William, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, the Hy-Many, and even the grandsons of Felim, with all the forces of each of them, and a body of gallowglasses besides; and these then marched to the Plain [of Machaire Chonnacht]. But O'Connor Don was not then along with Mac Donough, nor did Mac Donough perceive the army until O'Connor Roe had surrounded him with a large body of cavalry. A battle ensued between them, which was fiercely and determinedly maintained on both sides, until [at length] Mac Donough and his people were defeated; and the heroes by whom they were routed pursued and slaughtered them<sup>a</sup>. In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuaifne,

To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, ex *Mac Firbis*: "Vir hospitalissimus ac magnificentissimus, et Hiberniæ hæres obiit domi suæ apud Dunganon post ætatem magnam et provecam bene exactam, et filium suum Niellum successorem designavit, qui Dunganonam a morte patris migravit."

<sup>y</sup> *Contender*, *iomcõpnamaiḡ*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is *imcõpnamác*, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "*cõpnam móp*."—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> *Ceann-eitigh*, now anglicised Kinnitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Roscommon town. Cuirrech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kinnitty.

<sup>a</sup> *Pursued and slaughtered them*, literally, "The bears [*beirpe*] by whom the breach was made upon them, followed them so that they caused their slaughter." The correct English mode of expression would be, "and the cavalry followed up the route with dreadful carnage."

ua noilealla ammaile le hiomatt duairlib ḡ dárómaitib a mbraitreac ḡ a muintire. Ba dírín do airníð a ffrít dédalaib ḡ maoinib la hua cconcobair ruad don turur rin gan airín ar eachaib ar arm, na ar édead. Oidce éid féile muire fogmair tuccad an maidm rin éinn Eitigh. Iar ecloir na rccel rin dUa concobair donn (an trís lá iar ttabairt an máoma) tamicc fo bótaintib uí concobair ruad, ḡ cloinne ríðlimið, ḡ a mbuailte ar na ruidiuccad i timcéall Liatpoma go tucc maidm imirgíð oppa da ngoirtí an gcalmaidm go rucc creacá, ḡ édala aible uadā don dul rin.

Ríðlimið mac Catail óicc ḡ Dubgall mac Domnaill gallócclac do dul i cclinn í domnaill diarraid a cōnganta i naghaid a nřccaratt. Ua Domnaill go maidib éipe Conuill do éict go Cairppe don cup rin do éuidiuccad le cloinn Chatail óicc. Cairpriḡ ḡ oileallaiḡ do éichead fo dainguib, ḡ fo droidelaib an duitce poime. O domnaill do roctain go haonac éipe hoilealla, tighé iomda ḡ arðanna do lorccad da muintir, ḡ crícha do denam doib ar mac Corbmaic mic Ruaidri. Maolpnanaid mac Donnchaid tighearna tipe hoilealla, Ua dubda, ḡ ua híḡra do ttabairt cor, ḡ siuiríð dUa Domnaill ḡ do cloinn Chatail óicc iarrin le gan cup na naghaid go bpath. Síe do éngal stoppa dua domnaill ar an ccoingcail rin, ḡ é rín diompúð go tír conaill fo édoir. Clann Catail óicc, muintir diuirin, ḡ Mac Domnaill gallócclac cona cloinn do éacēt i ccairppe anrin. Suide doib illiop an Doill, ḡ a mbíe ag poinn na críce stoppa an oidce rin, ḡ popta imrínaig impe. Ua Domnaill do éict uathað maprluag ina ccomdail aradárach do ríðiuccad stoppa.

Muircřitac bacac mac Domnaill mic Muircřitaiḡ uí concobar, ḡ clann

<sup>b</sup> *Nobles*, árómaitib, literally, arch-chieftains.

<sup>c</sup> *The herds and stalls*, i. e. herds of cows and the booleys, or enclosures, in which they were fed or milked. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Conor Don attacked the caepatōcēt, or creaghs, of O'Conor Roe, and the grandson of Felim, from which it would appear that the cattle were defended by the shepherds only.

<sup>d</sup> *An gheal-mhaidhm*, i. e. the bright defeat, breach, or overthrow.

<sup>e</sup> *Felim, the son of Cathal Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors given in the Book

of Lecan, fol. 72–74, he was the seventh son of Cathal Oge, and his second child by his third wife, the daughter of the Archbishop.

<sup>f</sup> *Aenach-Tire-Oilella*, i. e. the fair-town, or meeting place, of Tirerrill. This was most probably the village of Carn-Oilella, now in ruins, on the west side of Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. The carn of this place was raised as a monument to Oilioll, from whom Tir-Oiliolla, now Tirerrill, received its name.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

<sup>g</sup> *To parcel out the territory*, ag poinn na críce stoppa, i. e. to confer about what districts each



the son of Cuaifne O'Connor ; and Dermot Mac Donough, Tanist of Tirerrill ; together with other chieftains and nobles<sup>b</sup> of their kinsmen and people. Innumerable and indescribable were the spoils and valuable articles obtained by O'Connor Roe on this occasion, without mentioning horses, arms, and armour. This defeat of Cinn-eitigh was sustained on the first festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary in Autumn. When O'Connor Don had heard the news of this (which he did on the third day after the defeat), he came to the herds and stalls<sup>c</sup> of O'Connor Roe and the Clann-Felim, which were situated in Leitrim, and having given them a migratory overthrow, which was called "an ghealmhaidhm<sup>d</sup>," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge<sup>e</sup>, and Dowell Mac Donnell Galloglach, went to O'Donnell to request his assistance against their enemies ; and O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, came on this occasion to assist the sons of Cathal Oge. The people of Carbury and Tirerrill fled before them into the fastnesses and places of difficult access of their country. O'Donnell arrived at Aenach-Tire-Oilella<sup>f</sup> ; and his people burned many houses and much corn, and committed great depredations on the son of Cormac, son of Rory. Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowda, and O'Hara, afterwards gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge [as securities], that they would never [again] oppose them. Upon this condition O'Donnell concluded a peace with them, and returned, himself, to Tirconnell immediately afterwards. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir-Durnin, and Mac Donnell Galloglach, then went to Carbury, and halted at Lissadill, where they proceeded to parcel out the territory<sup>g</sup> between them that night. But they disputed on this head ; and on the morrow O'Donnell arrived there, with a small body of cavalry, to settle matters between them.

At this time Murtough Bacagh<sup>h</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough

of the chiefs and subchiefs should be put in possession of, now that they had, as they thought, totally subdued the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough. Mageoghegan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"The sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallow-

glasses, repaired to the territory of Carbry, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves."—See the whole passage quoted below.

<sup>h</sup> *Murtough Bacagh*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Carbury, by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke ; and by the assistance of the O'Rourkes he was enabled to

τδuιbhne do bhít hι ppappa còilleaδ an tan pín. Ua hífpa iapétapach, 7 phioét  
 plaitébfetaig uí puairc do bhít imaille piú. Ionópaiγiò do éabairt doib a  
 mucha na maidne ap cloinn éatail óicc 7 ap Ua ndomnaill go bun brénóicce  
 ap belaiβ lípa an doill, Siopéae mapcpluaiγ éloinne Catáil óicc do δol éappa  
 go Slisceach. Dun brénóige do bhít do éaoβ díobhrom 7 an páiprge do líonaδ  
 don taob apail doib go pona poδánach doibpim conápi péaoδ a ttaémang na  
 a ttimceallaδ pamlaδ. Do bhípet taéap tinnífnac dia poile ap a haíte.  
 Maidetpi pop Ua ndomnaill, 7 pop cloinn Chatáil óicc, 7 Mapéap Mapcup  
 mac domnaill 7 dubgall a mac, Éóim mac Sítiγ 7 poéaoδe mópi oile da ngall-  
 ócclachaiβ. Cpiéa 7 aipcene do denam ap éloinn Chatáil iapam, 7 a ndioéup  
 tap Eipne anonn dopióipi go duba, 7 doimíhman im péil Muipe mópi do  
 ponnraδh.

subdue his rivals, even though they were supported by their kinsman, O'Donnell.

<sup>i</sup> *Bun-Brenoige*, i. e. the mouth of the Brenog, or stinking inlet, or stream. This is still the name of a part of Lissadill townland, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, where there was formerly a chapel, close to the mouth of Lissadill strand. The site of this chapel is now occupied by Sir Robert Gore Booth's stables.

<sup>k</sup> *Advanced towards them*, do δul tapra go Sligeac.—The original text is here made obscure and imperfect by the Four Masters. The meaning is, that when the sons of Cathal Oge perceived the party of Murtough Bacagh encamped at Bun-Brenoige, they sent out squadrons of horse in the direction of Sligo to surround them; but when these squadrons had approached them, they found that their camp occupied an almost inaccessible position, being defended on one side by Bun-Brenoige, and on the other by the tide, which was then full in.

<sup>l</sup> *The great Festival*.—The account of the dissensions between the O'Conors in this year is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise somewhat differently, as follows, and there is a somewhat similar account of them translated by O'Flaherty from

Mac Firbis, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“A. D. 1397. O'Connor Roe, with all the forces of his kinsmen, the sons” [? race] “of Ffelim O'Connor, Mac William Burke, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermotta, the inhabitants of the territory of Imainy, with their Gallowglasses, marched with all the said forces, to O'Connor Donn's mansion house of Carragh Kynnetty, upon the plaine of Moy-Nie; O'Connor Donn himself was not then at home, but was then in Clannmack-neoýne” [Clanmacnawn]. “The said forces being come to the said towne as aforesaid, made towards the companie, and did let flye sharpe-pointed arrows, or darts, that they made them stick fast in the bodyes of their enemies, and at last O'Connor Roe, and the sonnes of Ffelym O'Connor, overthrew their adversaries in that presence, killed Mac Donnogh, one of great note and respect in Connaught, and also killed Hugh Keigh O'Connor, Tanist of the province, with these ensuing persons, viz. Dermott Mac Donnogh, Tanist of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, Dermott mac Donnogh mac Gillechrist, the two sonnes of Rorie mac Molronie Mac Donogh Fyn Mac Donnogh, Art mac Cahall Cleareagh,

O'Connor, and the Mac Sweenys, were at Fassa Coille, together with the Western O'Hara, and the descendants of Flaherty O'Rourke; and they all set out early in the morning to Bun-Brenoige<sup>1</sup>, opposite Lissadill, to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell. Squadrons of the cavalry of the sons of Cathal Oge advanced towards them\* [the party of Murtough Bacach], on the way to Sligo; but [the stream of] Bun-Brenoige lay on one side of them, and, luckily and favourably for them, the sea had flowed on the other side, so that they could not be encompassed or surrounded. They afterwards came to a brisk engagement with each other, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, and Dugald his son, John Mac Sheely, and a great many others of their gallowglasses, were slain. Great ravages and depredations were then committed on the sons of Cathal; and they were again banished across the River Erne, in sadness and dejection, precisely on the Great Festival<sup>1</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

"Cowaifne mac Cowaifne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swyney, head of the Gallowglasses of Igher Connaght, his two brothers, Donnslieve and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recoumpt, the spoiles of horses, armes, cowes, cloathes and other things they found that day. This exploite was done upon our first Ladye day in harvest."

"O'Connor Donn upon hearing of these tydeings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversaries encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an gēal-maīdm ann po). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donnell Gallda" [Galloglagh], "repaired to O'Donell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploites. Whereupon O'Donell, without delay, caused to be assembled the inhabitants of Tyre Connell, such as were ap-

pointed and able to bear armes, and repaired, with the sonnes of Cahall aforesaid, to the territorye of Carbrye. The inhabitants of that countrey, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donell, fledd into their holts and places of greatest force" [i. e. strength] "in their Lands, to secure themselves, their goods, and chattles, from these invincible armies (as they tooke them)."

"O'Donell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-allealla (aonach tīpe allealla), where they burnt many houses and cornes, and tooke the spoiles of Cormacke mac Rowrie."

"Mullronie Mac Donnogh, prince of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, and O'Hara, yealded hostages to O'Donnell, and to the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, as pledgēs of their fidelity, and faithfully promised never thenceforward to contradict him, or oppose themself's against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Διαρματ μαc ιομαιρ υι βήρν δο βήτετ ι πριαβραρ, γ α βρήε ι ccoite φορ loch ona εγhe φήν διοηρηαιγιο εγhe Μhupchaio mic Τομάιρ, γ lfm δο βρήε δό γαν φιορ δο cάch amach αρ an ccoite ιρη loch γο πο βαiofoh a ccedoir.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1398.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, τρη cέδ, α hochτ.

Τομάρ mac Μυιργήρα μεic donnchaio eppcop achaiio conaire δο εγ.

Coγao μορ δο hργe hτιρ ua néll, Niall óg, γ ó Domnall Toiprdealbác, γ α εαιοργ γ α οipect δο επεγεao υί domnall γο mbui ι ccuimga μοιρ occ cloinn Enpi υί neill αγ cloinn tceacain υι Odomnall, αγ ua nooaptauγ, γ αγ cloinn tSuibne. Δο coid mac υί Domnall mall γarb, γ clann Domnall mic néll υί domnall φορ moipoiγio ι panait γυρ πο γabao leo éoin mac Maoil-muire meic Suibne, γ co noepnpat opγain. Γoill γ γaoiail coigeo ulaio δο oul ι teach υί Neill, γ bpaighe, γ umla δο tabairt do cénmoía ó Domnall. α aenap.

Sloicceao μορ la Niall ócc ó neill Ri éenel foγain, γ la cloinn Enpi ι neill δο paigio υί Domnall γο painicc hpp puao γυρ aipcepioct an mainprip po na huile ionnmapaib, γ tpi aoda γο huilio. Opfin δο muinrip υί Odomnall δο tabairt taéaip doib. Aoó mac φhγail υί puairc δο γabail don cupup pin. Ua neill bioipyoó γο tpi Eoγain doipiope.

territory of Carbry, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flath-vertagh O'Royrek: with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoyning to the towne of Lisandoyll; Clancahall sent their squadrons of horse" [riopcae mapcpluaig] "between him and Sligeagh, who cou'd not come neere him to endamage him, being com-

passed of the one side where he encamped with Brenoge aforesaid, and of the other side with the seas; but at last they skirmished with each other, in the end whereof O'Donnell, and the sons of Cathall Oge, were discomfitted, Marcus Mac Donnell, and his son, Dowgall Mac Donnell, Eoyne Mac Sihie, with many others of their Gallowglasses, were slain; also they tooke great preyes from the sons of Cahall Oge, and banished themselves over the river of Ernye, who were left there with great sadness, grief, and sorrow, that a little before were full of mirth, joye, and pleasure, the case being so altered with them: these things thus fell out on our second Lady day in harvest, or thereabouts."

Dermot, the son of Ivor O'Beirne<sup>m</sup>, was in a fever, and was conveyed in a cot on a lake from his own house, towards the house of Murrough, the son of Thomas [O'Beirne]; and he leaped out of the cot, unobserved by any, into the lake, and was immediately drowned<sup>n</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-eight.*

Thomas Mac Morrissy, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough); and his own chieftains and tribe abandoned O'Donnell, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Donnell, by O'Doherty, and by the Clann-Sweeny. Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, and the sons of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, went upon an excursion into Fanad, took John, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, prisoner, and committed a depredation. The English and Irish of the province of Ulster (O'Donnell only excepted) went into the house of O'Neill, and gave him hostages and other pledges of submission.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill<sup>o</sup>, King of Kinel-Owen, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, against O'Donnell, and arrived at Assaroe; and they plundered the monastery of all its riches, and all Tirhugh. A party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle; and Hugh, son of Farrell O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on this occasion. O'Neill returned [in safety] to Tyrone.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Beirne*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Dermott mac Imer O'Beyrne, being sick of an ague, in his own house, and being convey'd from thence in a litter to the house of Morrogh mac Thomas, where being arrived he lept out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Synnain, the month of July."

<sup>n</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Philip Mac Nichol Dalton, Lord of the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *Niall Oge O'Neill*.—This passage, rather carelessly, is abstracted by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster. It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Neale Oge O'Neale brought a great army to Tyreconnell, destroyed all places to Esroe, tooke the spoyles of the Abbey of that towne, and at last some of Donnell's people en-

Sloighead la Tomás a búrc tigearna gall connacht, la hua cconcobair puad, la cloinn Chatail óicc, 7 la cloinn meic diarmata go rangatar tír oilealla gur lín aircceiot í. Concobair ócc mac Aoda meic diarmata, 7 a bhráir do tillead ón rlog iarrin do cuarteagad moigí luirc. Fírgal mac diarmata tigearna moigí luirc do dol in oide rín go mainirtir na búille, 7 a bfuair do biaid, 7 do corður innte do cup ar in mbaile dar ab ainm an éarraig dó. Lorcc na fíona do éscmail do cloinn meic diarmata, 7 a lín-main dóib. O Ró račiaiğriot rom an coraighéet forra, gluairet tré ran tír go rangatar Eachdruim mic naoda i tír baúin na rionna. Clann meic diarmata do lorccad tñpail eachdruima orra. Concobair mac Diarmata, .i. mac Fírgail do marbad doib, 7 rocaide da muirtir maille rir, 7 Maolruanaid mac diarmata do gabail, Eadail do denam da neachaid, da nairn, 7 da nísóh.

Murhad bán mac Seáin mic Domnaill uí fírgail dfgadobair tigearna na hangaile pécce enigh, 7 oirdearcair, gaile, 7 gairccid plecta fírgura orior a aoir, do écc iar mbuaid naitirige mí rra noclaic, 7 a adnacul i mainirtir leatpata i tomba a atar, 7 a fínaor.

Muirir mac Diarair dalatún do marbad la Muirceptac ócc mag eoá-gáin, 7 la brian mac uí cconcobair fáilge.

Glenn da locha do lorccad do gallaibh.

countered with them, where some were killed. Hugh mac Fferall O'Royrek was taken by these of Tyreowen; Neale Oge and his forces returned home without loss and in safety."

<sup>p</sup> *An army was led.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connought, and Terlagh Roe O'Connor, Lord of the Irish of Connought, accompanied with Felym mac Cahall Oge O'Connor, and his brothers, Rowrie O'Dowrie, with his forces, Mac Dermott, Teig O'Hara, with his assemblies, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallella, wasted and destroyed all that contrey, both spirituall and temporall, Lands and Islands of Loghs, together with all their holts" [i. e.

strongholds], "and places of fortification. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott departed from the said forces and went to Moylorge; Mollronie mac Fferall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, went that night to the Abbey of Boyle, tooke all the victualls he cou'd find there, which he caused to be sent to the Carrick of Loghke, whose track Connor Mac Dermott found, and he followed him to Eaghdroym of Hugh, in the contrey of Tyrebryan; they having entred the church of Eaghdroym aforesaid, he burnt the church over their heads, killed Connor mac Fferall Mac Dermott therein, tooke Mollronie himself, killed many of his people, and bereaved them of all their horses and armour."

<sup>q</sup> *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led<sup>p</sup> by Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connaught, and by O'Connor Roe and the sons of Cathal Oge, into Tirerrill, which they entirely plundered. Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, and his kinsmen, afterwards returned from this army to traverse Moylurg. On the same night Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, went to the monastery of Boyle, and took away all the provisions and other stores which he found in it to the town [i. e. the castle] called the Rock<sup>a</sup>. The sons of Mac Dermot, discovering the track of his party, pursued them; and as soon as the others had notice of their being pursued, they proceeded onwards through the country, until they reached Eachdruim Mac n-Aodha<sup>r</sup>, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna. The sons of Mac Dermot burned the church of Aughrim over their heads. Conor Mac Dermot, i. e. the son of Farrell, was slain by them, and many of his people along with him; and Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner. They then took their horses, arms, and armour, as booty<sup>s</sup>.

Murrough Bane, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and the most distinguished of his age of the race of Fergus<sup>t</sup> for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha<sup>u</sup>, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Maurice, son of Pierce Dalton, was slain by Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, and Brian, the son of O'Connor Faly.

Gleann da loch<sup>w</sup> was burned by the English.

sage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

<sup>r</sup> *Eachruim Mac n-Aodha*, now Aughrim, a parish in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown. No part of the old church is now visible, but the grave-yard is very extensive.

<sup>s</sup> *As booty*, éocail do bennam, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

<sup>t</sup> *Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

<sup>u</sup> *Leathrath*, now Abbeylara, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Granard, and

county of Longford. There was a primitive Irish church erected here in St. Patrick's time; and about the year 1210, Sir Richard Tuite, then lord of this district, erected a small church here.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 275. No trace of the primitive church now remains here; but there are considerable ruins of the church of the abbey erected by Tuite, from which it would appear that it was a very small establishment.

<sup>w</sup> *Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen, for descrip-

Μυρεστρετachs ua concobair do ðul i ττίρ Αοδα, α ιονπεύδ go hsrp ruaid gan morán ébala dpaḡail don cuairt rin. Αοδ ua duirpín do brñt oppa annrin. Iompuaccað do tabairt doib pa bel aḡa rñnaig, Each Αοδα do lot, Ερñn do leaccað, γ α μαρβαð ιαραñ.

ḡearpott ιαπλα dfrumñan, frp ruairc poibérað, do deaprcenaiḡ do ḡallaið Epeann, γ do morán da ḡaoidealaið i nairene, γ i neolur ḡaoidelece, i noán, γ i Sñcyp amaille pe ḡach poḡlaim ele da paibe aice, γ α écc ιαρ mbuaið nairepḡe.

Ιαπλα éille napa do ḡabail don cálbac ua concobair, γ do mapcpluaiḡ duirece ó brailḡe, γ α cyp ap lam myrchaið uí Concobair.

Sip Seon ιαπλα deapmñan do bátað ip in Siur ḡar bñcc ιαρ nḡabhail na hiarlaḡta dó. (*Vide* 1399).

Caḡ do tabairt por ḡallaið dua bpañ, γ dua tuaḡail. Ιαπλα ómapr do mapbað ip in ccaḡ rin, γ ár ḡall imaille ryp.

Pionḡuala ingñ ualḡaircc móip uí ruairc bñn tḡeaáñ móip uí eaḡra véḡ.

Ḍauit ua duibḡionnain ollam cloinne maolpuanaid i Sñcyp, biaḡac coit-cññ compoḡnach, γ paí duine ealaðna do écc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duorum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus Bistagniensis* by Hoveden.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 46. The place has been so called because there are two lakes in the valley; for, in the Irish language, ḡleann means *valley*, dá, *two*, and loç, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coemhghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighernach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

\* *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor; with his forces, went to the Territory of Tirehugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they cou'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by Hugh O'Dornine, who, with his horsemen, did sett upon them at Belatheseanye; Hugh himself fell from his horse, and was not suffered to mount his horse again, the multitudes thronged upon him and killed him. John mac Johnine Roe was also killed in that pursuite."

† *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the following words:

"The Lord Garett, Earle of Desmond, a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation. charitable in his deeds,



Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo] went to Tirlough, and returned to Assaroe, without gaining much booty by the incursion. Hugh O'Duinnin came up with him there, and routed him [and his people] at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself thrown off, and afterwards killed\*.

Garrett, Earl of Desmond<sup>y</sup>, a cheerful and courteous man, who excelled all the English, and many of the Irish, in the knowledge of the Irish language, poetry, and history, and of other learning, died, after the victory of penance.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor and a body of the cavalry of Offaly, and delivered up to Murrough O'Connor.

Sir John, Earl of Desmond, was drowned in the Suir<sup>z</sup>; a short time after assuming the earldom.

A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered<sup>a</sup>.

Finola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan<sup>b</sup>, Ollav of the Clann-Mulrony in history, a general and select biatagh, and a man of learning and science, died.

easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the Sacraments of the holy Church in proper form."

Tradition still vividly remembers this Garrett; it is said that his spirit appears once in seven years on Lough Gur, where he had a castle.

<sup>z</sup> *In the Suir*.—This entry is repeated, evidently from a different authority, at the end of the year 1399. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that he was drowned in the river of Sinnen; but this is a mistake, for it appears from the older Irish Annals, Irish pedigrees, and the Anglo-Irish authorities, that John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was drowned this year in the Suir, at the ford of Ath an droichid, at

Ardfinnan, in the south of the county of Tipperary. O'Flaherty adds to this entry, under the year 1399, in H. 2. 11:

"*I'm po'map*.—MS. L. dum agros Ormonia comitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum a mbel aza an droicid pop Suir.—*Mac Fieb*."

<sup>a</sup> *The English were slaughtered*.—It is stated in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under this year, that Edmond, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with divers others, on St. Margaret's day, at Kenlis, in Leinster, by Obren and other Irishmen; and that Roger Grey was then elected Lord Justice of Ireland. The passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. O'Broyn and O'Tuahall fought against the Englishmen, where they killed the young Earle, with many other Englishmen."

<sup>b</sup> *David O'Duigennan*.—This passage is given

Ua concobair ruad̃ 7 Mac Diarmata do dul pluag̃ lánmór ar cloinn nDonnchar̃ tpe hoilealla go pangattar maĝ tuipead̃. Creac̃a mór̃a do denam̃ doib̃. Clann nDonnchar̃ do breac̃ opp̃a, 7 Muirésc̃tae mac Domnaill uí concobair cona leiptionol. Iomaircecc̃ do cup̃ ittoppa. Maíom̃ for̃ ua cconcobair 7 Somairle buíde mac domnaill cona muintir do marbað̃ ann.

Tomar mac cátaíl mic murchaíó uí físgaíl tigearna na hangaile eal-cuing̃ em̃ĝ 7 oirdícoir cloinne Rora do marbað̃ ina baile fíñ ip̃in ccoillín ccrúbach la gallaib̃ na míde 7 la barún delbna, iar na tōgha : ttiĝfínur poimeir̃in ar bélaib̃ a ínhir̃or bratair̃, .i. Seaañ ó físgaíl, 7 Seaañ do oirdneac̃o iarip̃in : ttiĝearnur na hangaile.

Maíom̃ mór̃ aib̃al la Máĝ car̃taig̃ ccairpreac̃ for̃ ua Suilleabain, 7 da mac uí Shuilleabain, Eogan 7 Concobair do marbað̃ ip̃ in ccait̃ĝlaíó ríñ, 7 rocaíde imaille ríú.

O ħriam̃ maol̃ do écc̃ don t̃síom̃ ip̃ in ngallbach̃t.

Mac Muir̃ir buíde uí mór̃da ttiĝfíña r̃lebe maĩrĝi, f̃f̃r̃ cot̃aig̃hte dām̃, 7 deoradh̃ Eireanñ do écc̃.

Mac uilliam̃ búrc̃ do loĝcað̃ Slicc̃ig̃.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. David O'Duigennan, Cowarb of the Virgin, St. Lassar, Mac Dermott's chief Chronieler, and his great favourite, a common house-keeper for all comers of Ireland in general, a reverent attendant of a nobleman, a foot or a horseback, and one that never refused any man whatsoever for any thing he had in his power untill his death, died in his house, and was entered in the church of Killronan."

<sup>c</sup> *Magh-Tuireadh*.—There were two Magh-Tuireadhs (Moy Turirys) in Connaught, famous for battles fought on them between the Firbolgs and Tuatha-de-Danaans, the one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, called the southern, and the other, which is the one here referred to, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, and called the Northern Moy-Tuirry. It lies in the parish of Killmacranny, in the barony of Tirerrill, and is divided into two townlands, one

called Moytuirry Mac Donnogh, and the other, Moytuirry Conlan. Tradition points out this as the site of a dreadful battle between the Tuatha-de-Danaans and Fomorachs, and many giants' graves are shewn, in which the heroes who fought there were interred.

O'Flaherty describes the situation of the Northern Moy-Tuireadh thus, *Ogygia*, p. 176 :

"In confinibus Tir-Olillæ in Sligo et Tir-Tohilla (tír tuat̃aíl) in Roscommon agro."

And Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, who lived for a long time near the place, has clearly and satisfactorily defined its situation in the following words :

"The Fomorians invited back the Belgians to their assistance, and their conjunction produced the second Battle of Moy-turey, near the lake of Arrow (Lough Arrow), but distant from the former Moyturey about fifty miles, and, by way of distinction, called Moyturey of the Fomorians. This place, surrounded by high hills,

O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh<sup>c</sup>, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor<sup>d</sup>, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Conor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros<sup>e</sup>, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach<sup>f</sup>, by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin, after he had been elected Lord of Annaly in preference to John O'Farrell, his senior kinsman. John was then installed into the lordship of Annaly.

A very great defeat<sup>g</sup> was given by Mac Carthy of Carbery to O'Sullivan, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, together with many others, were slain in the conflict.

O'Brien Maol died of the plague in the English Pale.

The son of Maurice Boy O'More, Lord of Slieve-Margy<sup>h</sup>, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligo<sup>i</sup>.

great rocks, and narrow defiles, was pitched upon probably by the weaker side, but which made the attack is not recorded."—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, p. 167. Dublin, 1753.

There are remarkable monuments of the battle still remaining at this place, which, as well as those at the southern Magh-Tuiredh, have been for the first time described by Mr. Petrie, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.

<sup>d</sup> *Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor*.—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Conor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duinnins.

<sup>e</sup> *Ros*.—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

<sup>f</sup> *Coillin-Crubach*.—This place still retains its name, but is now more usually called Coillin, or Killeen. It is a townland in the parish of Rathreagh, adjoining Foxhall demesne, in the

south-east of the county of Longford.

<sup>g</sup> *A very great defeat*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1398. Macarthie gave a great overthrow to the family of the O'Sulleavans, killed O'Sulleavan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sulleavan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sulleavan Bearrie, with many others."

<sup>h</sup> *Of Slieve Mairge, Slebe mairge*.—The name is sometimes anglicised Slewmargin, and sometimes Slievemargue, and is that of a barony forming the south-east portion of the present Queen's County. The plain of Magh Ailbhe is described as being immediately to the east of it. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

<sup>i</sup> *Sligo*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the

Ócatal mac Ruaidrí meġ uídhir do marbað la heoġan mac néill óicc uí néill.

Art Cúile mac Pílip méġ uídhir do marbað la teallac eacðach.

Clann Enrí uí neill, 7 clann tSeacáin uí Domnáill, 7 fíir manach do tónol ptoigh ino aighid uí domnáill. Ua Domnáill do cruinnuccaò a íochraíte ina naghaid don lúe eile, 7 a mbíe 1 nób íorlonporcaib íor aghaid a éele ġo ío íccarrat ío dfoib ġan nach nġmóm noirðíre.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1399.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, trí céd, noċat, anaóí.

Sluaġeab la hua neill (máall oġ) íor ġallab ġo ío creacóirġb, 7 ġo ío hionnarbað lair a nġmór.

Concobair maġ carmaic eppucc Raċa boċ duib domnáill corca baírcíno do écc.

Cuulaò (.i. cuulaò ruab) mac neill móir mic Aoða uí neill décc don tġíom.

brián ua briáin (.i. mac maġarína) tġíġna tuaðmumán do écc.

Tóirðealbáċ mac murchaíð (.i. Murchaíð na paíeġe) uí briáin do écc.

Fíðlímíð mac cataoíir uí concobair tanaíir ua ípailġe decc (.i. don tġíom) 1 tġíġ uí Raighillġ.

Clann enrí í neill do dol ar ionnraíġíð íor ġallab tpaġabaile. Ro tíoínoííre ġoíll ina naghaid ġo ío íaíreíre íorpa, 7 ġo ío ġabab domnáill

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

\* *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, of the territory of Cuil, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>1</sup> Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that a great plague raged throughout Ireland; and O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, on the chronology of the Irish Annals at this period:

"In omnibus fere hinc ad annum 1406, exclusive *Mac Fírb.* et MS. L. uno anno posteriores et (ni fallor) certiores sunt his et O'Mulconry Annalibus."

<sup>m</sup> *Corca Bhaiscinn*, a territory in the south-west of the county of Clare, extending from Inishmore, in the mouth of the river Fergus, to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of the barony of Ibrickan. This territory is well defined in a description of the county of Clare, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, in which the name is anglicised Corca Vaskin. It is thus

Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill.

Art Cuile<sup>k</sup>, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The sons of Henry O'Neill, the sons of John O'Donnell, and the people of Fermanagh, mustered an army against O'Donnell; and O'Donnell, on the other hand, assembled his forces against them; and they remained for some time fronting each other, in two camps; but they afterwards departed without achieving any remarkable exploit<sup>l</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1399.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-nine.*

An army was led by O'Neill (Niall Oge) against the English, so that the greater number of them was plundered and expelled by him.

Conor Mac Cormac, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>m</sup>, died.

Cu-Uladh (i. e. Cu-Uladh Roe), son of Niall More, who was son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the plague.

Brian O'Brien (i. e. the son of Mahon), Lord of Thomond, died.

Turlough, the son of Murrough (i. e. Murrough Raithnighe) O'Brien, died.

Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offaly, died of the plague at O'Reilly's house.

The sons of Henry O'Neill went upon an excursion against the English of Tragh-Bhaile<sup>n</sup>. The English assembled to oppose them, and routed them, took Donnell, the son of Henry, prisoner, and killed great numbers of his people.

described by Colgan in a note to the Life of St. Senanus, *Acta SS.*, p. 535 :

"*Corca-bhaschind*.—Est regio maritima Tu-  
monia, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen  
sortita a Carbreo Baschaoín, cujus posterí ad  
multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur, ut nostri  
passim tradunt antiquarii."

This territory was divided into two parts,  
East Corca Vaskin and West Corca Vaskin, of  
which the former was co-extensive with the

barony of Moyarta, and the latter, with that of  
Clanderalaw. The O'Donnells here mentioned  
were chiefs of West Corca Vaskin; the western  
division belonged to O'Baiscín; but both fami-  
lies were subdued, after the English Invasion,  
by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the great fa-  
mily of Dal-Cais.

<sup>n</sup> *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son  
of Buan. This was the ancient name of the  
strand at Dundalk.

mac enri, 7 úriong mór dia muinntir do marbadh. Domnall do éor go Saxaib  
ir in mbliadain ar cinn iar pfeimóid a ruaplacete.

Seaan ua Ferǵail tighna na hangaile, fíh earagnaib, innteacetaic, fírach  
poglamta go noirdenur neimig 7 níghnamia do écc.

Aod ua Donnchaib tigherna Eoganaicta loca lín, O úroin, (.i.) gernalt  
mac Taidg, 7 Toirnealbac mac maolmuire meic Suibne pánaic, 7 Ámlaib  
mac Pílip mic ámlaib mic duinn áppaig még uídi, toirech muinntire feo-  
dachain do écc.

Aod mag Maegamna do écc iar nvol a rúl uada.

Domnall mac Giollaíora ruaid uí raigillig do écc.

Mag aongura muircíctac ócc mac muircíctais moir, tigherna ua neóac  
do marbad dia fine buódein.

An cetermaic Henri do ríogadh or Saxaib, 29. September.

baotgalac mac aóagain raii cóicéionn 1 pfeineaic 7 1 ríinn, 7 fear  
tíge naidead naireic, 7 Giollananaom mac concobair meic aóagain apó  
ollam 1 pfeineachur do écc.

Iarla dearmuian Sian mac Gearóic do báad 1 náe Árda rionain for  
Síuir. (*Vide* 1398).

## AOIS CRIOST, 1400.

Aoir Crioit, mile, ceite céo.

Aod ua maolmuaid ticcína bfi ccell, Laigneaic mac ferǵail ruaid mic  
donnchaib még eóagain Donnchaib Sionnach tighna muinntire tadgair, 7

<sup>o</sup> *His ransom*, i. e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

<sup>p</sup> *Eoghanacht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaghts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Maguireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

<sup>q</sup> *Henry IV.*—He was Duke of Lancaster, the eldest son of the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third. The election of this prince to the crown in prefer-

ence to the rightful heir, was the origin of those tedious and sanguinary conflicts which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry IV. was crowned on the 13th of October, 1399.

<sup>r</sup> *The 29th of September*.—This is the day to which the accession of Henry IV. has been assigned by English historians; but Sir Harris Nicolas says, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 321, “that it is proved by the *Rolls of Parliament*, containing the record of Richard’s resignation, and of Henry’s acces-

Donnell was sent to England in the following year, after his ransom<sup>o</sup> had been refused.

John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, an intellectual, ingenious, erudite, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Hugh O'Donoghoe, Lord of Eoghanaght of Lough Leane<sup>p</sup>; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turlough, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny of Fanaid; Auliffe, the son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain [in Fermanagh], died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after the loss of his eyes.

Donnell, the son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died.

Magennis (Murtough, the son of Murtough More), Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own tribe.

Henry IV.<sup>a</sup> was made King of England on the 29th of September<sup>r</sup>.

Boethius Mac Egan, a man extensively skilled in the Fenechus law, and in music, and who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Arch-Ollav of the Fenechus Law, died.

The Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett) was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the Suir<sup>s</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1400.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred.*

Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall; Laighneagh, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough Mageoghegan; Donough Sinnach [Fox], Lord of Muintir-Tadh-

sion, that the latter became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor, i. e. the thirtieth of September, 1399."

<sup>s</sup> See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard II. in Ireland this year, in the following words:

"A. D. 1398. Richard, King of England, arrived in Ireland this year, by whom Art Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, was mightily weaken'd and brought low. Mac Murrough, upon an

inrode he made, was overtaken by the English of Lynster and Meath, where many of the English armie, and the retained kerne of Mac Murrough, were killed, with the sons of Donnogh O'Doyne, Karroll, and Owen, with their cheifest people, also William Mac Karroll Fitzpatrick was killed there."

But the true date is 1399. A very interesting account of Richard the Second's proceedings in Ireland in this year is preserved in the *Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre, Richard*, a poem written in French by a Frenchman who visited



taoiréac tseba, Diairmait 7 brian dá mac Catáirneis mic an t-rionnaigh do écc.

Cairlén Dúin iomdán do gabáil do mac an abaid uí concobair, 7 hoibíro mac Emainn mic hoibepo a buir do marbhad inn, 7 Mac mic Emainn uí ceallai 7 do bí illaímh ann do leccen amach.

Órigoir mac tanaide uí maolconaire, ríaoi foirbete ma ealaídam duíteoir, deaghadbaí ollamh ríal muiríochais eirde do marbhad go tseimairéac daon buille ga do lám uilliam garb for tochar dúin iomdán i naímpioct. Sé ba 7 pé fichit do thabairt ina eiric iarrin.

Ruaidrí mac Airt még aongura tigeanna ua neachdác ulaí do marbhad lá cloinn conulaí uí néill, 7 la cathbarr mág aongura a dearbparthair pen.

Sluaí mór la Niall óg ua Néill hí tír conaill gur mill moran do gortais 7 darpannaib inni. Tangatar cenél cconail ma agaid gur po piccead iomairécc etorra go po meabaid for chenél Eogain, 7 go po marbhad rochaidé díob, 7 go po beanaí ech iomda díob don chur rin.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49-58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134-140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

\* *Muintir-Tadhgain*, or Fox's country, now the barony of Killcoursey, in the King's County, as appears from Patent Roll, Chan. 42:

"Hubert Fox of Lehinch, Baronie of Killcoursey, *alias* the Foxe his country, gent., commonly called the Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1st May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all the estate spiritual and temporal within the whole baronie and territory of Kilcoursey, called Mounterhagan, or the Foxe his Country, &c. &c. with the intent that her Majesty should regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his Kinsmen."

See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for a curious covenant made between Fox and Mageoghegan, A. D. 1526.

According to the tradition in the country, as recited to the Editor in January, 1838, by Mr. John Daly of Kilbeggan, who was then in the eightieth year of his age, there were latterly three branches of the Foxes in this territory, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymalady, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another, Clogh-an-tsionnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the



gain<sup>r</sup>, and Chief of Teffia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunámon<sup>u</sup> was taken by Mac an-Abbaidh O'Conor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry<sup>w</sup>, a man perfect in his hereditary art, and a good materies of an ollav of Sil-Murray, was accidentally killed, by one cast of a javelin from the hand of William Garv [Mac David Burke], who mistook him for another. One hundred and twenty-six cows were afterwards given as an eric [fine] for his death.

Rory, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, assisted by Caffar Magennis, his own brother.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill into Tirconnell, and destroyed many fields and much corn. The Kinel-Connell came to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and many of them slain; they were also deprived of many horses on this occasion.

county of Westmeath. The two last estates were confiscated after the civil war of 1641; and the first, Ballymalady, was sold about sixty years ago by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estated gentleman of that branch of the family.

In the reign of James I. a Mr. Patrick Fox, of Dublin, afterwards Sir Patrick Fox, who seems to have been active in the service of the crown, had lands granted him in the neighbourhood of Moyroe, in the county of Westmeath; from his son, Nathaniel, the present Fox, of Foxhall, is descended; but the Editor has not been able to get at any satisfactory evidence to prove whether this Patrick, who had been originally a merchant in Dublin, was of the Foxes of Muintir-Tadhgain, or even of the Irish race. D'Arcy Fox, Esq., of Foxbrook, in the county of Meath, is supposed to be the present head of the Foxes of Kilcoursey; but he possesses no portion of the original territory of Muintir-Tadhgain.

<sup>u</sup> *Dunamon*.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1232, p. 264, *supra*. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. The castle of Dunoman was taken by the son of the abbott O'Connor. Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert Burke was killed therein, and the son of Edmond O'Kelly, that was prisoner in the same castle, was sett at liberty."

<sup>w</sup> *O'Mulconry*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. Gregory, son of Tanye O'Mollchonry, Chief Chronicler of Sillmorey by profession, and a very authentick author in many knowledges, was killed of a blow of a launce by the hands of William Garve Mac David, in the conflict of Donoman aforesaid by chance medle, for which cause the offender was driven to pay 126 Cowes in satisfaction, or Eirricke, of him."

Mac maġnara mēg uidi, .i. Ġiollaparraicc da ngoiṛi an ġiolla buide  
dēcc ma tigi pfin fo biṛin cuṛlinne do legeaḍ dō.

Seaan mac Pilib mic Ġiollaioṛa puaiḍ uí Raigillig tiġearna bṛeipne,  
aon do bṛeapp eneḉ, 7 uaiṛli da chineaḍ dēg dō biḍḍ ma iomḍaiḍ i tṛulaiḡ  
mōngain.

Mac piḡ Saṛan do tṛeacht i nepinn.

Maġnur mac conconnaḉt uí Raigillig aḍbar tiġearna Mhuintipe Maoil-  
morḍa [do ecc].

Concōbar mac Domnall mic néill ġaiṛb, mic aḍa, mic domnall óicc  
uí domnall do ḍol ar cṛeic tar pṛiaḍ foṛ i tṛip cōnaill, 7 éṛfin, 7 eoccan  
puaiḍ mac puibne do comṛuitim pé aṛoile.

Clann Flaiḉḉṛtaiḡ uí Ruaiṛc do ionnarbaḍ ar an mbṛiṛne, 7 a nḍol ḡo  
tṛip conuill, 7 aṛaill do cēnēl cconnaill do bṛiṛ leo iṛin mbṛeipne co nḍeṛṛat  
cṛeaḉa moṛa foṛ ua puaiṛc 7 do paḍraṛt leo i tṛip conuill iaiḍiḍe.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1401.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, ceithṛe chéḍ, a haon.

Maoileachlann ua ceallaiḡ tiġearna ua maine, paṛi dḡg eimḡ ḍaon-  
nachtaḉ, 7 Tomár mac Siṛi émann (.i. emann albanac) a buṛc mic uilliam  
tiġearna gall connacht do écc iar mbuaiḍ naiṛhiḡe. Da mac uilliam do  
ḍnōm tar éir Tomaiṛ a ḍuṛc, .i. mac uilliam do ḍenam ḍUilleacc mac  
Riocaiṛḍ óicc, 7 Mac uilliam oile do Uateṛ mac Tomaiṛ a buṛc, 7 umla  
uaiḍ do mac uilliam cloinne Riocaiṛḍ ar pinnṛipeacht.

Domnall ua maile tiġearna umail dēcc iar pṛorbaḍ a aoṛi.

Cathal puaiḍ maḡ Raġnaill tṛoṛeaḉ muintipe heolaiṛ do maṛbaḍ i  
nōṛuim chubṛa la Seappaṛḍ mac Maoileacloinn mēg Raġnaill.

<sup>x</sup> *Gilla-Buidhe*, i. e. *juvenis flavus seu luteolus*,  
the yellow youth.

<sup>y</sup> *Tulach Mongain*, i. e. Mongan's hill, now  
Tullymongan, a townland on the east side of  
the town of Cavan. The hill on which O'Reilly's  
castle stood, in this townland, is now generally  
called the Gallows-hill. The foundations of the

castle are now scarcely traceable.

<sup>z</sup> *The son of the King of England*.—This should  
be entered under the next year. Thomas, Duke of  
Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in  
Dublin on the 13th of November, 1401.—See  
Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 106,  
and Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1401.

Gillapattrick, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe<sup>x</sup>, died, in his own house, in consequence of venesection.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, the most hospitable and noble of his name, died of a sudden fit, in his bed at Tulach Mongain<sup>y</sup>.

The son of the King of England<sup>z</sup> came to Ireland.

Manus, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, heir apparent to the lordship of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion over the mountain<sup>a</sup> eastward, through Tirconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tirconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tirconnell.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred one.*

Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i.e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra<sup>b</sup>, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

<sup>a</sup> Over the mountain, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

<sup>b</sup> Druim-chubhra, now Dromcoorha, a townland in the parish of Cill Tactómaire, or Kil-

Maolruanaid mac Cathail ruaid meḡ pagnaill do marbaid la cloinn an Maoileachlainn cétta a ttorraigeét a ceiriche.

Concobair anabaid ua ceallaid do gabail tigeirnair uib maine déir a athar.

Carrac locha cé do gabail la cloinn pfigail meic Diarmata. Daoine iomda do marbaid, 7 do bathaid na timcheal, 7 lucht a coimeda da tabairt uatha dar cinn comad.

Feolmuid mac cathail óig uí concobair do gabail la mac uí concobair duinn.

Coimne do ófnaid eidiu ó néill, .i. mall óg 7 ó domnaill Toirpdealbaid ag caol uirge 7 síc do denoid doib pe arisle don chur rin.

Coccaid óirge eittir ua ndomnaill iaroid 7 brian mac enpi uí néill, uair tug brian plóg lair go tír conaill, gur po ionnroig longporc uí domnaill, 7 po marbaid Mac néill óig mic neill gairb mic afda mic domnaill óig, 7 maoileacloinn mac plaidéirtaig uí Ruairc 7 rocharde oile leo. Do deachaid ó domnaill co na cloinn, 7 muinir duirnin ip in ló cóna illeanmain brian go puccrat fair, 7 creac uí gairmleadaig (.i. enpi) poime iar marbaid enpi lair. Ro figaid iomaifg ainnur eidiu ua ndomnaill 7 brian ua néill, 7 po marbaid brian lair, 7 po praoinead for a muinir iar brágdbail creach cenél Moain. Ro marbaid beor rocharde oile imaili ppi brian ap an laithair rin. Soair ua domnaill plán cona muinir co nedalaib aoidib iar mbuid 7 corccor.

Corbmac mac brianain taoiré corco aélaid do marbaid la a braidéirib i fell, .i. Concobair Mac Seain meic brianain, 7c.

Domnaill mac Enpi í néill dpuarclaid ó gallaibh.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1402.

Aoir Crioirt, mile, ceithre ched, adó.

Coccaid mor eittir ua néill, 7 clann enpi í néill, 7 an tír do millead ap gac taeb storpa.

Muiréirtach ua plannagain airchibeocharn oile pinn décc.

togher, near Drumshanbo, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>c</sup> *Conor Anabaidh*, i. e. Conor or Cornelius the abortive. He was so called because he was born

Mulrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Melaghlin, while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor Anabaidh<sup>c</sup> O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Conor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turlough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirnin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branan, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred two.*

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill; and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see the Irish Archæological Society in 1842.

Coccað eirðir iarla upmuman ⁊ iarla dearmuman, ⁊ an da mac uilliam do ðul do congnam la iarla upmuman.

Carrnac lócha cé do gabail la Concobar ócc macc afoa ar cloinn fshgail meic diaimata.

Fshgal ua Ruairc aobair tigeapna bpeirne, fsh bpuetmor beoða dealbða deigeimig, do mapbað ina tíg fén la cloinn cába ⁊ (a) aonacul i mainirir Sligig.

Niall óg mac Néill moir mic afoha uí néill (Ri cenel neogain) décc iar mbuaio eimig ⁊ oirpðficair ongtha ⁊ aithrige. ðrian mac Néill óig décc iarctain (.i. don galan bpc).

Muirchfitað mac Donnchaio uí ðubba raoi coitcinn i nuairle, ⁊ i neineac décc, ⁊ a aonacul i nApo na riasg.

Maeta o Scingín do écc don fiolún.

Pilib mac briain móir meg matgaimna tigsina oirgiall décc, ⁊ Apogal mac briain do gabail tighfnair na déoið.

Cúconnacht mac magnura mic conconnacht uí Raigillig tanairi bpeirne do écc. Una ingín coirpðealbais uí concobair a mathair riðe.

ðrian mac Domnaill uí flaitbhfitaig aobair tigeapna cairn geccais décc.

Feolimid mac cathail óig do legeað ar a braigdenur.

Mainirir chuinne i ttuadhmunain i neapuccoideact cille da lua do tocobail do briathribh .S. Pponfer la Sioba ccam mac conmapa tigsina cloinne cuilein po ðaigh go mað í bað Roimh aohnaicthe do fein, ⁊ dia cenel.

Aoð fshanchaioh ó domnaill Saoi fshchaða do écc.

Coccað móir eitir ua ndomnaill (Toirpðealbað mac neill) ⁊ ua catain (.i. Magnar) go po hinðpeað, ⁊ go po cpeaçoirgñ oirpeact uí catain la hua ndomnaill, ⁊ gur po lñpmilleað an tír uile lair.

<sup>d</sup> *The Clann-Caba*, i. e. the family of the Mac Cabs, who are of Danish descent, and were leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys of Breifny. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "1403, Kal. Jan. Domini O'Roirk Odonis filius 15 dies ante pasch. per clann mic caba occisus suggestione Eugenii O'Rourk."

<sup>e</sup> *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Fiolun*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

<sup>g</sup> *Carn-Gegach*.—See the *Annals of Connaught*, in which this place is called Gno beg.

<sup>h</sup> *Felim*, the son of Cathal Oge.—He was the son of the heroic Cathal Oge O'Conor, who was the son of Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught

A war broke out between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond; and the two Mac Williams went to assist the Earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot.

Farrell O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, a powerful, energetic, comely, and truly hospitable man, was slain in his own house by the Clann-Caba<sup>d</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, died, after the victory of hospitality and renown, [Extreme Unction and Penance].

Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of galar breac<sup>e</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Ardnarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolún<sup>f</sup>.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgall, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach<sup>g</sup>, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge<sup>h</sup>, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cuinche<sup>i</sup>, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clann-Coilein, [who ordained] that it should be the burial-place of himself and his tribe.

Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) and O'Kane (Manus); and [during this war] O'Kane's tribe was plundered, and the territory<sup>j</sup> totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuinche*, now *Quin*, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain in good preservation. According to Sir James Ware, this abbey was not erected till 1433.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, p. 280, and note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

<sup>j</sup> *The territory*.—Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry.



## AOS CRIOST, 1403.

Aos Críost, míle, ceithre cheo, atri.

Domnall mac enrí uí néill do gabail tigeannair típe heóghain.

Taob mac cathail óicc uí concobair do marbað la cloinn toirpdealbair  
óig uí concobair, 7 uéogan mac an abaid uí concobair for machaire na  
naileac, 7 a adnacal hi tomba Domnall mic cathail a ífnathar.

Concobair an abaid mac Maoileachlainn uí ceallair tigeanna ó maine,  
Nathair neime a chimid 7 na ngaoideal ar chéna do écc iar nonccad 7 iar  
naítrige, 7 a adnacal i mainistir eoin bairde hi tír maine.

Fionnguala inghí toirpdealbair mic aída mic eoghain uí concobair bñ  
Maoileachlainn uí ceallair (tígeanna ua maine) do écc iar ndeigbeathaid.

Sluaigead la hua cconcoair ndonn, 7 la Muircírtac bacach mac dom-  
nall (tígeanna Sligí) i nuachtar connacht dar gabrat neart ar íol  
nanmchada. Tiaģait 7 cclonn Ríocair ara haíle do congnam le huilleac  
mac Ríocair i naghaid maineach ġur chuipírt a ttrén oppa díblimb.

<sup>k</sup> *Machaire-na-nailech*, the field of the stones. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *The tomb of Doennll*.—O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11, between the lines: "rectius i tomba cātal mic domnalla íeanatāp.—O' *Mulconry*."

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell, son of Cathal*.—This is a mistake for Cathal, son of Donnell; for the grandfather of this Teige was Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308, and the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

<sup>n</sup> *Monastery of John the Baptist*.—This monastery was situated at Rindown, or St. John's, on Lough Ree, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1199, p. 120, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Tir-Many*, i. e. the country of Mainé Mor, the ancestor of the O'Kellys. This territory is more usually, but less correctly, called Ui Maine, anglice Hy-Many.

<sup>p</sup> *They acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha*.

—Mageoghegan renders this phrase: "which country they possessed themselves of."

<sup>q</sup> *Ulick*.—De Burgo in his *Hibernia Domini-cana*, explains the name Ulick thus:

"Eum (Gulielmum de Anaghkeen) vocabant Hiberni Uliog nomine scilicet composito ex vocalis Uliam et oge significantibus Gulielmum juvenem seu juniorem per syncope autem Willog aut Ulog apud Hibernos et Ulick et Ulic apud Anglos."

Sir William de Burgo of Annaghkeen, the first Mac William Eighter, was the first who was called Ulick.—See the *History of Galway*, p. 55.

<sup>r</sup> *Obtained sway over both*.—The construction of the original is inelegant and faulty. The meaning is, that they obtained sway over the O'Maddens and O'Kellys, the two great families of the Hy-Many. The whole passage should stand as follows:

"O'Conor Don and the chief of the O'Conors of Sligo (Murtough Bacach, the son of Donnell),



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1403.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred three.*

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, was slain on Machaire-na-nailech<sup>k</sup>, by the sons of Turlough Oge O'Connor [Don], and by Owen, the son of the Abbot, O'Connor, and was interred in the tomb<sup>l</sup> of Donnell, son of Cathal<sup>m</sup>, his grandfather.

Conor Anabaidh, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the Serpent of his tribe, and of all the Irish people, died, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist<sup>n</sup> in Tir-Many<sup>o</sup>.

Finola, the daughter of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Connor, and the wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), died, after a virtuous life.

An army was led by O'Connor Don and Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell (Lord of Sligo), into Upper Connaught, by which they acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha<sup>p</sup>. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick<sup>q</sup>, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both<sup>r</sup>.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmchy; after which they proceeded to Clanrickard to assist Mac William (Ulick, the son of Richard) against the O'Kellys and subdued them also; so that they reduced the two great families of Hy-Many to obedience on this occasion."

The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1403. O'Connor Donn, and Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell, Lord of Sligeagh and the territory thereof, with their forces repaired to the Lands of Owen mac Murrough O'Madden, which contrey they possessed themselves of, and from thence they went to Clann Rickard to assist Ulicke mac Rickard Burke, against the O'Kellyes of Imaine" [whom they also sub-

dued]; "from thence they returned to their houses without any loss or accidentall mischance."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the construction of the language of this passage is much more correct than that of the Four Masters. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"A. D. 1404. An army was led by O'Connor Don, and Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Connor, into Hy-Many and Sil-Anamchy, to compel O'Madden by force to submit to them. O'Madden came into their house and submitted to O'Connor [Don] as his lord. They then proceeded into Clanrickard to assist Mac William and to make war on O'Kelly, and they obtained sway over O'Kelly on this occasion, and then returned in safety to their houses."

Muircheartaic bacac mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaic tigearna ioch-  
tair connacht do écc (ir in pfoḡmar) i ccaiplén Slíccig.

Coccao dñrige eoir bpeirneachaib 7 clann ndonnchaio dap marbaio  
tomaltach ooc mac tomaltac meḡ dorchaiio deoḡplac cheneoíl duacham  
don aicme rin, 7 Muircheartaic oḡ ó héliḡe brughaiio cedach conáich, 7c.

Maolmorao mac concondacht mic giollaioia ruaiio uí Raigillig do gabail  
tighinair muinice Raigillig.

Maḡnur mac Conmaige uí caíaín tigearna ciannaic do écc.

Felim mac domnaill mic Muircheartaic uí concobair do écc.

Cúlaio mac giollaparaice meic caímaoil do marbaio (i. i ppiull) ina  
oirécur dá daoímb fñin.

Corbmac mac Donnchaio meḡ cartac do écc.

O ceinneitcig Donn do marbaio la cloinn Philip uí ceinneitcig,

### AOIS CRIOST, 1404.

Aoir Crioit, mile, cethre cheo, a cñthair.

Tomar baired eppcop oile fñio raio epeann i neaccna 7 i naipio eolur  
diaio, do écc, 7 a adnacal in Aipig locha con.

Concobair ooc mac afoha meic Diairmao tigearna muige luirḡ, bñitir ap  
beoḡac do ecc (i. ir in pfoḡmar), 7 Taohḡ mac afoha meic diairmao do  
gabail tigeainair.

<sup>s</sup> *Died.*—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that he was succeeded by Brian, the son of Donnell. This Brian was the half brother of Murtough Bacagh; Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke, being the mother of the former, and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>t</sup> *The last chief, deoḡplac.*—The particle deoḡ when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 6, Sardanapalus deoḡplac Apanoa, "Sardanapalus, the last sovereign of the Assyrians."—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

<sup>u</sup> *Brughaidh Cedach*, i. e. the centurion Brughaidh, or farmer. The ancient Irish farmer was so called, because he was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals.—See col. 921 of the Leabhar Buidhe of the Mac Fírbises of Lecan, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which distinct reference is made to this law. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>w</sup> *Thomas Barrett.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the obituary of this prelate is given as follows:

"A. D. 1404. Thomas Barrett, Bushop of

Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught, died<sup>s</sup> in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, the last Chief of Kinel-Duachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy, a wealthy brughaidh cedach<sup>u</sup>, &c., were slain.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Coeey O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta, died.

Felim, son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, died.

Cu-Uladh, son of Gillapatrik Mac Cawell, was treacherously slain at an assembly by his own people.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, died.

O'Kennedy Don was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1404.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.*

Thomas Barrett<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con<sup>x</sup>.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour<sup>y</sup>, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Lough Con. The families of Barretts, Cusacks, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

<sup>x</sup> *Airech Locha Con*, now Errew. A peninsula, extending into Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

*infra*.

<sup>y</sup> *A bear in vigour*.—The word be<sup>u</sup> is explained "a bear, a fierce wild beast," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary; and in the Tale of Deirdre, the three sons of Uisneach are called *tre pe<sup>u</sup>ic Stei<sup>u</sup>e Cuillinn, tri be<sup>u</sup>ea<sup>u</sup>a beo<sup>u</sup>a*, and *tri leomun leapa Connpa<sup>u</sup>e*, i. e. three hawks of Slieve Gullion, three vigorous bears, and three lions of the Fort of Conradh." See *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 116. The comparison of heroes to bears would shew a low state of classic feeling in the

Corbmac mac diarmada do marbhad ar pluigeadh i cloinn Riocaird in iomruacbad lá marcpluag cloinne Riocaird agus tuadhmunán.

Ingean uí Choncobair fáilgig bhí giollapatreice uí mórda do écc.

Maidm atha duib la giollapatreice ua mórda tigeairna laoiri for gallaib, i ttorparatar daoine iomda. Eadail each, arm, 7 édeadh do dñom oppa.

Iapla upmunán ceann cpoðachta gall epeann do écc.

Donnchadh bán ua maolconaire allam ríl Muireadhaig i Sínchar do écc.

Giollaouibin mac cruicín ollam tuadhmunán le ríncar, 7 le Seinn décc.

Cearball ó dálaiḡ ollam corcomodruadh, Domnall mac Donnchada uí Dhalaiḡ da ngoiréi bolḡ an dana, Flann mac Seann uí domnallain ollam ríl muireadhaig i ndán, Uilliam ua deoradhain ollam laigín i mbreicínar, Nualaḡ inḡín Domnall mic Muircéiraiḡ uí concobair bean Fearḡail mic corbmaic meic Donnchadh, 7 Donnchadh mac Muireadhaig méḡ rínlaoich brugaḡḡ cédaḡ conáig do corco aclaínn, 7 lairḡear ḡraḡa do Ruadhó i ó concobair do ríḡ connaḡt déḡ.

Eogan mac Murchada mic cátaoir uí concobair do marbhad la hiarla cille dapa.

Anriu baroid do marbhad la huiḡ murchada.

Cogaḡ deirḡe eioir maḡ cártaiḡ 7 uá Suilleabán buide. Toirpdealbac meit mac mathḡainna do beit ina loingreoir aḡ maḡ cartaiḡ an tan rin. ḡreit dó ar ua Súilleabáin ar fairḡe, 7 ar cloinn diarmada méḡ cartaiḡ badar aḡ cuioingadh ler i naḡadh méḡ cártaiḡ. Ua Suilleabáin do bataḡ don dul rin dó, 7 domnall mac diarmada méḡ cartaiḡ do ḡabail.

Matḡain mac conmara do écc for Sligḡ na Róma.

writer; but the probability is that the original meaning of the word was lost sight of, and that it is employed by modern Irish writers in the sense of vigorous hero. The passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1404. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, a desperate and hardy man of his hands; died between Mychaemas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide."

<sup>z</sup> *Cormac Mac Dermot*.—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"Cormack Mac Dermoda was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horse-men of Clanrickard, in September this year."

<sup>a</sup> *Head of the prowess*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

Cormac Mac Dermot<sup>a</sup> was slain upon an incursion into Clanrickard, in a conflict with the cavalry of Clanrickard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Gillapatrik O'More, died.

The victory of Ath dubh was gained by Gillapatrik O'More, Lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour.

The Earl of Ormond, head of the prowess<sup>a</sup> of the English of Ireland, died.

Donogh Bane O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Gilla-Duivin Mac Curtin, Ollav of Thomond in music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe; Donnell, the son of Donough O'Daly, who was usually called Bolg-an-dana<sup>b</sup>; Flann, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature<sup>c</sup>; Nuala, daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and wife of Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough; and Donncahy, the son of Murray Mac Shanly, a wealthy brughaidh cedach [farmer] of Corco-Achlann, and chief servant of trust<sup>d</sup> to Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

Owen, the son of Murrough, son of Cathaoir O'Connor [Faly], was slain by the Earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrott<sup>e</sup> was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith<sup>f</sup> Mac Mahon, who was at this time Mac Carthy's chief maritime officer, came up at sea with O'Sullivan and the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; and he drowned O'Sullivan, and made a prisoner of Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, on this occasion.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his way to Rome.

<sup>a</sup> "A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

<sup>b</sup> *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

<sup>c</sup> *Judicature*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief professor of the Brehon law with the Mac Murroughs of Lynster."

<sup>d</sup> *Ζώνησεαρ γράδοα*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

<sup>e</sup> *Barrott*.—The name *βαρόιο* is to be distin-

guished from *βαπέο*. The former was that of a sept of Welsh origin located in the south of Ireland, and the latter of one in Connaught.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 335, note <sup>1</sup>. The O'Murroughoes, or O'Murphys, who slew this Barrott, were seated in the east of the county of Wexford, where they are still numerous.

<sup>f</sup> *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.

Μαοιλεαχλαϊνν μάγ οϊρεόταιγ ταιοιρεάκ μυντιρε ποδουιη βο ecc.  
 Donnchað mac caémaoil ταιοιρεάκ an da cenel fearaðhaig βο μαρβαð  
 la Μάγ υιðιρ.

Peðlimið mac afoa uí tuatáil τιγεαρνα ua Muirfohaig βο écc.

Catal mac Taidg meic donnchað aðbar τιγεαρνα ua nAilealla βο écc.

Taiclec mac donnchað uí dubda, 7 Tuatal mac Maolfehlainn uí  
 domnalláin aðbar ollamhan fil Muirpeaðaig 1 noán, 7 Taðg mac baifealaglaig  
 meic afoagáin aðbar ollamhan ioctair connact 1 ppenecur, laioiðe ina  
 ttriur βο écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1405.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cñthpe céo, acúicc.

Slóigeað la Taidg mac aodha meic diaρmaða τιγεαρνα maige luirg  
 diaρpaið a τιγεαρnaiρ ap pñiocht concobair mic taichlig, 7 for lucht aipcið  
 apcñha, amail po buð dual dñioρ a ionaio βο gñép. Μυντιρ aipcið βο  
 tarrpaiñg uí concobair ðuinn, cloinne muircñrtaig muiñmñg, 7 cloinne pñrðail  
 meic diaρmaða cucha 1 naðaið meic Diaρmaða. Cpuinnñgið 1 ccoinne apoile  
 go loc labain 1 ccpið aipcið. Pñrthar deaðaið ftoppa. ðpupir mac diaρmaða  
 7 Donnchað mac með Domnaill (a Conpabal) cona muntip diblinib 1 tñp  
 an laoi for an ccumupcrluað cñftharða batap ina aghaið gup po μαρβαð  
 moρán da ppoðaoimib don puathop pin. Tñðð tuc pñr eighn dñianlac an  
 maðma agaið ap an ionað in ap dócha laiρ mac Diaρmata βο beic co ttug  
 upcōp βο pñighitc nouaibpñg noeapdñána da ionnpñgið, gup ðeanaptauρ go  
 cñp cñmðípeac ina bpaðaið dð go ttopchair (no gup ecc) Mac Diaρmata  
 taðg diρiðe a ccionn tpectmuine ina tigh pñn. Ruaiðpñ mac aodha meic  
 Diaρmaða βο gabaìl τιγεαρnaiρ maige luirg iaprin.

Maðnur mac afoha uí uiginn βο écc.

Aodh ua hamliði, Tαιοιρεάκ cenél doðta βο écc, 7 a aðnacal 1 ccluan  
 coipñe.

<sup>a</sup> *The Hy-Muireadhaigh.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, who were originally seated along the river Barrow, in the south of the present county of Kildare; but, at the period of this Felim, they were seated in the Glen of

Imaile, in the county of Wicklow.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1180, p. 51-54, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *The man in his station*, i. e. the head of the Mac Dermots, or Chief of Moylurg.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*, for

Melaghlín Mageraghty, Chief of Muintir-Rodiv, died.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of the two Kinel-Farrys, was slain by Maguire.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh<sup>s</sup>, died.

Cathal, the son of Teige Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

Taichleach, the son of Donough O'Dowda; Tuathal, the son of Melaghlín O'Donnellan, intended ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; and Teige, the son of Boethius Mac Egan, intended ollav of Lower Connaught in law,—the three died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1405.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred five.*

An army was led by Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, against the descendants of Conor, the son of Taichleach [Mac Dermot], and all the other people of Airtech, to demand chiefry from them, as was always due to a man in his station<sup>n</sup>. The people of Airtech drew O'Conor Don, the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, and the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot, [to their assistance] against Mac Dermot. They all assembled [and met] at Loch Labain<sup>i</sup>, in the territory of Airtech, where a battle was fought between them. In the early part of the day Mac Dermot and Donough Mac Donnell, his constable, with the forces of both, routed the fourfold mixed army<sup>k</sup> opposed to them, and killed many of their common people in the conflict. But a certain man of the soldiers of the routed part turned towards the spot where he thought that Mac Dermot was, and cast at him a terrific irresistible javelin, which struck directly in his throat, so that Mac Dermot (Teige) died of the wound a week afterwards in his own house. Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manus, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died, and was interred in Cluain Coirpthe<sup>l</sup>.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

<sup>i</sup> *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

<sup>k</sup> *Fourfold mixed army*, cum arce plóig cfeh-

apoa, "the fourfold mixed host," i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

<sup>l</sup> *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "In margine Sinanni fluvii sub patrocínio



Ríodóir buiteir da ngóiré cor cruaid do mairbá la mac pachta uí móiré.

Cogad ag mac murchada re gallaib, go ttaimic deirde an contae riabac do cheadlorgad lair im cithioplac, 7 im dírparc diarmada.

Ríodet mag Ragnall adbar tairig na neolapac do écc tre ainmfar óil.

Ua concobair ciarraige Diarmait mac donnchada do mairbá la Mac Muirir ciarraige.

Inghn Domnall uí brian, bñ Pilib mic mathgamna duinn uí chinneidig do écc.

Giollananaom mac Ruaidrí uí cianáin ollam Seanchair fear manac do

S. Brendani" [*recte* Berachi].—"O'Mulconry." This place is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Bearach, in the latter end of the sixth century, is the church of Clooncruff, which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; but this assertion of Archdall's, which has led so many others astray, involves a double error, for Cluain Coirpthe is not Clooncruff, and Clooncruff is not in the barony of Athlone. Cluain Coirpthe is described by the old writers as in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, and on the brink of the Shannon; and this is sufficient to prove that it could not be Clooncruff, which is not in Kinel-Dofa, nor on the brink of the Shannon. The situation of St. Bearach's great monastery in O'Hanly's country of Kinel-Dofa, is still well known to the natives of that territory, who point out its ruins in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, and about two miles to the north of the small village of Termonbarry-Bridge, in the district of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Ros-

common. The ruins yet remaining, which are very interesting to the architectural antiquary, will be described in the second volume of Petrie's work on the ancient Irish ecclesiastical architecture, and need not be described here; but it may be necessary to remark that their situation near the brink of the Shannon, in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, is enough to shew that they occupy the very situation ascribed to Cluain-Coirpthe by the old writers.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1238, pp. 294, 295, *supra*; and a letter describing the ruins, written by the Editor from Strokestown, on the 19th August, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

<sup>m</sup> *Cos-cruaidh*.—Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

<sup>n</sup> *Faghtna*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

<sup>o</sup> *Conte Riabhach*, i. e. the grey country. This was the usual appellation for the county of Wexford in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. There arose great dissensions and warrs between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,



Richard Butler, who was usually called Cos-cruaidh<sup>m</sup>, was slain by the son of Faghtna<sup>n</sup> O'More.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English; during which the Contae Reagh<sup>o</sup>, together with Carlow<sup>p</sup> and Disert-Diarmada<sup>q</sup>, were plundered and burned.

Richard Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, died of a surfeit<sup>r</sup> in drinking.

O'Connor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donough) was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donnell O'Brien, and wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Rory O'Keenan, Ollav of Fermanagh in history,

and the English, whereof ensued the burning, wasting, and destroying of the county of Kildare, Catherlagh, and Desert Martin."

Mageoghegan, however, is wrong in making Contæ Riabhach the county of Kildare, for we learn from Fynes Moryson, who was in Ireland in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the county of Wexford was "called by the Irish County Reogh."—See his History of Ireland, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 361. This name for it is now obsolete; but it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, an contæ gallba, by which they mean the anglicised or English-speaking county; but the present general Irish appellation for it is contæ loca Garman, i. e. the county of Loch Garman, the ancient Irish name, first for the bay, and afterwards for the town of Wexford.

<sup>p</sup> Carlow, cŕiŕhioplac, i. e. the town of Carlow, which was a strong English town at this period. The name cŕiŕhioplac, which is said by tradition to denote the quadruple lough, *quadruplex lacus*, is anglicised Katherlough by old English writers.

<sup>q</sup> Disert-Diarmada, i. e. the desert or hermitage of St. Dermot, now Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare, where Sir Hugh de Lacy erected a strong castle. The name is

variously anglicised Tristerdermot, Tristledermot, and Castledermot.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1186, p. 71, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> Surfeit, &c.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Cne ammeapapōac̃ oil uirge beac̃a."

The passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. Richard Magranell, Chieftain of Moyntyreolas, died at Christmas by taking a surfeit of aqua vitæ. Mine author sayeth that it was not aqua vitæ to him, but aqua mortis."

This is the first notice of uirge beac̃a, aqua vitæ, usquebaugh, or whiskey, in the Irish Annals. The English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth considered the Irish usquebaugh better than the aqua vitæ of England. Fynes Moryson speaks of it as follows:

"And the said Humidity of Air and Land making the Fruits for Food more raw and moist; hereupon the Inhabitants and Strangers are troubled with Looseness of Body, the Country Disease. Yet for the Rawness they have an excellent Remedy by their *Aqua Vitæ*, vulgarly called *Usquebaugh*, which binds the Belly, and drieth up Moisture more than our *Aqua Vitæ*, yet inflameth not so much."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 366.

écc go hobbann i ttiḡ mic neide uí maolconaire, i ccairppe gabra, 7 a aðnacal imaimp̃tir l̃s̃p̃aṭa.

Peapḡal mac corbmaic meic Donnchaib̃ aðbar taoiriḡ ua nailealla do écc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1406.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, c̃íth̃pe céo, aḡé.

Comap̃ba canoig̃h do écc.

Ua concobair donn, .i. Toirp̃dealb̃ach óḡ mac aḡha mic toirp̃dealb̃aig̃, etcetera, tuir coṭaig̃te 7 coranta eniḡ 7 oirp̃dearcar̃ connacht do marb̃aḡ la caṭal dub̃ mac uí concobair ruaid̃, 7 la Seaan mac Hoib̃er̃t mic emainn mic hoib̃er̃t mic Siṛ d̃auit̃ a buir̃c (d̃ar mathair beanmum̃an inḡean mic feḡlimiḡ) i ttiḡ Riocair̃b̃ mic Seaan buide mic emainn mic hoib̃er̃b̃ ip̃ in cpeaccan la taoḡ p̃iḡici i cloinn conñmaig̃h, 7 S̃fan mac hob̃s̃p̃o do t̃uit̃im lá hua cconcobair ar̃ an laṭair̃ riñ.

Maolpuanaib̃ mac taoḡ meic Donnchaib̃ tiḡs̃ina t̃ipe hoilealla do écc ina tiḡ p̃liñ, iar̃ mbuaib̃ naṭ̃p̃iḡe, 7 a aðnacal i maimp̃tir na búille.

Maioḡm d̃s̃p̃mair̃ la mup̃chaḡ ua cconcobair tiḡear̃na ua bp̃ailḡe (cona mac an calbaḡ imaille riñ, 7 go cclonñ uí concobair ruaid̃, .i. cathal dub̃, 7 taoḡ go mbuiḡim mar̃p̃luaiḡ immapaoñ piú iar̃ ñdol ar̃ cuair̃t̃ d̃óib̃ co huiḡ

<sup>s</sup> *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford, the mountainous portion of which barony is still called Sliabh Chairbre.

<sup>t</sup> *The Coarb of St. Canice*.—This entry is so indistinct that it is impossible to determine the locality to which it is to be referred. The Coarb of St. Caineach, or Canice, generally means the Abbot of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; but it sometimes means the Coarb of the churchlands of Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, in the now county of Londonderry, of which St. Canice was the patron.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1206, p. 149, *supra*, where the Coarb of St. Canice is placed in the north of Ireland. See also an entry under the year 1090,

in the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters.

<sup>u</sup> *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballimoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Fidhici*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining the said townland of Creggauns. This passage is given by Mageoghegan as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1406. Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh, that reigned 22 years joynt King of Connoght with O'Connor Roe, was killed by Cahall Duffe O'Connor Roe's son, and by John mac Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert mac David Burke (who was sonne of Benwone, daughter of Ffelym O'Connor) in the house of

died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Mulconry, in Cairbre-Gabhra<sup>s</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the chieftainship of Tirerrill, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1406.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred six.*

The Coarb of St. Canice<sup>t</sup> died.

O'Connor Don (Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough, &c.), Pillar of the support and protection, of the hospitality and renown, of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Connor Roe, [assisted] by John, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burke, whose mother was Beanmumhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Boy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Cregan<sup>u</sup>, beside Fidhici<sup>w</sup> in Clann-Conway<sup>x</sup>; and John, the son of Hubert, fell by the hand of O'Connor on the same spot.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, died in his own house, after the victory of penance<sup>y</sup>, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great defeat was given by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvach, and the sons of O'Connor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige (who had come to Offaly, with a troop of cavalry, on a visit<sup>z</sup>), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoining to Ffie Ike, in the country of Clynn Conway."

"Terlagh O'Connor was the third King of Connoght that was slain in Clann Conway, viz., Connor mac Rory mac Terlagh More; Rory mac Cahall mac Connor Roe mac Mortagh Moyneagh, who was son of Terlagh, monarch of Ireland; and, lastly, Terlagh Oge O'Connor, as before I have declared."

<sup>x</sup> *Clann-Conway*, a territory on the west side of the Suck, in the barony of Ballinacorney, and county of Galway. It was the original country of the O'Finaghtys, the chief of whom was re-

garded as the Senior of the Sil-Murray; but shortly after the English invasion of Ireland it came into the possession of a branch of the Burkes, the head of whom took the Irish title of Mac David.—See note<sup>r</sup>, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *After the victory of penance*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Mulrony Mac Teigue Mac Donnogh, Prince of Tireallealla, after good penance, died in his own house, and was buried in the Abbey of Boyle."

<sup>z</sup> *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for



and to Owen, the son of the Abbot O'Connor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both of these armies repaired to the upper part of Ges-hill; and Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Cluain-immurrois<sup>a</sup>, and to the town of Gillaboy Mac Maoilcorra, where Calvagh, the son of Murrough O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer; and on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said: "There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I order it to be given to thee." "I accept of it where it is," said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town; and Calvagh O'Connor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight<sup>b</sup>. They were swiftly

naghtmen spoyleinge the said Gilleboye of all his goods, and amongst other things, one of the said Kearne tooke a greate cauldron, that Callogh before lent to the said Gilleboye to brew with-alle, which Gilleboye seeinge one of the kearne carry from out of his house, in presence of Callogh, said, 'there is your Cauldron, take itt, and discharge mee of my loane,' which Callogh willingly accepted, saying, 'I take it as a sufficient satisfaction of you;' and suddainly one of Callogh his people flung a stone, and hitt the cauldron, att the greate sound thereof, the kearne broke out of their places, and fled as fast as they could, where at last the abbott's sonne was killed upon the bogge adjoininge to the towne; and of their men and kearne they lost no less than 300 persons betweene that place and Clonarice, in Krich-ne-Kedagh in Affalie, beinge hottly pursued by the inhabitants of Affalie to that place; besides the loss of their men, they also lost one of the Relickes of Saint Patrick, which before remained att Elfynn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chieftest relicke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Saturday the tenth day of Julye this year."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his attainer, was descended of the said O'Connor lineally, viz., Bryan was sonne of Cahire, who was sonne of Conn, who was sonne of Callogh, who was sonne of the said Murrough."

This Murrough O'Connor Faly was the eleventh in descent from Donslevy, the son of Brogarvan, King of Offaly, who was slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. His pedigree is given as follows, by Duall Mac Firis and others: Murrough, son of Murtough of the Rock, who was the son of Murtough of Dublin, the son of Murtough of Kilkenny, who was the son of Maelmora, the son of Murtough, who was son of Donough, the son of Cuaifne, who was son of Murtough, who was son of Congalagh, who was son of Donslevy mac Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.

Marbtar mac an abbaí uí concobair for an mónaigh alla éuaí don baile annsin, 7 nochair lúga ina trí céad 1 neapbadaha eoidir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib, óchá rin go cluain Aíne 1 ceirich na ccédach. Ar don toirc rin do benaí airmionn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patraig do bioí 1 noile rin do gallaib.

Taóg mac donnchaí uí binn taoiréach tpe briuin na rionna décc.

Niall o gairmleathaiú aóbar taoirig cenél Moein do écc.

Mairgreig ingín Toirpdelbaig mic eogain meic fuibne bñ tsfain mic domnaill mic neill uí domnaill do écc.

Alaí mac donnchaí mic Muirchíre uí concobair do marbaí la a bhráitrib fñ la Maígar mac donnchaí, 7 la hAlaí mbuidé mac donnchaí.

Mac Conmara taoiréac éoinne cuilém do écc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1407.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, ceithre céad, aSeacht.

Muirchíreac (.i. mac mic maine) ua ceallaig Airdeppcop connacht, raí 1 neccna, 1 nlineac, 7 1 crabaí dég.

Seaan mac taíog uí Ruairc aóbar tigeapna breipne de g 1 muig luirg, 7 a aónacal 1 noprinn leathain.

Mac Taíog mic mathgamna duinn uí éinneib tigeapna upmuman uachtarai g do marbaí la hua ccearbaill.

Maíom la gallaib for gaoidealaib na muman dú inar marbaí taíog ua cñrbaill tigeapna éle, fñíceam coitcñn do cliairib epenn eiríde.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Aine*, i. e. Aine's, or Hannah's lawn, meadow, or bog-island, near the hill of Croghan, barony of Warrenstown, in the north of the King's County, and this shews that Colgan is wrong in placing Crioich na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Buacach-Phatraic*.—*Quære* was this a conical cap, or mitre, of St. Patrick's? *Buac* signifies a cap. Mageoghegan does not translate this word; his words are: "They also lost one of the Reliques of St Patrick, which before remained at Ellfynn, untill it was lost by them on that day,

which was coumpted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

<sup>e</sup> *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*, as quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, agree, this battle was gained at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, by Stephen Scroope (deputy to the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), assisted by the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Prior of Kilmainham, who slew O'Carroll and eight hundred others. On this occasion, as the Anglo-Irish annalists gravely inform us, the sun

pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Connor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine<sup>c</sup> in Crioch-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig<sup>d</sup>, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinná, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1407.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seven.*

Murtough, grandson of Maine O'Kelly, Archbishop of Connaught, a man eminent for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, the son of Teige O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, died in Moylurg, and was interred in Drumlane, [in the county of Cavan].

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

A battle was gained by the English<sup>e</sup> over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati<sup>f</sup> of Ireland, was killed.

stood still for the warlike Prior of Kilmainham, as for Joshua of old, while the Englishmen were riding six miles (a full hour, no doubt), which was much marvelled at by all!

<sup>f</sup> *Of the literati*, οο κληρικοί.—The word κληρικοί does not, as might be supposed, signify the clergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Scroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territorie of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of great accompt and fame with the professors of Poetrye and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his



Maíom éille hacharó la hua cconcobair puad la cloinn Maoileaclainn uí éllaiḡ 7 la Mac diarmata for mac uilliam cloinne Riocair, 7 for cathal mac Ruaidrí uí Choncobair (dia ro goirpead ainm riḡ connacht deir uí Choncobair duinn do marbad) gur bripead forra diblinib gur gabad Catal ó concobair, 7 uilliam a búrc, 7 Remann mac hoibfíro, 7 ó hfidin iar marbad moráin da muinntir leé for leé. Ro marbad ann Raḡnall mac domnaill óicc mec domnaill, 7 Seaan ballac mac mec Henrí. Ro faccaibíot eich 7 éirtead íomda ír in maíom rin.

Brian mac Domnaill mic Muirceartaḡ uí Concobair, 7 clann ndonnchaid ro goirpíe an ḡairm riḡ rí do chathal mac Ruaidrí for cairn fíraóic dia túbocaidíre co machaire connacht gur ro brippíe cairlen tobair tuillíre.

Eogan mac cathail mic aeḡa bréirniḡ mic cathail puad uí concobair do écc, 7 a adnacal imaintir na búille.

Conmac Ua fírhail do écc.

Catal mac uí concobair fáilḡ do marbad la cloinn feorair.

Aod maḡ afíḡura tíḡearna ua nechdác do marbad da briaírib fíin, 7 dá aipect.

Sluaḡeas la hua ndomnaill Toirpdealbác mac neill i ccairpíe go ro cpeachad crioć cairpíe lair.

Aod Máḡ uíor do ḡabail la Niall ua ndomnaill, 7 la Catal ua puairc, 7 Maḡnur soḡanać máḡ uíor, 7 a mbreíe díonḡraighíó uí domnaill, 7 O domnaill do léḡad Aodá ar plánaibh Eoḡain uí neill 7 Meḡ uíor.

liberality extended towards them and every of them in generale."

<sup>s</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—This place was in Hy-Many, and is probably that now called Killiaghan, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. To this passage O'Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

"In festo S. Joannis Baptistæ domino Mac William de Clanrickard invadente ditionem domini O'Kelly. Cathaldus filius Roderici O'Conor, Wilielmus Burk, aḡar mic Uilliam Cloinne Ricair, Raymundus mac Hobert, copiarum præfectus, et O'Hein sunt capti.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>b</sup> *John Ballagh*, i. e. John the Freckled.

<sup>i</sup> *Coats of mail*, éirtead.—Mageoghegan usually translates this word by "shirts of mail."

<sup>k</sup> *Had inaugurated*.—The narrative is here transposed ; for the breaking down of the castle of Tulsk, and the inauguration of Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor, had occurred before the battle of Cill-achaidh. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1407. The overthrowe of Killeachye was given this year by O'Connor Roe, and by the sonnes of Melaghlen O'Kellie, and by Rorye Mac Dermot, prince of Moylorge, to Mac Wil-



The battle of Cill achaidh<sup>2</sup> was gained by O'Conor Roe, the sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor (who, after the killing of O'Conor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Conor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh<sup>h</sup>, son of Mac Henry. Many horses and coats of mail were left behind them after this defeat.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated<sup>k</sup> this Cathal King on Carn fraoich<sup>l</sup> [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsce<sup>m</sup> [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feorais<sup>n</sup>.

Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own relatives and tribe.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) into Carbury, and he plundered that territory.

Hugh Maguire and Manus Eoghanagh Maguire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and brought before O'Donnell, who liberated Hugh on the guarantees of Owen O'Neill and Maguire.

William Burke, of Clann-Rickard, and to Cahall mac Rorye O'Connor, who was called Kinge, instead of Terlagh O'Connor Donn, that was killed by Cahall Duffe (as before is declared). The forces of Mac William and Cahall mac Rorie were put to flight, themselves were both taken, and many of their people slain and taken therein.

"The castle of Tobbor Tulske was [had been] taken and broken down before" [on a former occasion] "by Bryan mac Donnell mac Murtagh, and by the familye of the Mac Donnoghes; and Cahall mac Rorye was by them conveyed to Carnefroighe, to be created King of Connaght."

This last paragraph should have been entered

immediately after the death of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh. Dr. O'Conor has not a word about these transactions in his Memoirs of the House of Conor.

<sup>l</sup> *Carn fraoich*.—See note<sup>a</sup> under the year 1225.

<sup>m</sup> *Tobar-Tuillsce*, i. e. the well of Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. This well is still in existence, and lies near the bridge of Tulsk, at the foot of an old rath. There are ruins of an old castle and monastery at the village of Tulsk, but not immediately at this well, so that it looks probable that the castle of Tulsk was removed from its original site.

<sup>n</sup> *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of

Αὐὸ mac Αἰρε μέγ αἰνῆσα τῖγαρνα ua neachdadh do iondardadh lá cloinn Conuladh í néill, ἡ λα α βράταιρ φῖν, .i. Mac muirébrταιγ όicc μέγ αἰνῆσα αρ α τίρ buddón i críe mec an tgrabaoírig, ἡ ιατε δια ἰνῆμαιν ιρ ιν τῖρ ριν ḡo ρο ρραόineadh lairruim πορρα, ἡ ḡo ρο μαρβ Mac Giollamuire.

Αὐὸ ua flaitébrταιγ τῖγαρνα ιαρέταιρ connact do écc ιαρ ccian aoir.

Εοḡan ó doábrταιγ aðbar ταιοιγῖh Αἰρδα miodhair do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ' CRIOST, 1408.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cethre chéu, a hocht.

Ιαπλα cille dapa do ḡabail do mac Ríḡ Saxon.

Sluaigeadh la ḡallaib Acha cliaé im mac Ríḡ Saxon ḡo laiguib. Hicrin Oúro do μαρβαδ πορ an fluaigeadh ριν, ἡ ba móipearbadh eipíoe.

Tomár mac hoibepd mic Emainn mic hoibepd do μαρβαδ daon upchor poḡha la ḡollananaoim mac uilliam ḡallda uí ταιḡḡ.

Μαḡnur mac Samraóáin do μαρβαδ don baotḡán mac ḡollapuaíuḡ dyp-  
cār do chuaille.

Milip dalatún do μαρβαδ lá α βράίτῖb buddéin. Α mac do μαρβαδ ιαρ ριν la Shiocht Chatail uí ḡrḡḡail, ἡ α chairlen do bḡipeadh.

ḡearḡal mac Conconnact uí ḡrḡḡail do écc.

Leinster, were located in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare; and the monastery of Mainistir Fheorais, near Edenderry, in the King's County, was founded by them.

° *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This is the famous plunderer called Mac Adam Mac Gilimori by the Anglo-Irish annalists, who assert that he was never baptized (for which reason he was called Corbi), and that he destroyed forty churches. In the year 1407 he took Patrick Savadge prisoner; and, though he had received two thousand marks for his ransom, he afterwards put him and his brother, Richard, to death.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, anno 1407.

° *The son of the King of England*.—Mageoghegan, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, has at the beginning of this year:

"Prince Thomas, the King of England's son, came to Ireland this year."

In Ware's Annals of Ireland, it is stated that the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford on the morrow after Lammass day, and that in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the Earl of Kildare who was coming to him with three of his family.

° *He was a great loss*, ba móipearbadh eipíoe. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1408. The King's sonne with his forces marched to the Province of Leinster. Hodgin Tuíte, a man of greate worth was lost of that hoastinge."

Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and slew Mac Gilla-Muire<sup>o</sup> on this occasion.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of Ardmire, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1408.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eight.*

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the son of the King of England<sup>p</sup>.

An army was led by the English of Dublin, under the conduct of the son of the King of England, into Leinster. Hitsin Tuite was slain upon this expedition, and he was a great loss<sup>q</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, was slain with one cast of a javelin by Gilla-na-naev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Magauran was killed by the blow of a pole, thrown at him by Baethan Mac Gilroy<sup>r</sup>.

Myles Dalton<sup>s</sup> was slain by his own near kinsmen; and his son was afterwards slain, and his castle demolished, by the descendants of Cathal O'Farrell.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Gilroy*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1408. Magnus Magawran was killed by Boyhanagh Mac Gilleroe, by a throw of a staff of a hedge."

The name Mac Gilla ruaidh is now anglicised Mac Elroy, which is that of a numerous sept in Fermanagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duald MacFirbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

Concobar mac iomair uí Ainlige do marbhad la corcraib aélann ⁊ la cenél doðtha buðóin for monaig cluana na ccailleac lá na mbpuach noub (⁊ ba cruaid an la rin do cloinn iomair uí ainlige, ⁊ do chatat dub ua concobair), ⁊ a adnacał ı Ror commáin.

Eóghan ó Ruairc, ⁊ clano duinn még Sampadán do dul ı tur conaill do cogad for bréirneacharb.

Mac briain ó ccuanac do marbhad ı meabail la gallaib, ⁊ lar an mbreic-leigech.

Taóg ua gráda taoirac cenél dúnganle do écc.

Stan cam ó Sschnarraig do marbhad la Mac uí loclainn ar rugrad ar paréce cluana rampotta.

O hsceridern do marbhad do uib dalair ı macaire Maonmaigi.

Mac giollamuir do marbhad ı meabail ı ccarraic fírgura la cloinn mec a trabaóirig.

Coccaó ag Mac Murchada pe gallaib, ⁊ aré Mac Murchada ba corcpach.

Coccaó mor acc ua cconcobair failge pe gallaib go ro aircc, ⁊ go ro mill ile uaidibh.

Mac an baird cúile an uprain ollam ua Maine do écc.

Carlen baile an dúin do denamh la Concobar mac taóg mec donncharb.

Carlen cuile maóile do denam la Murchad mac corbmaic mec donncharb.

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. cxv. E; and an ancient copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. 2nd, the continuation of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Clarendon, tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784. This extends, with here and there a chasm, to the year 1504; and the Editor has, therefore, here to correct an observation made in note <sup>7</sup>, under the year 1307, p. 489, *supra*, where it is stated that the old translation of the Annals of Ulster did not extend beyond that year. It should have been there stated that the portion of it preserved in Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795, ends with the year 1303, *al.* 1307,

but that the translation is continued in Claren. tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784.

<sup>7</sup> *The Kinel-Dofa themselves*, i. e. the O'Hanlys themselves.

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain na g-Cailleach*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing the name in the territories of Kinel-Dofa, or Core-Achlann, the extents of which are well known.

<sup>9</sup> *La na m-Bruach-n-Dubh*, i. e. the day of the black borders. This was evidently the name of some day of mourning.

<sup>10</sup> *Breicleigheach*.—This was the Irish name of the head of the family of Breckly, or Brackleigh, seated in the county of Limerick.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, now anglicised Clon-

Conor, the son of Ivor O'Hanly, was slain by the people of Corco-Achlann and the Kinel-Dofa themselves<sup>y</sup>, on the bog of Cluain na-g-Cailleach<sup>u</sup>, on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh<sup>v</sup> (and that was a hard day to the sons of Ivor O'Hanly, and to Cathal Duv O'Conor), and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Donn Magauran went into Tirconnell, to make war against the Breifnians.

Mac Brian O'g-Cuanach was treacherously slain by the English, and by Breicleigheach<sup>w</sup>.

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda<sup>x</sup>.

O'h-Echeidhein<sup>y</sup> was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire<sup>z</sup> was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English, in which he was victorious.

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, and he plundered and carried off great spoils from them.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain<sup>a</sup>, Ollav of Hy-Many, died.

The castle of Ballindoon [in the county of Sligo] was erected by Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Coloony] was erected by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough.

road, is a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, lying immediately to the east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. We learn from the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough, Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clonroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553, where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

<sup>y</sup> *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This was Hugh Mac Gilmurry, or Mac Gilmore. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that he was slain within the church of the Friars Minor, which church he himself had previously injured by breaking down the glass windows, to possess himself of their iron bars, through which his enemies, the Savadges, now entered upon him.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Cooloorta, or Cooloortan, a townland in the parish of Abbey-Knockmoy, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 44. And also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note <sup>d</sup>, p. 72.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1409.

Áoir Crioist, míle, cethre céo, anaí.

Órian mac Slain uí Ghlra eppcop achaid conaípe do ecc iar mbuaibh onga 7 aitéirge.

Mac níg Saxon do págbail epeann, 7 lapla cille dapa do leigean dó ríana imteét.

Átharípeac do dénom do Maoileaclaínn mor mág eochagáin, 7 feargal ruad mac feargail ruaid mic donnchaid do óiríneadh ina ionad.

Cof Rí-deirb a búrc do bhrípead la com baí ina ríot do buain dó, 7 a écc treimíoríde.

Cpeach beoil lece la Tígearnna ua Ruairc ar ua domnaill, 7 for cáthail ua Ruairc, 7 for Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua domnaill 7 cenel conaill do beith i forlongpore alla tall don earr, Céal, 7 eogan don taob abur don earr cétina go tucceom an cpeach uata diblím.

Forlongpore do denam dua cconcobair ruad 7 dua cceallaig i ttimcell Rorra comáin dia po millíot arbanna an baile 7 na mainirtípe, 7 po cuirpeat na braitípe ar in mainirtípe dsecla rcel do roctain anonn don cairlén.

Sluaí mor la Órian mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaig uí Concobair, 7 la Mac donnchaid éipe hoilealla, 7 la cloinn tígearnna uí Ruairc gur po chuiprte coptur 7 lón i ccairlen Rora commain daíndeoín rí cconnaét ó ríab ruar, 7 iat in aoin tiónól ara ccionn do coir 7 beach. Águr tangadap tar a nair an oíde rín i rín Áírm, 7 arnamarac dia tígíib.

Muintir chuiprín do denam marbta por apoile, .i. Seaan 7 Connla do marbað la Diarmait mac Muircheartaig uí chuiprín i tíg uí Duibhionnain baile coillte rogar. Diarmait do dul iarrin go teac Choncobair éruimm

<sup>b</sup> *On one side.*—Literally: "O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on the yonder side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the hither side of the same cataract." It is difficult to know which side is meant by *yonder* or *hither* in this sentence, because the passage seems to have been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught, the compiler of

which would call the north side of the cataract the yonder side; while, if the language had been composed by the Four Masters themselves, at Donegal, the yonder side would be the south side of the cataract. The cataract here referred to is the celebrated Eas Aodhe Ruaidh, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1409.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nine.*

Brian, the son of John O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlin More Mageoghegan was deprived of his chieftainship, and Farrell Roe, the son of Farrell Roe [Mageoghegan], installed in his place.

The leg of Richard Burke was broken by a greyhound that rushed against him, while running at full speed; and he died in consequence.

The plundering of Belleck [was accomplished] by Tiernan O'Rourke against O'Donnell, Cathal O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke. O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on one side<sup>b</sup> of the Cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the other; and he carried off the prey from both parties.

O'Connor Roe and O'Kelly pitched a camp around Roscommon, on which occasion they destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence [of their doings] should reach the castle.

A great army was mustered by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], by Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke; and they placed provisions and stores in the castle of Roscommon, in despite of the men of Connaught from the mountain upwards<sup>c</sup>, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them. On the same night they returned to Airm<sup>d</sup>, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirnin committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duigennan of Baile-Coillte-foghair<sup>e</sup>; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

<sup>c</sup> *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curliu mountains.

<sup>d</sup> *Airm*.—Now *Arm*, a well-known townland in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and in the north-west of the

county of Roscommon.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-Coillte-foghair*.—This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language, but it is anglicised Castlefore, which is the name of a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according



mic ταιὸς υἱ Ῥυαιρ α ἐῖς ῖνα ἡ α ῑοματα buddéin. Concobar dá gabail po éstóir i ccionnaid a mighníoma, ἡ α ταιρβετ uaidh do muintir Ruairc ἡ do muintir chuiprín, ἡ α beit i mbraighdenur ara haithle go cñn coicéidoiri ἡ mac Seasain ui chuiprín dá marbað iaram.

Muircheartach mac asbhagáin ollam bpeitheamian fear tteatba raoí foircetí sríga ina ealaðain peirín do écc.

Maelpeclainn mac Maelpuanaid mec donnchaíð, ἡ Sfan buide a bratair do ionnpaighid Thaidg mic Maoilpuanaid mic gillcirt mec donnchaíð i maig luirg, ἡ Taidg do gabáil doib. Tionól an típe do brít forpa, ἡ deabaid do cor stoppa, ἡ raigst do chup i Maileclainn mac mec donnchaíð, ἡ α écc ar a lor.

Coccað mor eitir ua mbriain cona cloinn ἡ clann briain ui briain. Do pala stoppa gur po ppaíndh for ua mbriain, ἡ po gabad mac lapla cille dapa do pala ina farrad ἡ Diarmait, ἡ po hiondarpad ó briain arin mumain móir amach la cloinn uí briain.

Mag cáptais cluapach, .i. Domnall mac fíngin mic donnchaíð mic diarmata rímair do écc.

Fíngin mac mecon mic Fíngin uí eideppceoil do ecc.

O hídoppceól ócc do écc.

Muircheartach mac giollaulltain raoi ríchaða do ecc.

Eicneac ó duinnín adbar ollam dfrmuian do écc don plaig.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1410.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceithre chéð, a dech.

Domnall ua néill tigeapna típe heoghain fear go ngairin ríg a ceinóil do gabáil la briain mag matgáimna map nar cubaid, ἡ α ταιρβετ ar coimtaib deogan ó néill, ἡ eogan dia cor dia ioncoimett go Mag uidir.

Raghnall mag Raghaill taoipeac muintire heolair do ecc iar nongad ἡ

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

<sup>f</sup> *Received a javelin.*—The literal translation of this sentence is as follows: "A gathering of the country overtook them, and a battle was

fought between them, and a javelin was put into Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it."

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Carthy Cluasach*, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.



Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirnins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirnin.

Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teffia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin<sup>f</sup>, which caused his death.

A great war [broke out] between O'Brien and his sons and the sons of Brian O'Brien. They came to an engagement, and O'Brien was defeated; and the son of the Earl of Kildare, who happened to be along with him, was taken prisoner, as was also Dermot [O'Brien]; and O'Brien was banished from the province of Munster by the sons of [Brian] O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Cluasach<sup>g</sup>, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin<sup>h</sup>, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1410.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ten. •*

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up, for a reward, to Owen O'Neill; and Owen sent him to Maguire, to be held in custody.

Rannall Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died, after [Extreme] Unction

<sup>h</sup> *O'Duinin*.—This name, which was that of a family of hereditary poets in Munster, is now anglicised Dinneen, in the county of Cork, where it is very common.

ιαρ ναίτηριγε, ἡ Cúimpeac mág Raígnail do éur ἰ τταοιριγεετ ina deoið, ἡ α écc riðe hi éciomn coicetiγiri ιαρ rin.

Feðlimið cleipeac mac Afóha mic feðlimið uí concobair do écc.

Ταδς caprac mac τοιρρðealbair ðuinn uí concobair do écc.

Maoileachlann mac eoγain uí Ruairc do marðað la conallcharib.

Carplén ðuin cpemtannain do bloðað ðφsraib cairppe ἡ do bpeirne-  
achairib.

Tomár mac Maoimúipe meceparit ollam tuadmumain le dán do écc.

Saðb ingñ Concobair uí briain bñ uater a búpc do écc.

Copbmac óγ mág cártchariγ ðég ἰ ngeimeal még cártairiγ móip ag á bpaτair.

Ταδς mac Maoileaclann mic uilliam mic Donncharið muimniγ uí éeallairiγ  
tiγearna ó maine, plaitpeap ðeapcach ðaonnachtað do écc ιαρ mbuaið naί-  
τιγε.

Ταδς mac uilliam mic concobair mec branáin ταιοipeac copco aclann do  
écc lá Samna ina éiγ péin ἰ ccoillið móip cluana pñcha ιαρ nongað ἡ ιαρ  
naίτιγhe ndionγmala, ἡ α aðnacal ἰ mainpτιp na mbpaτair ἰ Ropp commain  
ἰ nomðairð α achar ἡ α pñnathar.

Donncharð mac Maoileaclann uí éeallairiγ do γabail tiγearnair pop uib  
maine ἰ ðeoið Ταδς.

Cuiγ céð bó do bpeit do cloinn uí concobair ðuinn o muimτιp uí concobair  
puairð (ἰ ττιmcheal na Samna) o Ráit brenainn.

Τοιρρðealbair ἡ Ταδς ða mac uí maolmúairð, ἡ Domnall mac mic hoib-  
cín uí maolmúairð do marðað la cloinn Mhaoiluγpa.

Maoileaclann móip mac pñγail mic pñγail mic Muipéφpταιγ móip  
még eocharγain tiγearna éenél pñachach do écc ιαρ mbuaið nongta ἡ naί-  
τιγε.

Domnall mac copbmaic ui eaγpa aðbar tiγearna luiγne ðécc.

O briain do éeτ ἰ τtuadmumain ιαρ ðenañ pñða pñia α bpaίτιb, .i. le  
cloinn briain ui briain.

Carlen maige ðpφepaige do γabail la gallairð miðe ἡ lap in lupτίp ap  
ua pφφγail.

<sup>i</sup> *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore,  
near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish  
of Bumlin, in the territory of Corca-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>k</sup> *Rath Brenainn*, i. e. Brenann's, or Brendan's  
Rath, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the pa-

and Penance ; and Cumscragh Mac Rannall was installed in the chieftainship after him ; but he died in a fortnight after.

Felim Cleireach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, died.

Teige Carragh, the son of Turlough Don O'Conor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Kinel-Connell.

The castle of Dun-Cremhthannain was demolished by the men of Carbury and Breifny.

Thomas, the son of Mulmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Sabia, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died in captivity [in which he was kept] by his kinsman, Mac Carthy More.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a charitable and benevolent chief, died, after the victory of penance.

Teige, the son of William, son of Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on Allhallows Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Cluana-Seancha<sup>1</sup>, after [Extreme] Unction and praiseworthy Penance, and was interred in the Friars' monastery at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after Teige.

Five hundred cows were carried off, about Allhallow-tide, by the sons of O'Conor Don, from the people of O'Conor Roe at Rath Brenainn<sup>k</sup>.

Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clann-Maoilughra [i. e. the O'Dempsys].

Melaghlin More, the son of Farrell, son of Farrell, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The castle of Magh Breacraighe<sup>1</sup> was taken by the English of Meath and the Justiciary from O'Farrell.

rish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 39.

<sup>1</sup> *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.

Domnall mac aśa uí plaitébsírtaiḡ tigeapna iartair connact do marbað la cloinn brian uí plaitébsírtaiḡ ina oipeachtur fein.

Sluaigeað la hua ndomnall Toirpdealtac i mbreipne uí ruairc go no cpeaclorcceað an tair lair. Ruccrat fir breipne i ttoraiḡeaact fair. Ro riḡbh epḡal ttorra go no rraoíneað for an tóir dú in no marbað ślan mac Eoḡain uí ruairc go rocaidib ele imaille fir, 7 ruccrat cenél cconall an cpeich.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1411.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, ceḡne céo, a dech, a haon.

Cpoch naomh Raḡa both do tairpín pola tar a cpechtaiḡ ḡalra. 7 teḡmanna iomða do fóiridín lair an bpuil huirín.

Domnall mac concobair uí brian tanairi tuadmuman do marbað lair an mbappaḡ mór.

Eoḡain mac murcáda uí maḡadán tigeapna ríl nanmáda décc.

Maolmóirða mac conconnact mic ḡollaíora puaiḡ uí Raḡallaiḡ tigeapna breipne do écc.

Cobḡach ua maḡadán aḡbar tigeapna epide ar a dūtaid rín décc.

Muircísirtach mac conulaḡ uí néill riogdanna cenel eoḡain décc.

O Sulleabán mor do ḡabail 7 do ḡallaḡ, 7 a mac do marbað la domnall (.i. domnall dub) ua Sullebán i pell.

Tomár mac ślan iarla dśmuman dīmbarbað a heirín lá Semur mac ḡearúo.

Maolreacłainn mac brian meḡ tigeirín tanairi teallaiḡ dūncáda décc.

<sup>m</sup>*Breifny O'Rourke*.—This territory originally comprised the whole of the county of Leitrim, and the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the north-west of the county of Cavan; but in the year 1585, it was found by Her Majesty's commissioners at Cavan, that the two latter baronies were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly.—See the Carew Collection of Manuscripts, preserved in the Library at Lambeth, No. 614, p. 162.

<sup>n</sup>*The holy Crucifix*, literally, the holy Cross. This was probably a representation of the cru-

cifixion done in wood; for the allusion to its wounds clearly shews that it exhibited a figure of Christ crucified. This passage is also to be seen in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1411. Cpoch naom̃ p̃atha both op̃r̃ethain p̃ola dá cpeḡtaiḡ an bliadain ri, 7 teḡmanna 7 eplainti iomða d̃f̃oiridín di."

"A. D. 1411. The holy Cross of Raphoe showered out blood from its wounds this year; and many distempers and diseases were relieved by it."

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flaherty, at a meeting of his own people.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Breifny-O'Rourke<sup>m</sup>, and plundered and burned the country. The men of Breifny pursued and came up with him; and a battle was fought between both parties, in which the pursuers were defeated; and John, the son of Owen O'Rourke, and many others, were slain; and the Kinel-Connell bore off the prey.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1411.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eleven.*

The Holy Crucifix<sup>n</sup> of Raphoe poured out blood from its wounds. Many distempers and diseases were healed by that blood.

Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barry More.

Owen, the son of Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, died.

Cobhthach O'Madden<sup>o</sup>, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna<sup>p</sup> of Kinel-Owen, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, and blinded, and his son killed, by Donnell Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, the son of John, Earl of Desmond, was banished from Ireland by James, the son of Garrett<sup>a</sup>.

Melaghlin, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under that year.

<sup>o</sup> *Cobhthach O'Madden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clonfert: *asbap eprcoip cluana reapta*."

<sup>p</sup> *Roydamna, piogdamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>a</sup> *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Fieb.*, that

Concobar ua cataraig aircindeac fearainn muintire cataraig i ndaim-  
uir, 7 Iohaner mac rgoioige aircindeac a fearainn fñin i nor airtir décc.

Muirceartac mideac mac briain uí feargail tigearna an éalaó ip an  
anraile fear nac ar himdeargad riam décc.

Concobar mac giolla mochuda uí fuillebain do marbad da braitrib fñin  
i pñull.

Maintir eanaigh dúin do lorcagó.

Domnall doidiola o bícain raoí fñchaða do ecc.

Diarmait mac giollaiora meg crait ollam tuadmuman le dán do écc.

Domnall mac catail uí ruairc do ecc.

Taicleac buide ó hfgra do ecc.

Sirriam na mide do gabail la hua cconcobar pñailge, 7 fuarlaccaó mór  
do bñin ar.

Mág cártaiḡ mór do iondarpad la huib Sulleabain.

Maolmuire mac Suibne do gabail la hua ndomnall tre ionnlaó 7 coar-  
coaróitt aroile dia muintir.

Ταδḡ (.i. Caoó na moiceirge) mac diarmata meg cartaiḡ aóbar tige-  
arna dñmuman do marbad i pñull la peidlimið mac diarmata meg cártaiḡ.

Mac maḡnara tpe tuatail 7 a mac do marbad la cloinn Ruatōri mec  
maḡnara.

this James was the son of Gearoid Iarla, and  
the paternal uncle of Thomas.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Sgoioige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This  
surname is now very common in Fermanagh,  
but anglicised Farmer.

<sup>s</sup> *Caladh in Annaly*.—The callow, or strath,  
of Annaly; a large district lying along Lough-  
Ree, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of  
Longford. For a list of the townlands in this  
territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisi-  
tion taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the  
tenth year of the reign of James I. The name  
of this territory is still well known and its  
limits pointed out by the natives of the barony  
of Rathcline; and the inhabitants of the barony  
of Athlone, on the west side of Lough Ree,  
seldom call the barony of Rathcline by any

other name than “the Callow.”

<sup>t</sup> *Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda*.—This  
Conor is the ancestor of the family of Mac Gil-  
licuddy, commonly called “Mac Gillicuddy of  
the Reeks,” in the county of Kerry, which is a  
branch of the O’Sullivan More family. His pedi-  
gree is given as follows in a copy of Keating’s  
History of Ireland, in the possession of the Edi-  
tor. Conor, son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son  
of Dunlang, the son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was  
son of Gilla-Mochuda Caech, the progenitor of  
the family of Mac Gilla-Mochuda, who was the  
son of Donnell More O’Sullivan of Carrig-Finvoy,  
the common ancestor of the families of O’Sulli-  
van More, O’Sullivan Beare, Mac Gillicuddy,  
Mac Crehin, Mac Fineen Duff, and Mac Laurence.  
The name Gilla-Mochuda, which has been very

Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige<sup>r</sup>, Erenagh of his own lands at Ros-airthir [Rosorry, in Fermanagh], died.

Murtough Midheach, the son of Brian O'Farrell, Lord of the Caladh in Annaly<sup>s</sup>, a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda<sup>r</sup> O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Annadown [in the county of Galway] was burned.

Donnell Doidhiola O'Beaghan, a learned historian, died.

Dermot, the son of Gilla-Isa Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke<sup>a</sup>, died.

Taichleach Boy O'Hara died.

The Sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faly, and he exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Carthy More was banished by the O'Sullivans.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of some of his own people.

Teige (i. e. Caech na Moicheirghe<sup>v</sup>), the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus<sup>w</sup> of Tir-Tuathail and his son were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus.

common in the family of O'Sullivan, signifies "Servant of St. Mochuda," from the custom in the family of placing their children, when being baptized, under the tutelage of St. Mochuda of Lismore.

<sup>u</sup> *Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke.*—To this entry O'Flaherty adds the following phrase, in the margin of H. 2. 11: "Initio prosperitatis et ætatis.—MS. L."

<sup>v</sup> *Caech na Mocheirghe*, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Manus.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Tir-Tuathail still

retains that name, and comprises all the parish of Kilronan.

O'Flaherty changes this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Maḡnupa tpe tuathail .i. fírlḡal, 7 a mac .i. aó do mapḡaó la clomn Ruaóru Mic Maḡnupa .i. Eoḡan cam [co na deap-ḡraírib], 7 Mac Maḡnupa do ḡairm don eoḡan ceona.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb.*"

[Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, i. e. Farrell, and his son, i. e. Hugh, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus, i. e. Owen Cam [and his brothers], and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1412.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mile, cετρε cεδ, α δεc, α δό.

Dealb Muirpe aca trum do denam miorbail niomda.

Domnall mac néill uí domnaill décc.

Αοδ mac enpí uí neill do élud α hat eliaé iar mbfite do dec mbliadna illaim γ tucc φόρ μόραν do βραιγδοib oile lair ap an elúd rin pa mac Még uioir, γ pa mac uí néill .i. mac α deipbraetar pin, γ ba ap pon í neill do coib-pium ι mbpαιγδοnar, γ iar nélud dó po meapccbuaidpead an coiccead uile ag tobac í néill ap eoγan ua neill, γ ap ua ndomnaill, γ ap Μαγ uioir, γ ap oipgiallaib.

Τιγεapnan ócc mac τιγεapnain móip aδbar τιγεapna bpeipne decc iar pan peipead bliadain epioat α aoipι α mí apnil do iponpaδ.

Cúconpaet mac τιγεapnain taoipeac tealaiγ dúnchaδa do mapbaδ la pfpaiδ manac ina eiγ pin hi ceipuaδain mec τιγεapnain ap γpñir oioce, γ tuca-tar ár pñi, ban, γ lñam, γ po loipcepñt an baile uile, γ tiaγaitt iapam tar α naip.

Donnchaδ mac domnaill mec gille pindeim décc.

Riopaδ baipéd do teaet ap cpeé go cúl éfinaδa, γ uaoíne uaipe an típe do bpeit fair, γ α chup γup an muaid, γ α bathaδ fuippe go pochaioib dia muintip immaile ppiip do bátaδ γ do γabáil.

Eθα léip γ mac iapla cille dapa do comēuitim pé apoile ι ccill moceallóg.

\* *The Image of Mary.*—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1412. Dealb Muirpe aca trum do denam miorbail móip pa bliadain pi."

"A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year."

<sup>†</sup> *In demanding O'Neill*, i. e. the English demanded of Owen O'Neill to re-deliver O'Neill into their hands; for Owen was the person who had taken him prisoner, and caused him to be delivered up to the English for a reward.

<sup>‡</sup> *Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnain*, i. e. Mac Kiernan's round hill. It is now called Croaghan;

it lies about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra, in the barony of Tullyhunco, and county of Cavan. According to the tradition among the Mac Kiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the Mac Kiernans had his residence in Croaghan, now occupied by Mr. Carson, till about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O'Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny.

<sup>§</sup> *Coolcarney.*—A district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas.—See note <sup>p</sup>,



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1412.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twelve.*

The Image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary\* of Ath-Trim wrought many miracles. Donnell, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, after having been imprisoned for ten years ; and he took with him on the occasion many other prisoners, among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill (i. e. the son of his own brother); and it was for the sake of O'Neill that he had gone into prison. After his escape, the entire province was thrown into disturbance, in demanding O'Neill' from Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Maguire, and the Orielians.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Tiernan More [O'Rourke], heir to the lordship of Breifny, died, in the sixty-third year of his age, in the month of April.

Cuconnaught Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], was killed by the people of Fermanagh, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house at Cruachan Mhic-Tighearnain<sup>2</sup>. And they massacred men, women, and children, and burned the whole town, and then returned [home].

Donough, the son of Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Richard Barrett came upon a preying excursion into Coolcarney\* ; but the gentlemen of the country overtook him, and drove him into the River Moy, in which he was drowned; and many of his people were also drowned, and others were taken prisoners.

Eda Leis<sup>b</sup> and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog<sup>c</sup>.

under the year 1225, p. 225, *supra*. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11: that Barrett was driven on horseback into the Moy, and that "multæ lorice hic partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>b</sup> *Eda Leis*.—Henry of Marlborough calls him Odoles, A. D. 1412, and says that he was a knight. His name was Hugh Lacy. In the pedigree of Píarus Og De Les, of the county of Limerick, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis, in his

Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 825, the name Eda occurs in the fifth generation after Sir Hugh I. Thus: "Eda De Les, son of Maurice, who was the son of John, son of John, son of Nicholas, who was the son of William [Gorm], who was the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland."

<sup>c</sup> *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of

Coccað eirip ua ndómnaill 7 ua ccaátain 7 clann tpeacain uí dómnaill, Táinnic epá ua catháin 7 clann tpeacain cona roópaide hi típí cónaill, 7 ro marbað ceépi piri dég do muintip uí dómnaill leó im mac peðlimið uí dómnaill 7 im caatal mac pañnaill uí buigill.

Mór pluañ lá brian mac dómnaill mic muirceaptauiz uí cóncoðair im luñnapað i ngailengaið arctúr. Arpide i cloinn cuain, hi cfa hi conmaicne cúile tólað, 7 puc leip clann Muirip na mbriñ cona ccaoraiñeact ip in epic pin. Ro éionóirfe clann uilliam búrc, uí plaitbeptauiz, muintip máille, bairédaiz, gailenga, 7 goirdealbaiñ ara cmo, agur ní éuccrat pin uile tpiod ná taðar óó, 7 do loircc brian a cepioða da naimeóin, Cia do mill a nguipre, 7 cia do loircc a longpopta, .i. cairlén an barrpaiñ, leé mri, baile loða mfecca, 7 págbair clano muirip cona ccaoraiñeact ina típí pñin, 7 puair píte o na gallaið 7 ó na gaoidealaið pin don éur pin, 7 tainic féin plán dia éiz iarpin.

Sluañeað oile lá heoñan mac dómnaill mic muirceaptauiz uí cóncoðair co macaire conaact fo toñairin cloinne toirpdealbaiñ uí cóncoðair gup millrfe cuio cloinne mic peðlimið don macaire 7 puccrat bú, 7 bpañe leó iap pin.

Saðb ingñ eizearpnaín uí Ruairc bñ emainn mic tomáip mic caatal uí perñail décc.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mocheallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festilog of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called Mochelloc of Cill Dachelloc (*mo*, my, and *do*, thy, having been frequently prefixed to the names of Irish saints, in token of respect and veneration), in Uibh Cairpre, in Munster. The territory of Ui Cairpre, or, as it is more generally called, Ui Cairbre Aobhdha, which was the original country of the O'Donovans, comprised the barony of Coshma, and the plains on

the west side of the River Mague down to the Shannon, in the county of Limerick.—See note<sup>m</sup>, p. 45.

<sup>d</sup> *Clann-Maurice-na-m-Brigh*, i. e. the Clann-Maurice of Brees. This was the name of a sept of the Fitzgeralds, after whom the present barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo, was called. They were called na-m-Brigh, i. e. of Brees, from a castle of that name which was the principal fortress in the territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

<sup>e</sup> *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowglasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other]; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tirconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell; and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh<sup>d</sup> and their creaghts<sup>e</sup>. The Clann-William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the inhabitants of the barony of Gaileanga, and the Costelloes, assembled to oppose them; but all these [numerous as they were] did not [venture to] give him either skirmish or battle, although Brian, in despite of them, burned their territories, destroyed their corn-fields<sup>f</sup>, and burned their fortressés, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh<sup>g</sup> of Leth-inis<sup>h</sup>, and Baile-Loch-Measca<sup>i</sup>. He then left the Clann-Maurice, with their creaghts, in their own territory; and he obtained peace from the English and Irish on this expedition, and returned home in safety.

Another army was led by Owen, the son of Donnell<sup>k</sup>, son of Murtough O'Conor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Conor, into the Plain of Con-naught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

<sup>f</sup> *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “oo geapp a nguip uile, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

<sup>g</sup> *Caislen a Bharraigh*, i. e. Barry's castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the county of Mayo. This town is called Castle-Barry by Downing, in his Short Description of the County of Mayo, written about the year 1680, in which he remarks, that “this castle did formerly belong to the Burkes, but first of all after the English Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it tooke its name.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 160, note v.

<sup>h</sup> *Leth-inis*, now Lehinch, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

<sup>i</sup> *Baile-Loch-Measca*, i. e. the town of Lough Mask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Baile an chala, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or barony of Kilmaine.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 478.

<sup>k</sup> *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

Ruaidhri mac caitail uí ríghail do mairbhad i maíairi cúircne durbur  
roighe.

An cuicceadh hennri do rioḡadh or Saḡaib .20. marta.

Sluaigead la ḡrian ua cconcobair i ttrí naíḡa, ḡo po loircc ḡo murbad, ḡ  
ḡo po mairb coilín mac Coilín i mbel átha ríghaigh.

Más bradaigh taoircaḡ cúile ḡriḡóin, Maḡnur más raḡnaill, Mac Loḡ-  
lainn uí ruairc, ḡ Cuabha más ḡormáin do écc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1413.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, míle, ceḡpe céo, a dech, atri.

Henrí baireḡ do ḡabáil la Mac baitein (.i. Roibeḡo) hi tteampall airiḡ  
loḡa con, ḡ a bpeit ar eccin iar ráruccaḡ an baile. ní raibe mac baiteín én  
oiḡce naḡ ttiḡceadh naom an baile (tiḡearnna airiḡ) i naiplinge cúicce aḡ  
iarrad na bradāḡ ḡo ḡfuair a haireacc po ḡéoiḡ, ḡ tuc mac baiteín ceḡ-  
raime peairainn do tiḡearnán airiḡ ḡo brat i néraic a rárαιḡḡe.

Concobair ua doḡarḡaigh taoircaḡ arda mioḡair, ḡ tiḡearna inri heoḡain  
rír lán ḡḡele ḡ deimead coitḡḡhn rri tpuadḡaib ḡ boḡtaib do écc.

<sup>1</sup> *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> *Henry V.*—This entry is placed under the wrong year; for Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 322. Sir Richard Cox, who had better materials for determining the dates of the succession of the English kings than the Four Masters, places the death of Henry IV. under the year 1412, so that we need not be surprised at finding an error of this nature in a compilation made in the monastery of Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *Murvagh*.—There are two places of this name in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal; but the Murvagh here alluded to is

that situated in the parish of Drumhome, to the south-west of the town of Donegal.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1348, and note under the year 1378.

<sup>p</sup> *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrche, near Carlow, in Leinster, but they were driven from this territory about the period of the English Invasion, when they settled in the district of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare, under the auspices of O'Brien, King of Thomond. Maoilin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrche in Lein-

Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Ma-chaire Chuirne<sup>1</sup>.

Henry V.<sup>m</sup> was made King of England on the 20th of March.

An army was led by Brian O'Connor into Tirlugh; and he burned the country as far as Murvagh<sup>n</sup>, and slew Coilin Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin<sup>o</sup>, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman<sup>p</sup>, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1413.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirteen.*

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech-Locha-Con<sup>a</sup> by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin<sup>r</sup> passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tighearnan of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnan Airich for ever, as an eric for having violated him<sup>s</sup>.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and Lord of Inishowen, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the wretched and the poor, died.

ster, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards, with their cattle, to Doire Seanliath, in Uaithne Cliach, in Munster, where they greatly multiplied; whence they afterwards removed into the country of the O'Briens, and settled in the territory of Hy-Breacain, where Mac Brody says they had been for the last four hundred years, supporting poets and feeding the poor. According to a pedigree of this family, given in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the Cu-abha, whose death is above recorded in the text, was the ninth in descent from Murtough, the son of Donough Mac Gorman, the first of this family who settled in Ibrickan. The late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, was the first of this family who changed this name from Mac

Gorman to O'Gorman; and all the respectable branches of the family have since adopted this unauthorised change.

<sup>a</sup> *Airech-Locha-Con*, now Errew, on the west side of Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 239.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

<sup>s</sup> *As an eric for having violated him*, ἡ ἐρίκ αἰ ῥάπαγχε, literally, “in eric of his profanation.” This is a technical mode of expressing “in atonement for his having profaned St. Tighearnan's sanctuary.”—See note <sup>3</sup>, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the

Tuaṡal ó máille do ðul ar congṡáil hı cćúiceaḡ ulaḡ, 7 a bñt bliadaim innte 7 aḡ roaḡ dia eiḡ luṡt peṡt long im péł cćolaim cćille, Ro éiriḡ anpaḡ na mara eiar ḡóib, 7 ro puabaiḡeaḡ iad laim ḡsaṡ pé halbaim gur ro báideaḡ pé longa cona ppóirimb ḡḡbriḡe im ḡá mac tuaṡail uí máille, im ḡonnchaḡ mac eoḡain connaṡṡaiḡ mec Suibne, im ḡomnall ballaṡ mac mec ruibne ḡirr, 7 ḡá píciṡ ar ḡá cćeḡ immaile ppiú, 7 tuaṡal péim do cćeṡ i cćir ar éiḡin i nalbaim.

Catál mac eoḡain uí maḡaḡáim tiḡearna pil nanmchaḡa ḡéḡ.

Tomár óḡ ua Raḡallaiḡ 7 clann cábá do ḡol ar ionnpoiziḡ ipin miḡe, 7 loiṡḡṡi 7 aipḡne do venam ḡóib innte. ḡoill do bñt opṡa. Maṡḡamaim mac cábá, loṡlainn mac cábá, 7 ḡronḡ mór dia muintir do marbaḡ. ḡa do bñn hı cćoir cćomáir óicc, 7 a bñt bacac ó rin amac.

Copbmac mac Taiḡḡ mic Ruaiḡiri uí concobaip ḡécc an .ui. *kl.* maii.

Toipṡḡealbbaṡ mac uí concobaip failḡiḡ do éḡ do earḡar.

ḡebimb ingñ Ruaiḡiri, mic tomalṡaiḡ, mec donnchaḡḡ bean eoḡain, mic ḡomnaill uí concobaip ḡécc.

Luinneaṡ uile eiṡir cćloic 7 cćrann do loṡccaḡ lá haon mnaoí.

Maiḡim la Mac Mupchaḡa (.i. Arṡ mac Arṡ cćaomanaḡ) tiḡearna Laiḡñ ar ḡallaiḡ na cćntae maḡca, 7 roṡaiḡe mór do marbaḡ, 7 do ḡabail ḡioḡ.

Maiḡim mop la hua mbṡaim ar ḡallaiḡ aṡa cćiaṡ map an cćeḡna eiṡir marbaḡ 7 ḡabail.

Colla mac taiḡḡ uí cćeallaiḡ aḡbaṡ tiḡearna ua maine, Maoileacćlainn mac Maḡnara mec ḡomnaill O meacair ṡaoipeac ó cćairín, 7 Mac aḡḡaḡain upmuṡan paoi i pṡeincḡur, iacćriḡe uile do écc.

O ploinn ṡaoipeac pil maḡlepuaim do marbaḡ la mac Muipcṡṡaiḡ ui ploinn.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmacduagh; also note <sup>h</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 239: "cćeḡ dia rum rpaṡaiṡ, a' cćeḡ?"

<sup>c</sup> *Military service*, ar congṡáil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "ar buannaṡṡ," i. e. on Bonnaght. The retained kerns, or Gallowglasses, of the Irish chiefs were called their Bonnaght-men.

<sup>u</sup> *Conte Reagh*.—Fynes Moryson says that this was the name by which the county of Wexford was known to the Irish: "The third County of Wexford (called by the Irish County Reogh) was of old inhabited by the Menapii, where at the town called Banna (now Bannow) the English made their first descent into Ireland."—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See <sup>o</sup> note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service', to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeny, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mac Sweeny Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mac Cabes went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Conor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contæ Reagh<sup>w</sup>; and great numbers of them were slain, and [others] taken prisoners.

A great victory was likewise gained by O'Byrne over the English of Dublin, some being killed, and others taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many; Melaghlin, the son of Manus Mac Donnell; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin<sup>w</sup>; and Mac Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus<sup>x</sup>, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

<sup>w</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, who are of the same race with the O'Carrolls of Ely, are still nume-

rous and respectable.

<sup>x</sup> *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.



## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1414.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpí céo, a dech, a cftair.

Domnall ua heógain deaganach loca hepne deḡ an .3. non. october.

Mairiur Shiccig do loḡccao lé coindill i neapnac na bliathna po.

Clann enpí uí néill do ionnroiḡid eoḡain mic neill óig uí néill, ḡ eoḡan do ḡabáil dóib hi ngeall rir ua néill do baói illaím an tan rin aḡ eoḡan, ḡ a léigean amac díblínib i naḡaíó apoile, ḡ a tiḡearnup ffin do ḡabáil dua néill .i. domnall.

Maióm mór lá mupchaó ua cconcobair tiḡearna ua ffaílḡe ḡ lá peargal ruao máḡ eoḡagan tiḡearna cenél riachaó mic nell for ḡallaib mibe hi ccill écáim in po marbaó barún na rcpíne ḡ dponḡ mór do raorclandarb ḡ daorclannarb immaile rpir, ḡ in po ḡabaó mac barúin Sláine ap a bfpít cftipe céo décc marḡ, in po ḡabaó uona daorippec ḡanoliḡe ḡ an líon oile ap a ffpít dá céo décc marcc cén mo tá luac líḡra ḡ impióe.

Αοó mac caḡail uí concobair décc.

Máḡ cápthaig cairbreac .i. domnall mac domnaill do écc.

Iapla deapmuman do éaact i nepinn, ḡ paḡanaig iomóa do éabairt lair do milleao muman.

Iapla upmuman do toct i nEpinn o Ríḡ Saḡan.

<sup>r</sup> *Dean*, deḡanaó. — This word is written Deaccanach by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it deáḡanaó, and explains it "deacon."

<sup>a</sup> *A great defeat*. — Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfitted by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravard, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-Echain*. — This is probably the place called Killeagha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Fírb.*, in H. 2. 11, that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

<sup>b</sup> *Dardis the Lawless*. — This might also be read ḡepoliḡe, i. e. of the severe law. The name Dardis is still extant in Meath. There is a monument to this family in the churchyard of Killoolagh, or Cill-Uailleach, in the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, which exhibits the following inscription:

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of William Dardis, formerly of Carlintown, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., as also those of Catherine Dease of Turbetstown, alias Dardis, who died on the 11th of March, 1797, and at whose desire this monument has been erected.

"Several of the Dardis family, late of Gigans-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1414.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fourteen.*

Donnell O'Howen, Dean<sup>y</sup> of Lough Erne, died on the third of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the Spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a hostage for the liberation of O'Neill, who was then the prisoner of Owen. Both were set at liberty, the one [being given in exchange] for the other; and O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, [re]assumed his own lordship.

A great defeat<sup>a</sup> was given to the English of Meath by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach mic-Neill, at Cill-Eochain<sup>a</sup>, where the Baron of Skreen, together with a great number of nobles and plebeians, were slain, and where the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hundred marks were obtained. Dardis the Lawless<sup>b</sup> was also taken prisoner, together with a number of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides [the usual fines called] Luach-leasa and Luach-impidhe<sup>c</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach<sup>d</sup>, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, died.

The Earl of Desmond came to Ireland, bringing with him many of the Saxons, to devastate Munster.

The Earl of Ormond<sup>e</sup> came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

<sup>c</sup> *Luach leasa* literally means "reward of welfare," and *luach impidhe*, "reward of intercession." It appears from a letter written by Sir John Davis, to the Earl of Salisbury, that the ecclesiastical officer called herenach paid a fine called Loughinipy, to the bishop on the marriage of every of his daughters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 144, 145.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—In a fragment of an old medical Irish manuscript, in the Library

of Trinity College, Dublin [H. 5, 27], the exact date of his death is given. It is stated that the work was translated from Latin into Irish by John O'Callannan, with the assistance and instruction of his own tutor, Master Pierce O'Huallahan; that it was commenced at Kilbrittan, in the life-time of Donnell Reagh Mac Carthy, but while he was on his death-bed, and finished at Ros-Oilithri [Roscarbery], immediately after his death, namely, on the day before the festival of St. Brendan, in the year of Christ fourteen, four hundred and one thousand.

<sup>e</sup> *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,

Iohn Zarlæ .i. fíor ionaid níos raxan do éacét i neirinn fear na tucc caður nó cfrmann do éuait, ná deacclair, ná dealaðain an méo gur a páimicc aét a ccup fíor fuaét, faighe, 7 gorta. A ré ro airg mall mac aóda uí uigino i nuirneach mío, 7 ro hairgead Semur díúit 7 muintir an rí 7 la hanpí dalatún, 7 tucc bó ra mboin dona hoirgnib rin do muintir uiginn, 7 ro ióðlaic i cconnaéctarib iad iarrin. Ro aorpat iaram muintir uiginn im mall Iohn Zarlæ, 7 ní raibe beó iar ran aóir rin aét cúicc reáctmaine namá an tan fuair bár do ním na naor, 7 aré rin an dapa ríort ríib do ponad for mall ua nuiginn, .i. clann conomaig do lethad aóche creice néill hí cladaid, 7 Iohn Zarlæ do écc.

Concobair mac Seppraib uí flannagáin aóbar tairig cloinne catail décc an reipead lá ríá ramain.

Eochaid mág maégarina tanairi oirgiall do gabáil lá brian mag maégarina 7 la gallaibh.

Murchoad na haongura tigearna cloinne colgan décc.

Airt Caománac aóbar ríog laigín do écc.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

<sup>f</sup> *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

<sup>g</sup> *Uisneach*, now the hill of Usnagh, situated in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. There is a very large rock on this hill, called Ail-na-mireann by Keating, who says it was the point at which the four provinces met, before Meath was formed. This is the fourth place in Meath at which the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar erected royal forts and established fairs, games, &c.

<sup>h</sup> *Out of the preys*, do ná hoirgnib rin, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuíte and the King's party.

<sup>i</sup> *Do leatad*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: "oíe móir daoine do tabairt ar fearaib breifne eoir leatad 7 marbad; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the men of Breifny, both by disabling and killing."

For some curious notices of the belief in poetical miracles in ancient times in Ireland, the reader is referred to the Statute of Kilkenny, edited for the Irish Archaeological Society by Mr. Hardiman, p. 55, note j. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, states that "the Irishmen will not sticke to affirm that they can Rime either man or beast to death."—Book iii. c. xv. p. 35. An aor is a poem in which the subject is not only lampooned, but imprecated and cursed. Many specimens of such poems are still extant; but the bitterest the Editor has ever seen is the one composed for the celebrated Dr. Whaley of Dublin, astrologer and almanac

John Stanley<sup>f</sup>, the Deputy of the King of England, arrived in Ireland, a man who gave neither mercy nor protection to clergy, laity, or men of science, but subjected as many of them as he came upon to cold, hardship, and famine. It was he who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach<sup>g</sup>, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys<sup>h</sup> [then acquired] a cow for each and every cow taken from them, and afterwards escorted them to Connaught. The O'Higgins, with Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who lived after this satire but five weeks, for he died of the virulence of the lampoons. This was the second poetical miracle performed by this Niall O'Higgin, the first being the discomfiture<sup>i</sup> of the Clann-Conway the night they plundered Niall at Cladann<sup>k</sup>; and the second, the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, died six days before Allhallowtide.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Hennessy, Lord of Clann-Colgain<sup>l</sup>, died.

Art Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

maker, about the year 1691, by Ferdoragh O'Daly, whose brother the Doctor is said to have caused to be prosecuted and hanged. The poet first describes the wicked practices of the astrologer, whom he describes as in league with the devil, and who, since he began to view the moon and the planets, had, with his basilisk eye, destroyed their benign influence, so that the corn-fields, the fruit trees, and the grass, had ceased to grow; the birds had forgotten their songs, except the ominous birds of night, and the young of animals were destroyed *in utero*. He then begins to wither this astrologer with imprecations, calls upon various diseases of a violent nature to attack him, and calls down upon him the curses of God, the angels, the saints, and of all good men. Dr. Whaley, however, does not appear to have melted before this *Aoir* of O'Daly, for he lived

to a great age, and composed more effectual lampoons against the Irish, than the bards, who were then certainly not in the zenith of their power, had composed against him. His almanacs throw much light on the history of the ferocious times in which he flourished.

<sup>k</sup> *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck, in the territory of Clanconway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Colgain*, a territory in ancient Offaly, which was co-extensive with the present barony of Philipstown, in the King's County. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, thus writes of this territory, which he makes one of the seven tuaths of *Ui Failghe*:

“*Ṭaoiriuch oile ar aicnib dam  
O'haengura ar elán Colgán,*



Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.  
O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifteen.*

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamhna<sup>m</sup>, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnival<sup>a</sup> came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him, and he took the castle of the son of Faghtna O'More. He carried off great preys of cows, horses, and small cattle, from the people of Oriel; and he spoiled and plundered Mic na m-Breathnach<sup>o</sup>, and hanged Garrett, the son of Thomas Caech, of the Geraldine blood. He also plundered a great number of the poets of Ireland, namely, O'Daly of Meath (Dermot), Hugh Oge Magrath, Dubhthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly. In the ensuing Summer he plundered O'Daly of Corcumroe, i. e. Farrell, the son

county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampull Choluim Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

<sup>a</sup> *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Hal-lamshire, who was Lord Furnival by courtesy, through his wife, having married the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, by Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Furnival. This great warrior was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 24th of February, 1413, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414. He remained in Ireland for six years, during which time he was active in reducing the Irish chiefs, making of each successive chief, that fell into his hands, a tool and scourge for the subjection of his fellows.—See Original Letters illustrative of English History, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, second series, vol. i. letter 19. In Henry of Marlborough's Chro-

nicle of Ireland, the following notice of the departure of this Lord Lieutenant from Ireland is given under the year 1419:

"On the feast day of *Mary Magdalen*, the Lord Lieutenant, *John Talbot*, went over into England, leaving [as] his Deputy there the Archbishop of Dublin" [Richard Talbot], "carrying along with him the curses of many, because hee being runne much in debt for victuall and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all."—See also Ware's Annals of Ireland, in which nearly the same words occur under this year.

<sup>o</sup> *Mic na m-Breathnach*, i. e. the sons of the Welshmen. These must have been the Walshes of the Welsh mountains, or Sliabh Breathnach, in the west of the county of Kilkenny, as it does not appear that he ever went into the baronies of Tirawley, Erris, and Ross, in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where the other Welsh tribes of Ireland were seated.

corcamodruaó .i. fírgal mac taidg mic aongura ruaíó. Ro aipce bpuicéean dá cocca immaíaire éuirpene, ní hís amáin aét ní éucc tírmann do naomí iná do neiméad in fad do baosí in érin.

Cheac mór do óenamí dua máille .i. aed for diarmaid ua máille, 7 diarmaid do gabáil oilén uí máille, 7 aed do dul i diar móraet diar maída, fírtar iomairíge ítoppa, 7 ro marbaó aed ua máille tigeapna umáill annrín lá diarmaid 7 a mac concobair, 7 mac tomáir uí máille. Ro marbaó ann dha domnall mac diar maída uí máille. Ro rcar oipeacáir umáill pé rlioet aedá ó rin amac, 7 gabáid diarmaid tigeapnar.

Tomaltac ruaó mac concobair mic muirgíra décc.

An clapaó ua cobéaig raosí pé dán, 7 ne daonnaet décc.

Diarmaid mac diar maída mic concobair mic tomaltai 7 mec diar maída do marbaó la cloind uí concobair duinn, 7 a adnacal i mairpíar aedá da laaríge.

Catáoír mac donnchaóda uí feargail do écc.

Aed mac donnchaóda uí ceallai 7 décc.

Tomaltach mac taidg uí binn do marbaó i ngreir oíde la feargal mac diar maída mécc Raígnall hi cluan ríte i mbaile ellí hi tíg mec an donná-naig, 7 ingíh loclainn uí ámlígi do lopead ann beór an .ui. iour ianuairí.

Concobair mac briain mic uilliam még eocagáin do marbaó i ccill éuairpíge.

<sup>p</sup>*Bruighean-da choga*, now called in Irish *Óruí-gean mór*, and anglicised Breenmore, or Brinemore. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the townland of Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, and in the territory now locally called Cuircneach by the old natives, but in all legal documents and maps, the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. It is a fort of earth two hundred and four paces in circumference, and containing within it the ruins of a castle, the erection of which tradition ascribes to the Dillons, who were lords of Cuircneach from the period of the English Invasion till Cromwell's time. This castle is now a heap of crumbled ruins; but it is said that a considerable portion of it was standing about seventy-nine years since.

This castle is shewn on Petty's printed map of Westmeath, under the name of Brinemore, which is placed midway between Athlone and Ballymore Lough Sewdy. There was originally a circle of large standing stones around the fort, from which it might, perhaps, be inferred, that this Bruighean was used for sepulchral or religious purposes, as well as for defence. For some historical accounts of this place, see Duaid Mac Fírbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 402; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; and the curious historical tale, entitled *Togáil Óruígne da coga*.

The territory anciently called Cuircne, or Machaire Chuirne, and now locally Cuircneach, comprised the entire of the present barony of



of Teige, son of Aengus Roe. He plundered Bruighean-da-Choga<sup>p</sup> in Machaire Chuirne. And not only this<sup>q</sup>, but he gave no protection to either saint or sanctuary while he abode in Ireland.

A great prey was taken by O'Malley, i. e. Hugh, from Dermot O'Malley. Dermot [in retaliation] took O'Malley's Island<sup>r</sup>, upon which Hugh went in pursuit of Dermot; and a battle was fought between them, in which Hugh O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, was slain by Dermot and his son Conor, and also the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley. The chieftainship of Umallia was thenceforth wrested from<sup>s</sup> the descendants of Hugh; and Dermot assumed the lordship.

Tomaltagh Roe, the son of Conor, son of Maurice [Mac Dermot], died.

The Clasach O'Coffey, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Dermot, son of Dermot, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg [the Abbey of Boyle].

Cahir, the son of Donough O'Farrell, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Teige O'Beirne, was slain by Farrell, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, in a nocturnal attack at Cluain Sithe<sup>t</sup>, in Baile Ella, in the house of Mac an-Donnanaigh; and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanly was burned there also, on the sixth of the Ides of January.

Conor, the son of Brian, son of William Mageoghegan, was slain at Cill-Cuairsighe<sup>u</sup>.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Forgnay lying on the south side of the River Eithne, or Inny.

<sup>q</sup> *And not only this*, ní heaó amáin.—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word*, or *in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Cliara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

<sup>s</sup> *Was wrested from*, literally, "the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh."

<sup>t</sup> *Cluain-Sithe*, now Cloonshee, a townland in the parish of Clooncraff, situated to the east of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. It lies between Lough O'Doonra, Lough O'Conallan, and the Clooncraff River. The name Baile-Elle does not now exist; but it was evidently the name of a large ancient Irish townland, or ballybetagh, of which Cloonshee was a subdivision.

<sup>u</sup> *Cill Cuairsighe*, now Kilcoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County.



Coccað eittir lúigneachaið fíin, 7 toðar doib fíi apoile, 7 bñpeað for an lúct poir 7 daoine do mairbað diobh, 7 Airt mac í fígra do gabáil go po epochað leó hé aga ttið.

Clann diarmata duib uí flaitébfirtaið do mairbað 7 do gabáil da mbraitérib fíin, 7 lair in ngiolla nouð ua flaitébfirtaiðh.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1416.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céo, aδεc, apé.

Adam lexið eppcop aipdachaið, bpaðair galloa epide do lorccað i páit eppuicc, 7 conðobar mac feargail mic Conconnaét uí fírgail do toða lá coraið aipdachaið ina ionað.

Deaccanac Cille hAlað (.i. ó hainmce) do écc.

Muirgíur ua comeóil comarba droma cliað do lorccað na tigi fén lá foglaðaið.

Tomár mac ino óclaið aipcindeac cille hoirið, 7 aip maigiritir condaét i ndligið do écc iar mbuaið naiétiðe.

Lucár ua tpeaðair aipcindeac cille fearcca vécc iar ndligbcthaið.

Mairitir rliccið do cumðac (iar na lorccað peaét riam) lá brian bpaðair mac diarmata mec donnchaið.

Thomlað ingín néill móir uí néill bñ Seain uí domnaill do éð.

Aipðgal mac brian móir með matðamna tigeapna aipðiall do écc.

Airt caománac (Ri laiðen) mac airt caománaið mic muirceapraið caománaið mic muirir caománaið, 7cā., aon Roða gaoideal epeann ino eneac 7 in fhgnom do écc iar mbuaið naiétiðe ina longpoir buðóin.

\* *Adam Lexid.*—He is called Adam Lyns in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where it is stated that he died in June, 1416, without any allusion to the place or manner of his death.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Minimè hospitalis, do lorccað i páit eppuicc initio Autumni.—*O'Mulconry.* Ordinis prædicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg.* apud *Camd. Brit.*"

\* *Rath Easpuig*, now Rathaspick; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Feb. 16: "Αοó γλαρ eappog Raða na n-eappog a n-iarpiðe." There is a small rath, or earthen fort, called Raé na nearbog, and sometimes Raé earbuig, in this parish, on the brink of Lough Glyn, where tradition says three bishops were interred, from which circumstance the name is said to have been derived. There is no church at the place so called at present.

A war broke out among the people of Leyny ; they gave battle to each other, and the inhabitants of the eastern part [of the territory] were defeated, and some of them killed ; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner, and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were partly slain and partly taken prisoners by their own kinsmen, and by Gilladuv O'Flaherty.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1416.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixteen.*

Adam Lexid<sup>w</sup>, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raithe-aspuig<sup>x</sup>; and Conor, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was elected in his place by the Chapter of Ardagh.

The Dean of Killala (i. e. O'Hainmche) died.

Maurice O'Coineoil, Coarb of Drumcliff, was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac an-Oglaigh, Erenagh of Cill-Oiridh<sup>y</sup>, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga<sup>z</sup>, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian<sup>a</sup>, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgal, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Art Kavanagh<sup>b</sup> (King of Leinster), the son of Art Kavanagh, who was son of Mortogh Kavanagh, son of Maurice Kavanagh, &c., only choice of the Irish of Ireland for hospitality and activity at arms, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

<sup>a</sup> *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“ Qui divino amore captus sæculo renunciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

<sup>b</sup> *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829 ; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note <sup>1</sup>.

Cúmeaða mac Sfain mec conmapa aóðar taoiriḡ cloinne cuilén do écc.

Ionnroigið lá mac Siúrtaín Dexeṛa cona braitṛib for cloinn Seaiín uí fḡra, ua hḡra fḡn, ḡ toirpṛealḃaé cappaé mac doinnail mic muirceapṛtaḡ uí concóðair, ḡ mapcṛluaḡ cairpṛe do teaccmáil pé toirpṛeac na fḡona rin mec Siurṛáin, ḡ ua hḡra do mairḃaó, ḡ maḡnar mac donnchaíó mic muirceapṛtaḡ uí concóðair, ḡ mac aóða mec donnchaíó, ḡ toirpṛelḃaé cappaé mac doinnail do lot. Mac Siurṛáin do denam cṛeaé na cṛice iarrin, ḡ an tír uile do éionól, ḡ do dúl na toiraḡeaé. Spaoineap leo for mac Siurṛáin, ḡ no mairḃaó é, ḡ aéó ua Ruadáin, ḡ ua Ruadáin fṛirin, da mac tomaiṛ mec maóilṛ, ḡ mac duapcain (.i. tiḡeapṛa cúla nḡiríó) do mairḃaó ann beóṛ co rocaíóib oile cḡn mo éáṛṛ.

Coccaó eirṛiṛ fṛapairḃ manac ḡ fṛiṛ bṛeipṛe fá éioṛ caṛail mic aóða uí Ruairc, ḡ caṛail allḡit manacé an tan rin. Tuccaó ṛṛaoineac for muinṛiṛ aóða mḡḡ uíóir ḡ caṛail uí Ruairc lá Taóḡ ḡ lá doinnall ua Ruairc in ró mairḃaó taóḡ mac fṛaḡḡail uí Ruairc ḡ naonḃar imaille fṛiṛ, ḡ no bḡnaó aóin eac décc oioḃ don éup rin.

Ionnroigið oile do éabairṛ lá haóḡ mbuiḡe ḡ lá taóḡ ua Ruairc ḡ la mḡḡ caba for muinṛiṛ ṛeoaacáin, ḡ fṛiṛ manach o loé epṛe riap do bṛeith ṛopṛa. Rucc opṛa oin caṛail ua Ruairc ḡ eoḡan ua Ruairc, ḡ no fṛuḡḡḡḡop clann uí Ruairc an tanḃopṛlann rin nó ḡo ḡanḡaṛṛap a cceann a ḡallocclac ro fḡḡaibṛit a cceilcc ina fḡcomair. Ro iompaíóṛit díḃlímḡ iapom fṛiṛ an toiraḡ, ḡ no mairḃaó leó Donnchaó ḡ Sfain ua Ruairc, ḡ dá mac maóileac-loinn mic flaitḃeapṛtaḡ uí Ruairc, ḡ no mairḃaó oéṛap ḡ da fṛicṛ imaille fṛiṛ do fṛapairḃ manach.

Doinnall mac tiḡeapṛain móir uí Ruairc do écc do ḡalap bṛeac, ḡ ba hḡṛbaíó móir do ḡairḃṛṛian connacṛ oioḃeac an fṛiṛ hṛirin.

ḡṛanne mḡḡḡ flaitḃḡṛtaḡ uí Ruairc décc.

<sup>c</sup> *Concerning the rent*, fá éioṛ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is fá éup, *for the cause of*, which is evidently the true reading.

<sup>d</sup> *West of Lough Erne*.—The territory of Muintir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

<sup>e</sup> *Overwhelming numbers*, an tanḃopṛlann. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, “that the sons of O’Rourke were in great distress on this occasion on the mountain of Sliabh da chon” [near Derrygonnelly], “but that they bore up against the hardship until they arrived

Cu-meadha, the son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cuilein, died.

An attack was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and his kinsmen upon the sons of John O'Hara. O'Hara himself, and Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, with the cavalry of Carbury, met the van of this army of Mac Jordan : and O'Hara was killed ; and Manus, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor, the son of Hugh Mac Donough, and Turlough Carragh, were wounded. After this Mac Jordan plundered the country, [but the people of] the whole territory assembled together, and went in pursuit of him ; and Mac Jordan was defeated, and slain, together with Hugh O'Rowan, and O'Rowan himself, the two sons of Thomas Mac Meyler, Mac Duarcan, Lord of Cul-neiridh, and many others.

A war [broke out] between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Breifny, concerning the rent<sup>c</sup> of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who at this time sided with the men of Fermanagh ; and the people of Hugh Maguire and Cathal O'Rourke were defeated by Teige and Donnell O'Rourke [in a conflict], in which Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, and nine others, were slain ; and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Another incursion was made by Hugh Boy and Teige O'Rourke, and by Mac Cabe, into Muintir-Pheodachain. The people of Fermanagh, [dwelling] west of Lough Erne<sup>d</sup>, came up with them, as did also Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke. The sons of O'Rourke sustained the attacks of the overwhelming numbers<sup>e</sup> that pursued them, until they arrived at the place where they had left their gallowglasses in ambush ; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donough and John O'Rourke, and the two sons of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, together with forty-eight of the men of Fermanagh.

Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of galar breac<sup>f</sup>. The death of this man was a great loss to Gairbthrian Connacht<sup>g</sup>.

Grainne, daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

at the place where they had planted the Mac Caves, their retained Gallowglasses, in ambush, when both parties, suddenly uniting, turned upon their pursuers, and routed them," &c.

<sup>f</sup> *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

<sup>g</sup> *Gairbthrian Connaught*, i. e. the Rough third of Connaught.

Ταὸς ὅcc mac ταὸς ruaid mec διαρμὰδα γὰλλ τιγεαρνα αιρτιḡ do ἔγ ι  
νοιαὶδ pele michil ι τιτḡ na mbraḡar ι por cōmáin, γ α adnacal ιr in mainiurir.

Τῷpall ιnr μοιr loc ḡile do loḡccad, γ rcperepra uí cuirnín ιmon leabap  
ngearr muintipe cuirnín ḡo peódaib iomḡa oile ap éana.

Semur mac Rirōsir do peorair do ecc.

Sḡan mac ḡoirbelb do ḡol ap cpeich por émann an mḡaḡape, cpeac mór  
do, γ eḡlín do marbaḡ dāsh upcōr raiḡde iar ccup na cpeice por daingḡ.

Sḡan ó cñduḡaim Pearrún Típe riachraḡ muaiḡe do ecc.

Peiḡlimiḡ mac aḡda uí concobair do mḡarbaḡ la cloinn uí concobair  
ḡuinn.

Cpeacḡa moḡa do denam la hémann α ḡupc ap Mac peóair, γ Mac  
peorair do ḡabáil la hemann, γ α cūp ḡo baile locha mḡcca.

Sicḡ do ḡénam dḡa doinnail γ do ḡrian ó concobair ppi apoile.

Maiḡm moḡ do ḡabairc la hua cconcobair ppaile por ḡallaib na miḡe,  
γ édaia moḡa do ḡlín diob do bpaḡuib, deacḡaib, γ ḡlḡsḡh.

Saxain iomḡa do tecc ι nḡrind.

Maiḡm do ḡabairc do Mhac mupchaḡa ap ḡhallaib na condae riabca,  
γ pecc riḡit 'dēcc do marbaḡ γ do ḡabail diob, γ riḡ do ḡenam ppiḡ aḡaba-  
raḡ, γ bpaḡde do ḡabairc dó.

<sup>b</sup> *Teige Oge Mac Dermot Gall.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11. that he was succeeded in the lordship of Airteach by Muirgeas Caech Mac Dermot Gall, and quotes *Mac Fírb*.

<sup>i</sup> *Inis mor*, i. e. great island. This island is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish, but Church-island has become its English name. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office in London, it is called Enishmoor, and placed in the north-east part of Lough Gill, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, and close to the boundary of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>j</sup> *Screaptra uí Chuirnin*, i. e. O'Curnin's manuscripts. Colgan renders *ceac rcperepra* by *Bibliotheca*, in his translation of a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1020, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; and Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it, *library*. The literal translation is, house of the manuscripts. Sometimes the word *rcperepra* would seem to be employed by the old writers in the sense of Scriptures (i. e. the Bible), like the Latin *Scripturæ*; but the Editor is of opinion that, in this instance of *rcperepra Uí Cuirnín*, it means manuscripts in general. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that goblets, a tympan, and a harp, were also burned on this occasion, (*cuirn cum-baig tiompan γ claiḡreac*), and quotes *O'Mulconry*.

<sup>k</sup> *Leabhar Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. The Editor has not been able to determine what book this was. In a memorandum in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was restored to

Teige Oge<sup>b</sup>, the son of Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Airteach, died, a short time after Michaelmas, in the Friars' House at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inis Mor<sup>1</sup>, in Lough Gill, was burned ; and Screaptra ui Chuirnin<sup>1</sup>, and the Leabhar Gearr<sup>k</sup> of the O'Cuirnins, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

James<sup>1</sup>, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey ; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the sons of O'Connor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Bermingham] ; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask<sup>m</sup> [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Connor made peace<sup>n</sup> with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Connor Faly to the English of Meath ; and he took from them considerable spoil, consisting of prisoners, horses, and armour.

Many Saxons came to Ireland.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough over the English of Contæ Reagh [the county of Wexford], of whom he killed or took prisoners three hundred and forty<sup>o</sup> ; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Connor of Sligo, in the ransom of O'Doherty, after it had been in the possession of the O'Donnells during the reign of ten successive lords of Carbury.

<sup>1</sup> James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath "peste in Midia obiit," and quotes "*Mac Fírb.*"

<sup>m</sup> Ballyloughmask, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, note <sup>e</sup>, p. 202.

<sup>n</sup> Made peace, literally, "a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Connor with each other."

<sup>o</sup> Three hundred and forty.—O'Flaherty remarks in the margin of H. 2. 11, that according to the Annals of Lecan, the number slain on this occasion was only 140, but that, according to Mac Fírbis, it was 340, and that Mac Murrough obtained "*innuera spolia*" on this occasion.

## Aois CRIOST, 1417.

Aois Criosť, míle, cétpe céd, ađeć, a Seacť.

Airt mac airt mic mairceartaig mic mairir tigeapna laigen, fíř do coran a cúiccead daimíđoin gall 7 gaoídeal ó aois a pé mbliadán décc gó cónn a éří fíóit bliadán. Fíř lán dšineać, deolar, 7 deangnam. Fíř lán do rać, 7 do ríogachť, fíř médaigťe ceall 7 mairirteac la a almpnaibh, 7 đbapraib do écc (iar na bñe da bliadain cšpacać i tigeapnur laigen) rećtmain iar noćtlaicc atbath. Aćbšrat apale gur bo do riğ nime tucc bñn hī Ropř mic bñiun dóram 7 dua dšórán bñšćšn laigen dia po eccrat ina ndšř. Donnchać a mac do gabail a ionaidh dia éř.

Mairirćir Seon Ršřřún daimirř décc.

Diapmađ laimídearğ mac airt ćaomanaig, mac Riğ laigen, décc.

Ruađř (i. ó dubda) mac domnaill mic bñain mic taichliğ uí dubda tobap řonura 7 řaibñiopa ua řpřaćpāć dēğ ina baile řšn iar řřél bñğoe i cind miora đerrāć, 7 tađğ řiađāć a deapđpāćair do gabail a ionaid.

Ruađř mac mupchađa uí řlaibšřpāig, Ruađř mac diapmađa duiđ

<sup>p</sup> *Lord of Leinster.*—On this passage O'Flaherty writes, in H. 2. 11, the following words, translated from *Mac Fírb.* :

“Artus (de quo supra) Rex Lageniā, cūlumen provinciae suae contra Anglos et Hibernos 16<sup>o</sup> ad 60<sup>m</sup>, aetatis annum. Vir hospitalitate, prudentia, et misericordia spectabilis, erga templa et monasteria condenda liberalis, et erga literatos munificus anno 42<sup>o</sup> regiminos post natalitia Domini defunctus non sine suspicione veneni ipsi et O'Deorain Lageniā iudici, cum eo simul extincto, a fāmīna apud Rosmacbriuin propinati. Cui Donaldus filius successit. — *Mac Fírb.* ad ann. 1417.” He then remarks: “Unde in Januario 1417 eum decessisse colligo.”

This was the celebrated Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh, who opposed Richard II. See note <sup>v</sup>, under the year 1395, p. 738, *supra*. It should be here remarked, that the descendants of

Donnell Kavanagh, the bastard son of Dermot na n'Gall, never prefixed the O, as asserted by De Burgo, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, and other modern writers. They called themselves Mac Murrough, Mac Murrough Kavanagh, or Kavanagh simply. There is no instance of the O having been prefixed to their name in the authentic Irish annals, or in any Anglo-Irish legal document.

<sup>q</sup> *Ros-mic-Briuin.*—This is an error for Rosmic-Triuin, which is the ancient and present name of the town of New Ross (not Old Ross), in the county of Wexford.

<sup>r</sup> *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. Dermot the Red-handed. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is also called the son of Art Kavanagh, i. e. the son of the King of Leinster. If this be correct, he must have been a different Dermot Lavderg from the ancestor of that sept of the



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1417.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventeen.*

Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster<sup>p</sup>, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings, died (after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster) a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him, and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster, at Ros-Mic-Briuin<sup>q</sup>, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg<sup>r</sup>, the son of Art Kavanagh [i. e.] the son of the King of Leinster, died.

Rory (i. e. the O'Dowda), the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Taich-leach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died in his own town<sup>s</sup>, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place<sup>t</sup>.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

Kavanaghs, called *Shloct Diarmada lánmóeipg*, for their progenitor, according to all the pedigrees of the Kavanaghs, was the son of Gerald Kavanagh, and the cousin-german of the celebrated Art Kavanagh, who died in this year, that is, he was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, the grandfather of Art, King of Leinster.

<sup>s</sup> *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duald Mac Firbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>t</sup> *Assumed his place.*—According to a note in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry

O'Clery, the historical Book of Lecan was written [i. e. compiled] in the time of this Teige: “*Re linn an tairbhg rin do pcpioabó leabap oipir leacan.*” O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Firbis*, as follows, in H. 2. 11: “*Rodericus O'Dowd (de quo supra) Rex Hyfiachriae et Hyamalgad, vir magnificus, opulentus, prudens, et strenuus; patriae defensor invitis Anglis, et Hibernis; Qui hostium muros et castella evertit, sibique ac posteris ditionem, pulsus exteris vindicavit, erga templa et monasteria aedificantes beneficus, hospites et peregrinas benignus, et clerum ac literatos munificus; 37 annos, &c. ut supra—Mac Firb. Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—Ibid.*”

uí plaitébertaig, 7 ré pín décc úib plaitébirtaig imaille ppiú do bátað for cúan umáill.

Tomar mac mec muirir ciarraige do marbáð lá Sémur mac iarla dearmuman.

Máta mac cononnaet úí pñgail tigeapna maige tpeaga do écc.

Cormac ballac mac pñgail mic cononnaet úí Phñgail do marbáð lá gallaib.

Coccað mór eitir ua neill 7 cenel cconail, 7 inoioigib do thaðairt dua néill ar neachtain ua domnaill dia forlongport ip in oioche 1 capn glar eitir Ráth both 7 domnach mór 7 breit forpa ina cooðlað, 7 da pichit each do bñn díob, 7 euala mópa déiofoh darpn, 7 dedach dpaighbáil díob, Einpñr décc eitir marbáð 7 gaðail do buain díob, 7 Neachtain buððein do tépnuð do topað a calmaatay a ñgnatna 7 a eipiomail.

Una inññ domnaill úí néill bean Néill óig úí néill do écc.

Coccað mór 1 laigmb eitir gallaib 7 gaoioealaib.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1418.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mñle, cetpe céo, adech, a hochtt.

Αñ τεppcob ua hñioiprceóil, 7 Maccon ua heioiprceoil (a deapbpaatay) tigeapna corca laighe, 7 diapmaio mac mñg cártay cluapray tanayri ua cairpñi décc.

<sup>u</sup> *Bay of Umallia*, Cúan Umáill, i. e. Clew Bay, lying between Upper and Lower Umallia, to the west of the town of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>w</sup> *Carn-glas*, between Raphoe and Donaghmore. —This place has lost its ancient name. According to the Annals of Cloonenagh, as quoted by Keating, it was on the boundary between the diocese of Ardstraw and Raphoe, from which it is quite evident that it is the hill now called the Tops, which is situated on the boundary of the diocese of Derry and Raphoe, and between Raphoe and Donaghmore. Donaghmore church stands to the right of the road as you go from

Stranorlar to Castlefinn, within one mile of the latter.

<sup>x</sup> *Corca-Laighe*.—This was anciently applied to a very extensive territory in the county of Cork, but the name is now, and has been for centuries, applied only to a comparatively small district in the south of the county of Cork. In the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, the following parishes are placed in it, viz.: “Myross, Glanebarahane” [now Castlehaven], “Tullagh, Creagh, Kilchoe, Aghadowne, and Cleere.”

<sup>y</sup> *Hy-Cairbre*.—This was the name of a tribe originally seated along the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, whence they were driven

O'Flaherty, and sixteen others of the O'Flahertys, were drowned in the bay of Umallia<sup>u</sup>.

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, Lord of Magh Treagha, died.

Cormac Ballagh, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was slain by the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the Kinel-Connell. O'Neill made a nocturnal assault upon the fortress of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn-glas<sup>v</sup>, between Raphoe and Donaghmore; and, finding those within it asleep, he took away from them forty horses, and obtained [other] great spoils, consisting of armour, arms, and apparel. Eleven men were either killed or taken prisoners; but Naghtan [O'Donnell] himself made his escape, by force of his valour, prowess, and bravery.

Una, the daughter of Donnell O'Neill, and wife of Neill Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] in Leinster between the English and Irish.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1418.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighteen.*

The Bishop O'Driscoll, Maccon O'Driscoll (his brother), Lord of Corca-Laighe<sup>x</sup>, and Dermot Mac Carthy Cluasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre<sup>y</sup>, died.

by the Fitzgeralds some few years before 1201, when they settled in the territory afterwards called Cairbre, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, to which they gave their tribe name. The principal family of the Hy-Cairbre on their removal from the plains of Limerick were the O'Donovans; as appears from the original Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson, 503, in which it is distinctly stated that, in the year 1201, Auliffe O'Donovan, was the king or chief leader of the Hy-Cairbre, then seated at Kinneigh in the county of Cork. As this passage is sufficient to prove the period at which the Hy-

Cairbre first appear out of their original locality, the Editor is tempted to give it here as it stands in the original MS.:

A.D. 1201. Slua geas mór abul la hulliam  
 7 la gallaib aipchen a gu pprigraib muman uli  
 .i. im Mupcepaic ua briaun 7 im conchobur  
 puas im donnachas carbreac cum alur mulair  
 i noerumain, gur cupit a pprithi fae mup-  
 ghaig mietaini, go deapnrae aipgni mopa ann,  
 7 appain doib go ceann eich gor pabadae  
 peactamain ann 7 go noearnrae chpeacha mopa  
 7 pa luprae arbeanna imda gahc maos imma  
 riactatar 7 ono po mapbas amlaib ua don-  
 nubam pi ua carbpi leo 7 do po mapbae

Ceaca móra 7 aighne do dhéanam lá mall ua ndomnaill ar ua néill, 7 a diocur tar banna rair hi cclinn mec uibilín.

Aighne móra do dhéanam lá Loro furnumail por aed mac airt még aongura tigeanna ua neacóac ulaó. Mağ aongura .i. aó, 7 mac uí nell buide do dol i ttopaigeact gall 7 a ceceac, Ro rraoínreac porra iar brágbáil na ceceac. Ro marbaó 7 po gabaó líon dírim dona gallaib don éur rin lá mağ aongura.

Drian ballac mac aóda mic feólimiú uí éoncóbar fíh ná po éi neac riam im nac ní nó biaó ina éumang décc, 7 a adnacal i Ror commán.

Eógan mac tigeannáin móir uí ruairc tanairi breirne do batad iar notlaicc acc teaót a himiri na ttopc por loc rionnmağ, 7 é ağ vol por cuairt do com a atar baó i ngalar a écca an tan rin.

Tigeannán móir mac ualgarğ uí Ruairc tigeanna bréirne fear ip cpoóa 7 ar calma tainicc do cat ua mbriúin, fear po bñ a dútaó ar éccin dá fcecairib tpiá nñe a laime décc iar ccian aoir im féil briğoe, 7 a adnacal hi manirir rliğğ. Aóó buide ua Ruairc do gabail ionaio a atar.

Taóğ .i. mağ plannchaóa, mac caóail mic taóğ taoíreac darptraige décc iar ndul ip na mancharib óó coíctiúir riapan tan rin, 7 a mac cathal do gabail a ionaio.

Ripóir do mac tomair uí Rağallag tigeanna na bréirne éair do batad por Loc Sílen, 7 Eógan ua Rağallag a mac, pilib mac giollaioia mec gar-

raiceann oibpim im mac oipóelb 7 cum alur multir.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the British Museum, Cod Claren. Tom. 68. Ayscaugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E.:

"A. D. 1201. William" [de Burgo], "with the rest of the English, made a great army" [i. e. hosting] "against the Nobilitie of Munster .i. about Mortagh O'Brien and Connor Ruadh and Donnogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*, in Desmond this yeare, so that they put" [sent] "their forelorne hopes" [ripchi] "throughout Muskry-mittany wherein they gathered much spoile, and thence they marched to Kennech,

where they tarried seaven dayes, and they tooke greate preys, and they also burned much corne in all places they reached. They also killed Amlaibh O'Donnubhain King of O'Cairbry, and some of them was killed about Mac Oisdelb *cum aliis multis*."

About the year 1290, Mac Carthy Reagh became master of all the vast territory now called the Carberys, and compelled the O'Donovans, O'Mahonys, and O'Driscolls, to pay him tribute.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 45; note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1200, p. 126; and note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1254, p. 352.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Quillin*.—He was seated in the territory called "the Route," in the north of the county

Great depredations and plunders were committed by Niall O'Donnell upon O'Neill, whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to Mac Quillin<sup>a</sup>.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>a</sup> set out in pursuit of the English and the preys, and defeated them, after they had left the preys behind. Countless numbers of the English were slain and taken prisoners on this occasion by Magennis.

Brian Ballagh<sup>b</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused anything in his power to give, died, and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was drowned shortly after Christmas, as he was going [in a boat] from Inis-na-d-torc<sup>c</sup>, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More<sup>d</sup>, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, the bravest and most puissant man that had come of the Hy-Briuin race, a man who had wrested his principality from his enemies by the strength of his arm, died at an advanced age, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo. Hugh Boy O'Rourke assumed his father's place.

Teige (i. e. the Mac Clancy), the son of Cathal, son of Teige, Chief of Dартry, died, having retired into a monastery a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

Richard, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, was drowned in Loch Silean<sup>e</sup>; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—The chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is henceforward called Mac-I-Neill Boy, to distinguish him from the O'Neill of Tyrone.

<sup>b</sup> *Brian Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Nunquam praelis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii."

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-na-d-torc*, i. e. Hog-island; an island in Garadice Lough, anciently called Lough Finvoy, near Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Cum fratrum consensu patri successor designatus, cujus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcap a mbeul oipeactar."

<sup>d</sup> *Tiernan More*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Rí bpeirne bapp or cionn 40 bliagam, vir pius, benevolus, munificus in largiendo aurum, vestes, pecora, erga templa et monasteria erigenda eleemosinarius, et ditionum suarum strenuus defensor, etc. ut supra.—*Mac Fírb*."

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large

παῖδ δεccανὰς ὅμοια λῆται ἡ βιοcάριε εcαναιῖς γαῖρῃς, ἡ ποcαῖδε οἰλε δὸ οἰγ-  
δαοινῖς δὸ βάταδ ἰμμαῖλε πριῦ. Τεapna τpά πιονγγuala ἰγγεαν ἰμεγ Ραγ-  
ναῖλλ βῖν υῖ Ραιγγῖλλῖς ὅν μβαδὰς ριν δὸ τοpαδ α ρναῖα.

Αν cαῖρλέν becc δὸ denam la huilliam ua cceallaiḡ ppi pé cóig lá ndég  
hἰ ποpp commáin ap aḡaḡ an cαῖρλέν ἰόριp δαιἰδεδόιν gall ἡ γαιοῖdeal con-  
naét (voneoc bátap ἰνα aḡhaḡ aḡ congnaḡ lé cloinn τοῖppḡdealbaḡ υῖ con-  
còbair) ἡ ρaḡḡpaḡ na bliadna po.

Μοῖpḡluaḡeαδ la cloinn doḡḡnaῖλλ mic muῖpceaptauḡ υῖ concòbair, ἡ lá  
cloinn ndonncaḡ δὸ τοḡail an cαῖρλέν bicc, ἡ ἰῖ po aῖpḡceadap γup po  
ḡaḡpat longpoḡ ἰνα τιḡceall δά γαc λῖt ḡḡdeαδ ἡῖp bó tapḡa δοῖḡ ἰτιp uair  
po copnaḡ an cαῖρλέν co pcapḡpa ppiῦ, ἡ o náῖp ḡédpat ἰῖ δό, Ρο cuῖppḡt  
lón ἡῖ ἰn cαῖρλέν ἰόριp, ἡ po loῖpḡḡt ceall cḡile pḡḡḡne don cup ρin.

Λαpαῖppḡona ἰγγεαν caḡail mic aḡda bḡeῖppḡḡ bean maḡleacḡlaimn mic  
pḡaḡḡḡḡtauḡ υῖ puaῖpe δὸ écc.

Σῖt δὸ denam la cloinn donnchaḡ ppi apḡile an ccḡin nó ḡaῖpḡeαδ Mac  
donnchaḡ, concòbair, ἰνα tḡḡḡḡna aca.

Doḡḡḡḡḡḡ mic Maḡleacḡlaimn mic Muῖpḡḡḡpa mec donnchaḡ δὸ écc ἰna  
tḡḡḡ pḡin.

Coccaḡ moῖp eῖtiῖp ḡiac υῖ neῖll buḡde ἡ albanaiḡ ἡ ḡoḡḡ ulaḡ ἡ an Rúta.

### ΑἸΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1419.

Αἰοῖρ Cῖpoḡt, ḡἡle, ceḡpe céδ, α dec, α naḡῖ.

Coḡn mac capḡaic epḡcop Ratha both δὸ écc.

Αḡδ ua pḡannaḡáin Ρḡḡḡḡḡḡ λḡḡpa γaḡail δécc.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan,  
Longford, and Meath.

<sup>f</sup> *Eanach Garbh.*—This is the parish of An-  
nagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of  
Cavan.

<sup>g</sup> *By swimming.*—This passage is given in the  
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, somewhat  
more briefly, but better, as follows:

“A. D. 1418. Richard, the son of Thomas,  
son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, i. e.

King of Breifny, went in a cot upon Loch Sigh-  
leann to meet the English, but was drowned on  
that excursion, together with his young son,  
Owen, and two masters [professors] of his  
people. His wife, Finola, the daughter of Mac  
Rannall, escaped by swimming [ap τοpαδ α ρναῖα].”

<sup>h</sup> *The Small Castle.*—In the Dublin copy of  
the Annals of Ulster, this is called *Carlen na*  
*mallaét*, i. e. the castle of the curses.

Philip, the son of Gilla-Isa, son of Godfrey [O'Reilly], Dean of Drumlane, and Vicar of Eanach-garbh<sup>f</sup>, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming<sup>g</sup>.

The Small Castle<sup>a</sup> was erected at Roscommon, by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, opposite the Great Castle, in despite of those English and Irish of Connaught (who were opposed to him, and were assisting the sons of Turlough O'Conor), in the summer of this year.

A great army was led by the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough<sup>i</sup>, to demolish the Small Castle; and they did not halt until they encamped about it on every side; this, however, was of no use to them, for the castle was bravely defended against them; and, as they were unable to do it any injury, they laid up a store of provisions in the Great Castle, and burned the church of Cuil-Silinne on that occasion.

Lasarina, the daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor], and wife of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded between the Clann-Donough [of Tirerrill, to last] while Mac Donough (Conor) should be lord over them.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin<sup>k</sup>, son of Maurice Mac Donough, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac-I-Neill Boy, the Scots, and the English of Ulidia and the Route.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1419.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nineteen.*

John Mac Carmac, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, Prior of Lisgool, died.

<sup>i</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

O'Flaherty adds from Mac Firbis, in H. 2. 11, that Mac William of Clanrickard, joined the forces of Lower Connaught on this occasion, and that they burned Moylurg:

“Hæc obsidio in æstate etiam; no loirgea-

oup Maḡ luirg; Mac William de Clanrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactiæ.—*Mac Firb.*”

<sup>k</sup> *Donnell, son of Melaghlin*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

“Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firb.*”



Coccað mór do shiḡe eirir ua neill, domnall mac enrí aimiríð, 7 eoḡan mac néill dícc ríogðamna cénél eoḡain. Tainicc eoḡan i mbáid uí domnall, coirpðealbaidḡ, 7 do róine a cāpaðpað durnaidm fpir. Tionolite pluas lánmór do ðul i eirir eoḡain. Tainicc ir in rocpaide rin, brian maḡ maéḡamna tiḡearna oirḡiall, 7 comár máḡuibir tiḡearna fear manac, 7 iar ná eorpaḡtain ḡo haon maḡin co coirpðealbac do deacatar uile i eirir eoḡain, 7 no hoirḡeac an eirir co léir leo, 7 no ionnarbrat ó néill ro ðimiac a eirir eoḡain uile ḡur por cuirpfe i mḡḡ ḡall tar banna anonn, 7 mac i neill buide do ðenam eirich fair ir na ḡlinuibh.

Mórrluacceac lá brian ua concobair 7 lá hioctar connac uile co ngallaiḡ ionðaiḡ leó eirir porcongna 7 eoḡairm uí neill ḡor no millret eirir aoda uile oḡa ac na ngall co hac reanaḡ eirir fēir, arbar, 7 foircenfm, 7 no loircerfe mupbac longporc uí domnall an ccēm baóí ó domnall cona rloghaib i eirir eoḡain. Soair brian mac domnall mic muirceartaḡ ḡona rocpaide dia eirich iarḡtain.

Aoð buide ua ruairc tiḡearna breifne fpi ré bliaðna co leit do écc, 7 eadḡ ua Ruairc do eoḡa ina ionac lá muirir Ruairc ó rliab an iarir riar 7 ar mac eadḡ mic ualḡairḡ do eoḡa ina aḡaið o rliab an iarir fair la muirir Raḡallaiḡ, 7 lá eallac nouchaða, 7 la rlioc maoleaclainn mēḡ Raḡnall ḡur no buaiðreac ḡairbteirir conac uile eorpa.

Catal mac aoda mēḡ uirir dḡaḡbar tiḡearna dḡrhaiḡ manac, fear a aoiri ro ba mó ainm 7 oirbearc ða raiḡe ina eirir ina aimirir dēcc.

<sup>1</sup> *And drove him*, ḡur por cuirpfe, i. e. ḡur cuirpbar é, so that they drove him.

<sup>m</sup> *Committed depredations upon him*, do ðenam eirich fair.—When O'Neill was driven from Tyrone, he took his followers, flocks, and herds, along with him into the country of the English, to the east of the Bann; but his enemy, the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who took the new name or title of Mac-I-Neill Boy, hearing of his being in the Glynn, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

<sup>n</sup> *Glynn*, a territory in the north-east of the county of Antrim, so called from its abounding

in valleys.—See Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, p. 621.

<sup>o</sup> *Ath na-n-Gall*, i. e. the ford of the foreigners. This was the name of a ford on the River Esk, immediately to the west of the old castle of Donegal. There is a bridge over it at present. It is probable that the old dun, or earthen fort, from which the town of Donegal (Óún na ngall, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

<sup>p</sup> *While O'Donnell*.—This sentence is literally translated, and the exact arrangement of the original is followed. The Four Masters should

A great war arose between O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry Aimhreidh) and Owen, the son of Niall Oge, Roydamna of Tyrone. Owen repaired to O'Donnell (Turlough), and formed a league of friendship with him; and they mustered a very great army to march into Tyrone. Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Thomas Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, came to join this army; and when they had come to one place, to meet Turlough [O'Donnell], they all marched into Tyrone, totally plundered the country, and expelled O'Neill from Tyrone with disgrace, and drove him<sup>1</sup> over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him<sup>m</sup> in the Glynns<sup>a</sup>.

A great army was led by Brian O'Connor and all [the people of] Lower Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and solicitation of O'Neill; and they spoiled all Tirhugh, from Ath na-n-Gall<sup>o</sup> to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell<sup>p</sup> was with his forces in Tyrone. Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, and his forces, then returned to their homes.

Hugh Boy O'Rourke, who was Lord of Breifny for one year and a half, died; and Teige O'Rourke was elected in his place by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-ierin West. But Art, son of Teige, son of Ualgarg, was elected in opposition to him from Slieve-an-ierin East, by the O'Reillys, the [people of] Teallach Donnchadha<sup>q</sup>, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht<sup>r</sup> was thrown into commotion [by the contests] between them.

Cathal, son of Hugh Maguire, worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man of greatest fame, and noblest deeds, of his age and time, in his territory, died.

have made it a part of the preceding paragraph, and should have arranged it as follows:

"But while O'Donnell was away with his forces in Tyrone, Brian O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, at the earnest solicitation of O'Neill, mustered a strong force of the Irish and English of North Connaught, with whom he marched into Tirhugh in the South of Tirconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwellings; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumhone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils."

<sup>q</sup> *Teallach Dunchadha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>r</sup> *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.

Cucoicepice mac néill uí maolmhuaid do écc.

Peirceirte mac uiginn mic giollananaom uí uigind ceann pine pleacta giollananaem uí uigind décc.

Dauid mac tanaide uí maolconaire do écc do plaig ina éig fín i coill moir na mbriēnac iar nairige 7 iar nongad, 7 a adnacal i mainirtir eoin bairte i mbaile aēa trum. Mac ollaman pīl muirēadaiḡ an dauid hīrin.

Diarmaid puad mac toirpdealbaiḡ óicc uí concobair décc.

Murchad mac briain uí plaitēbeartaiḡ tigearna iartair connacht déḡ.

O Neill do dol do tigh Eoghain uí neill, 7 pīt ēartēnac cairdōmāil do denam doib pe poile 7 a tighnar fein do ēabairt dua neill.

Tadḡ mac domnaill uí ceallaiḡ tighna cloinne mic nloḡain do écc.

O hōirpceoil mōr, 7 An Rōipe fionn cona mac do écc.

An calbac o concobair failge do ḡabāil i pīull la mac Sīr libinēp Ppene, 7 a pīc pe Lōrd pupnauā pe pīr ionaid nūḡ Saḡan i nērin, 7 an oīdē iar na ḡabail an pīr do baī ina cōmḡlar do elūd līr dia tigh fín.

Mac Murchada tighna laiḡen, .i. donnchaḡ mac Airt ēaōmanaiḡ do ḡabāil le Lōrd Pupnauā 7 pá lén moir do ḡaoidelaibh eiride.

Tomar bacac mac iarla upmūhan do dol do conḡnam la Rīḡ Saḡan hī ccoccaḡ na pīaincī, 7 a écc tōir i pīarpiad Rīḡ Saḡan, 7 upmōr a ndēachaiḡ laiḡ a heirin do écc irin pīpīangc 7 hī Saḡoib on muḡ ccēdōna.

Pīrbaḡ mac taidḡ mic domnaill uí ēeallaiḡ do mārbad la mac mic uilliam óicc uí ceallaiḡ.

Donnchaḡ mac Muirpīrtaiḡ uí concobair do écc do eapccar i ndorup cārlēm plīḡiḡ.

Murchad ua concobair adbar tighna ua pīailge, Catā mac aōda mēḡ

<sup>s</sup> *Kennfinē*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.— See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

<sup>t</sup> *Coill mor na-m-Breathnach*, i. e. the great wood of the Welshmen, now Coill-more, or Kilmore, a townland in the parish of Rathmolyon, in the barony of Moyfenrath, and county of Meath, and about four miles south of the town of Trim.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheet 42.

<sup>u</sup> *Clann Mic Eoghain*, now the barony of Clanmacnoven (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised, Clonmacnoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.

Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè<sup>s</sup> of the race of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, died.

David, the son of Tany O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house, at Coill-mor na-m-Breathnach<sup>t</sup>, after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mac-Eoghain<sup>u</sup> died.

O'Driscoll More, and the White Knight, with his son, died.

Calvagh O'Conor Faly was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of Sir Libiner Prene<sup>w</sup>, and sold to Lord Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England in Ireland; but the night after his capture, the person who was confined along with him escaped with him to his own house.

Mac Murrough<sup>x</sup>, Lord of Leinster (Donough, son of Art Kavanagh), was taken prisoner by Lord Furnival, and this was a great misfortune to the Irish.

Thomas Bacagh<sup>y</sup>, the son of the Earl of Ormond, went to assist the King of England in the war with France, and died while on the expedition with the King of England. The greater number of those who went with him from Ireland died likewise, either in England or France.

Feradach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died of a fall in the doorway<sup>z</sup> of the castle of Sligo.

Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4<sup>o</sup> Maii captus."

<sup>y</sup> *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the Lamè.

<sup>z</sup> *Doorway*.—The word *doorway*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θυρα*, or *θυρίς*, and literally signifies a *door*, is sometimes applied to the outer gate of a castle, and sometimes to the gate of a walled town.

υιὸν, Διαρματ ρυαὸ mac uí concobair ðuinn, ⁊ Mac Muirir na mbríḡ raóí  
i neaccna ⁊ i neolar do écc:

O ðuibóiorma ⁊ Muircéirac mac catan mic aóða breipmíḡ do écc.

Ḥiollananaom o mitchiéin comarba an bealaḡ do écc.

Tomaltach maḡ plannchaíð do écc.

An barrnach mori ⁊ O Suillebain do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1420.

Αοίρ Cριόρτ, míle, ceḡri cēv, píce.

Maineprir .S. fpanreir i nḡr gephtine irin mumain ar brú na Sionna  
i neppcopóitteaḡ luimnḡ do denam do braitheirib .S. fpanreir la hiarla  
dearmuman, ⁊ do chumḡaiḡ tumba óó fein, ⁊ dia riol ina deaðhaíð innte.

Maḡa ua brianáin, maḡirir, pḡirún, ⁊ aircindeac doipe maoláin décc  
an. iii. iour Sept.

Carlén bona oḡobaoiri do éionnḡgnað lá brian mac domnaill mic muir-  
ceartaḡ uí concobair. Cenel conaill do teaḡ do toirmíḡ na hoibpe cona  
poḡraibe imaille ppiú. Ḥrian do cruinnuccað plóicc oile ina naḡaið, .i. a  
braiteiri buḡéin, ua Ruairc, .i. taðḡ, ⁊ mac donnchaíð cona poḡraibíð conár  
lamprat cenél cconaill dul tar an uppeáta riap don cúp rin. Ḥator conal-  
laḡ i forlongpoḡr pá éuan eapra Ruaið. Tangattar clann uí domnaill,  
Niall garb, domnaill, ⁊ neaḡtain díorpa marceḡuaḡ ar an maḡ. Tangat-

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Mac Maurice, or Fitzmaurice of Brees, or Brize, lord of the territory, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Duirdima*.—He was chief of the eastern half of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>c</sup> *Murtough, son of Cathal*.—He was the eighth son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308. He is the last man of the warlike sept of the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>d</sup> *Bealach*, i. e. of Ballaghmeelin, in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Sligo.

<sup>e</sup> *Eas-Gephtine*, i. e. the cataract of Gephtin, now Askeaton, an ancient town, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick, situated on the River Deel, not far from its influx with the Shannon. The ruins of this magnificent abbey, the architecture of which is remarkably beautiful, still remain in good preservation.

<sup>f</sup> *Doire-Maelain*, i. e. Maelan's oak grove, now Derryvullan, a parish situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, in the

Maguire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Conor Don; and Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh<sup>a</sup>, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvidirma<sup>b</sup>, and Murtough, son of Cathal<sup>c</sup>, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach<sup>d</sup>, died.

Tomaltagh Mac-Clancy died.

Barry More and O'Sullivan died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1420.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty.*

The monastery of St. Francis at Eas-Gephtine<sup>e</sup>, in Munster, on [*recte* near] the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb in it for himself and his descendants.

Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maelain<sup>f</sup>, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi<sup>g</sup> was commenced by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor; but the Kinel-Connell, with their forces, came to prevent the work. Brian assembled another army to resist them, namely, his own kinsmen, O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and Mac Donough, with their forces; so that the Kinel-Connell did not dare to proceed eastwards across the Urscatha<sup>h</sup> on that occasion, but remained encamped by the Bay of Assaroe. The sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donnell, and Naghten, proceeded with a troop of cavalry to the Moy<sup>i</sup>; and the sons of Brian O'Conor set out at the

barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>g</sup> *Bun Drobhaoise*, i. e. the mouth of the Drowes, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a west-north-west course, falls into the Bay of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, col. b, note 154; and Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. i. p. 18.

<sup>h</sup> *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 nīp lām in

pluaig Ullteach oīl tap an uprgaēa riap cucu don oīl rīn; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Ursgatha westwards to them” [the O'Conors] “on that occasion.”

<sup>i</sup> Urscatha was the ancient name of a stream, which falls into the sea at the little town of Bundoran, from which to Bundrowes the road runs nearly due west, which accounts for the phrase “tap an uprgaēa riap.”

<sup>i</sup> *The Moy*, an māg, i. e. the plain, now always

cap clann brian uí concobair marcfluaġ ele do dol d'égain aġa rfnaiġ conur capla dób aġaib i naġaib amlaib rin. Tuccrat conallaiġ ruaiġ do cairbreachaiġ dia po marbað Seaan mac brian uí concobair aob buide mac donnchaid, catál mac diarmada mic corbmaic mic Ruaidri, ġ eoġan ó dubda, brian ua concobair iarom (iar ccolipteaġt na noioiġél rin do). do toġt cona roġraide for maiġ eni, eoġan ua concobair ġ toirpdealbaid caprac clann domnaill mic muirceartaiġ do dol hi cceann cóicc noioġe iar rin ġo marpfluaġ móri cap rir ruaid anonn ap ionnroigib oioġe, ġ clann uí domnaill do bñt buidean marcfluaġ aġ porp na long don taob éall don ear iar nól fíona, ġ iar braġail a feara rin deoġan po ionnroig iaġt, ġ po marbað domnaill mac toirpdealbaid uí domnaill aobap tiġearna típe conaill don ġur rin leó ġ daoine ele náġ aipemter. Do cóib din niall ua domnaill ġur an ccuan, ġ do deachaid for rnañ i luing dona longaid cñdaig baó i in ccuan. Soair brian ua concobair dia tiġ iarpan ccorġar rin.

Eoġan mac ruaidri uí concobair decc an tpeap calainn do marpa, ġ a aónacal i cluain mic noir.

Taob mac fearġail uí ġra tanairi luinge decc.

Catál mac taiob méġ planchaða taoipeaġ darpaiġe do marbað lá a bpaiepiñ ina tiġ fén im fél briġve, ġ aed buide mac planchaða do marbað imaille ppi. Aġiaġt na bpaiepe Taob, Muiri, ġ éni.

Iapla upmuman lupir na héipenn do beith i ccogað ppi hulcaib aġ ġabáil neipr dua néill ġur ġuip Máġ aġġura po umla dó, ġ co tcapo a bpaighe dua néill.

Uilliam mac Maoileachlainn mic uilliam uí cheallaiġ aobap tiġfina ó Maine ppi lán do Rath ġ dñġnam do écc iar mbuaib onġcha ġ aithpiġhe.

called locally "the Moy." This is the celebrated plain of Magh g-Cedne, which is mentioned in the oldest accounts of the earliest Irish colonies. It is called Magh-ene, by Colgan; Magh g-Cedne, by Keating; and Moy Genne, in the Ulster Inquisitions.

Its position is pointed out by Colgan as follows, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180:

"Magh-ene est campus Tirconnellie ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et

Drobhaois fluvium protensum."

This plain extends from the mouth of the River Erne to Bundrowes, and from Belleek to Lough Melvin.

<sup>k</sup> *Cathal, son of Dermot, &c.*—This Cathal is not mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74; but his father is given as Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Rory, who was the brother of Murtough, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo.



same time with another troop of cavalry to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that both parties thus met face to face. The Kinell-Connell charged and routed the Carbury men, and killed John, the son of Brian O'Conor; Hugh Boy Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Dermot<sup>k</sup>, son of Cormac, son of Rory [O'Conor]; and Owen O'Dowda. Brian O'Conor (on hearing of this ill news) advanced with his troops to Magh-Eni; and on the fifth night afterwards, Owen and Turlough Carragh O'Conor, the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, crossed the ford of Assaroe with a large body of cavalry, on a nocturnal excursion. The sons of O'Donnell were at this time stationed with a squadron of cavalry at Port-na-Long<sup>l</sup>, at the yonder side of the Cataract, and they had been drinking wine. After Owen had received information of this he made an attack upon them, and killed Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and others not enumerated. Niall O'Donnell went to the harbour, and swam to one of the merchant vessels<sup>m</sup> lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Conor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Conor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festival of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

<sup>l</sup> *Port-na-Long, at the yonder side of the cataract, i. e. of the cataract of Assaroe. For the situation of this cataract, which may be now regarded as in the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal, see Ordnance map of that county, sheet 107. The name Portnalong is now obsolete, but the situation of the port so called cannot be mistaken. There*

*is another place of the name in the townland of Glengad, in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, in the same county.*

<sup>m</sup> *Merchant vessels.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that “Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour.”

O neill do indarbáð a coigeaó ulaó la heóghan ua néill 7 la Mac uí neill buíde 7 la Níall ngarb ua ndomnaill go maithib an chuibh ar cóna 7 tocht dó co Sligeach co teach brian mic domnaill mic Muircéitaiḡ tigeapna iochtair connacht.

Cogaó i bfeisib Manac eirir Aodh mág uídi 7 Mag uídi féin, 7 Mac afoha, .i. domnaill do mairbáð ar an ccogaó rin.

An bappach mor, .i. Seaan do écc.

O pollamam, .i. a fí buíde do éḡ.

Ḣiolla na naoim ó huiḡpín raí ríachaó, 7 Ruaidrí mac dauid uí duibgenáin raóí ríachaó oile, 7 Físgal ó dálaḡ ollam corcomodruaó i ndán do écc.

Eppcopoitte Rácha boé do ḡnúgaó do chum uí ḡallcobaip.

Eachmarcaó Ruad mac connide raóí fip dána do écc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1421.

Aoir Crioḡt, míle, cetne céo, píce, a haén.

Nicolár mag bradaid eppcop na breifne raóí i neccna 7 a ccrábaid i nóige 7 i mndracar décc.

Tomar óḡ ó Raḡallaiḡ aóbar tigeapna ba fípp oineaó 7 lḡnam taimcc do cat aóda fínn ina aimpín do écc ina tḡ féin.

Ruaidrí mac aóda mec diarmada tigeapna maige luirḡ, féccm coitccínn ḡan diúltaó pía ndreicó duine do écc ip in ccarrac an .xí. callainn Man, 7

<sup>n</sup> *Lower Connaught*, i. e. of North Connaught. It is stated in the margin of the manuscript that this passage has been taken from the *Leabhar Lecan*. This, however, is not the Book of Lecan now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, but a manuscript book of annals now unknown, but which is quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, as MS. L.

<sup>o</sup> *Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin*.—He was the author of the topographical Irish poem enumerating the families of Leinster and Munster, so often quoted by the Editor in the notes to these Annals.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 119,

where it is stated that there was a valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cu-coigeriche O'Clery, in the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Assistant Secretary of the Ibero-Celtic Society (who was O'Reilly himself). That copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, having been purchased at the sale of O'Reilly's manuscripts in 1830, together with other historical manuscripts, for the Academy, by Mr. Petrie.

<sup>p</sup> *O'Gallagher*.—Loughlin, or Laurence O'Gallagher, Dean of Raphoe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Martin V. on the

O'Neill was banished from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the other chiefs of the province; and he went to Sligo, to the house of Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>.

A war [broke out] in Fermanagh between Hugh Maguire and Maguire himself; and Donnell, the son of Hugh, was slain in this war.

Barry More, i. e. John, died.

O'Fallon (Hugh Boy) died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin<sup>o</sup>, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duigennan, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher<sup>p</sup>.

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1421.

#### *The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.*

Nicholas Mac Brady<sup>a</sup>, Bishop of Breifny, a man distinguished for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, a materies of a lord, who, of all the descendants of Aedh Finn<sup>r</sup>, was the most distinguished for hospitality<sup>s</sup> and prowess, died in his own house.

Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, a man of universal hospitality, who never refused the countenance of man, died in [the castle of]

27th of February, 1420, or, according to the English computation, 1419. He died in 1438. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 273.

<sup>a</sup> *Nicholas Mac Brady*.—He was Bishop of Kilmore. He succeeded Rory, or Roderic Mac Brady, who was advanced to the see at Rome, in the year 1396, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX; but the date of the death of the one, or succession of the other, has not been discovered.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 228.

<sup>r</sup> *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Duach Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

<sup>s</sup> *Distinguished for hospitality, &c.*, literally, "who was of best hospitality and prowess."

a aónacal hī mainirtir na buille, ⁊ tomaltaic óc mac concobair do gabáil a ionaid.

Murthaó ua concobair tigeapina ua pparlge fear no bhir iolcáta for gallaib ⁊ gaoibelaib nó bíod ina aghaid iar mbreic buada ó domhan ⁊ o dñman do écc ina dúnapur féin, ⁊ a aónacal i mainirtir cille hachaidh.

Coccaó do eirge eidir muirtir Ruairc ⁊ clann ndonnchaid. Ua Ruairc do ésglamaó ⁊ do éionól plóig móir go haoímonaó, ⁊ ua domnaill (toirpdealbac) cona rocpaide do toideact dia furtaact ⁊ neartaó, ⁊ Aoó mág uidir cona éionól, ⁊ ua Ruairc fírin cona muirtir ⁊ iadpíde uile do dol hī tair noilealla, ⁊ an tír do lorccaó leo, ⁊ catál mac mec donnchaid do marbbaó don cup rin, ⁊ rocpaide ele deop.

Niall ua domnaill ⁊ a pluag, ⁊ ua Ruairc cona éarraigect lair do éoct go cuan spya Ruaid. Clann ndonnchaid ⁊ catál mac Ruaidrí uí concobair do dol co longport uí Ruairc tar a néir, ⁊ an baile do lorccaó ⁊ an cairlén do legao ⁊ do bpireao leó, ⁊ cñntur na tíre do milleao uile. An pluag conallac do bñt i forlongport i nArd fírina, ⁊ cairpui⁊ do bñt pó cairlén bona dprobaoíri, ⁊ daoíne iomda ⁊ ech do bñt occa marbbaó ⁊ ogá lot scoppa gac laoi. Muirceaptaic buide mac an éornameaig uí dubda, ua mionaig, ⁊ mac donnchaid éomanaig do marbbaó lá cenel conaill don cup rin, Aoó mac muirbdaig ruaid mec loclainn do barchaó for at pñhaig. Sit do éenaim doib iarrin.

Ionnroigib oíche do éabairt lá catál ua Ruairc ⁊ lá a éloinn for mág plannchaid co hinir caoin for loch melge, ⁊ luēt comeda an loca, .i. me⁊

<sup>t</sup> *A man who had gained many victories*; literally, "a man who broke many battles upon the English and Irish." The Irish to this day use the English word *breach*, to denote a defeat, as, "the breach of the Boyne;" "the breach of Aughrim," &c., which are but translations of bpireao na dñmne, bpireao Éacópoma, &c.

<sup>u</sup> *Killeigh*, Cill acaid, a village in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County.—See note<sup>t</sup>, under the year 1212, p. 176, *supra*.

<sup>v</sup> *Creaghts*, i. e. the shepherds and care-takers of the cattle, who were armed with wattles and

meadoges, or long knives. Their office was to drive and take charge of the prey.

<sup>x</sup> *Ardfearna*, the eminence, or hill of the alder. This name, which was that of a hill, situated to the east of the castle of Bundrowes, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, has been long obsolete, as the oldest of the natives of this district retain no remembrance of it.

<sup>y</sup> *O'Maonaigh*.—This family was seated in the east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is still extant in this barony, and anglicised Meeny, without the prefix O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-*

the Rock, on the eleventh of the Calends of May, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle ; and Tomaltagh Oge, son of Conor, assumed his place.

Murrough O'Conor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh<sup>u</sup>.

A war arose between the O'Rourkes and the Clann-Donough. O'Rourke mustered and collected a great army to one place ; and O'Donnell (Turlough) came with his forces to aid and support him, as did Hugh Maguire and his muster. O'Rourke himself, with his people, and all these [his allies], proceeded into Tirerrill, and burned the country, and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donough, and many others besides, on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke with his creaghts<sup>w</sup>, went to the harbour of Assaroe ; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Conor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardfearna<sup>x</sup> ; and the people of Carbury were under the castle of Bundrowes ; and many men and horses were daily killed and wounded [in the conflicts] between them. Murtough Boy, the son of Cosnamach O'Dowda, O'Maonaigh<sup>y</sup>, and the son of Donough Caemhanach<sup>z</sup>, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion ; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlin<sup>a</sup>, was drowned in the ford of Ballyshannon. They afterwards concluded a peace.

A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Rourke and his sons upon Mac Clancy, on Inis Caoin<sup>b</sup>, [an island] in Lough Melvin ; and the guards of the lake,

*Fiachrach*, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

<sup>z</sup> *Donough Caemhanach*.—This was evidently one of the O'Dowdas, who was called Caemhanach, from having been fostered by the family of O'Caemhain, now anglicised Keewan, and, sometimes, but incorrectly, Kavanagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 139, 199, 440.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Loughlin*.—The Mac Loughlins were seated in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal,

and though originally the dominant family in the north of Ireland, they were at this period reduced to great obscurity.

<sup>b</sup> *Inis Caoin*, i. e. *insula amœna*, the beautiful island, now anglicised Inishkeen. It is situated in Lough Melvin, about two miles north-west from the village of Garrison, and close to the boundary of the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. There are no ruins of a castle, or church, on this island.

Ḑollaiḡ do ṡabairc ṡar an loḡa do ḡatal cona cloinn, ḡ maḡ flannchariḡ óḡ do ḡabail doib, ḡ loḡ melḡe cona cailén. Cócceap do macaib méḡ flannchariḡ, ḡ orong mór dfeapairb darpairḡe do mairbāḡ doib, ḡ clann méḡ flannchariḡ do dūl hi ccairpri iarrin.

Mór inḡn bḡain uí bḡain bean aatēr a búrc, ḡ búrc, ḡ do baóí ma mnaóí aḡ naḡḡ ua ḡeapbail én bñ do bfeapir aite ne ḡ oineaḡ, ciall ḡ cḡabāḡ do baóí in aon aimir pía illeḡ moḡa décc. Mór muḡan na muimneāḡ atberéí pía.

Cormac na coille mac méḡ captaḡ (cairbriḡ) mac tiḡḡina po ba pḡir do muimneachairb ina pé do mairbāḡ lá cloinn eoḡain méḡ cáptaḡ.

An Ḑiolla piabāḡ ua clepḡ paoi pēanchaḡa décc iap ndeḡḡeāḡ.

Eoḡan ua néill do epḡabail lá mac uí nell buide aḡ dol i coinne an iapla co dūn dealḡan.

Mac ḡiollapairce ḡ mac libnéḡ a ppene do ḡallairb do éocht maille pe da pichit décc do aimirb leó ap cpeich illaoiḡir, ḡ ní po aḡpac ḡo panḡatar ḡo mainprip laóḡhri. Tapla ua concobair pailḡe ap a ccind ip in tíḡ ḡ po inḡraiḡ mac ḡiollapairce ḡ na ḡaill ḡup po pḡaoineaḡ lair pḡpḡa, ḡ ḡup po chuip a náḡ, ḡ puairpṡe a muinrip eḡála móḡa deirb, darpḡ, ḡ pḡaiḡb na ḡall. O concobair (.i. mupcāḡh) do éeḡt dia éiḡ iarrin, ḡ ḡalap anḡail dia ḡabail, ḡ a dūl ip na bḡáitrib i ccill Aḡaiḡ, ḡ aibitc bḡeapḡ do ḡabail dó uimne, ḡ a bḡathair pēin do pḡḡbail iona ionaḡ pía mbár .i. diarpmaite ḡ concobair, ḡ ua concobair do beit mí ip na bḡáitrib pía na écc, ḡ atbaḡ po deóid iap ndeḡḡeāḡ.

O Ruairc do denāḡ do Aḡṡ mac taiḡḡ uí Ruairc i naḡaiḡ .taiḡḡ mic tiḡeapḡain.

<sup>c</sup> *Mag-Gollaighs*.—This name is contracted in the original; perhaps it is intended for Mac Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Lough Melvin and its castle*.—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Ross-clogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim; and has given name to the barony of Ross-clogher, in that county.

<sup>e</sup> *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

<sup>f</sup> *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tirconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

<sup>g</sup> *A Frene*.—This name is now written Freyne and Franey. There was a family of this name seated in the parish of Tiscoffin, in the county of Kilkenny, and another at Brownstown, in the same county, not far from the town of New Ross.

<sup>h</sup> *The monastery of Leix*, mainprip laoiḡṡe, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs<sup>c</sup>, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mac Clancy Oge was taken prisoner by them; and they took possession of Lough Melvin and its castle<sup>d</sup>. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mogha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Mumhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Coille<sup>e</sup> Mac Carthy of Carbery, the best son of a lord of the Momonians in his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

Gillareagh O'Clery<sup>f</sup>, a learned historian, died, after spending a good life.

Owen O'Neill was taken prisoner by Mac-I-Neill Boy, while on his way to Dundalk to meet the Earl.

Mac Gillapatrik and the son of Libned a Frene<sup>g</sup>, one of the English, set out with twelve score soldiers on a predatory excursion into Leix, and did not halt until they reached the monastery of Leix<sup>h</sup>; but O'Connor Faly happened to come in contact with them in that country, and attacked Mac Gillapatrik and the English, and defeated and slaughtered them, and his people obtained great spoils of the armour, arms, and accoutrements of the English. O'Connor (Murrough) then returned home; but he was attacked by a dangerous disease, whereupon he retired among the friars in the monastery of Killeigh, and took the habit of a friar; but before his death he appointed his own kinsman, Dermot O'Connor, in his place. O'Connor was [only] a month among the friars, when he died<sup>i</sup>, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke<sup>k</sup>, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan<sup>l</sup>.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

<sup>l</sup> *When he died.*—The original Irish of this passage is very rudely constructed. The literal translation is: "O'Connor was a month in the friars before his death, and he died at last after a good life." The adverbial phrase *fo deoio*, at last, is out of the way incorrect in this sen-

tence, and the Editor has deemed proper to leave it untranslated in the text.

<sup>k</sup> *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

<sup>l</sup> Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James





## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1422.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-two.*

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world<sup>m</sup>; and his own son, Niall Garv, was inaugurated in his place.

Rory O'Connor (i. e. the son of Conor), Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen-na-Dumhcha<sup>n</sup>, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Connor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>o</sup> by his wife and sons.

Dermot, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Connor, Turlough Carragh<sup>p</sup>, and O'Rourke, mustered their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and there gave battle to the eastern army, of which seven men fell by the Connacians. From thence they [the Ultonians] went into Tirerrill, and devastated<sup>q</sup> the entire territory.

Cosnamhach<sup>r</sup> Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Connor

*"presens tempus, .i. in aimpler ppeacnaipc."*  
*L. Ballymote*, fol. 171. "Ina ppeacnaipc, in his presence."—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. Ro battar hi ppeacnaipc, they were present, *aderant*."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

<sup>n</sup> *Caislen-na-Dumhcha*, is now called in Irish *Caisleán na Dúimche*, i. e. the castle of the sand-bank, and anglicised Dough Castle. It stands in ruins at the mouth of the River Eidhneach, or Inagh, about two miles to the west of Ennistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

<sup>p</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called *Coipbelbae cappaic hua concobuir*, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Connor.

<sup>q</sup> *Devastated*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Ultonian forces on this occasion "remained a night in the Caiseal of Loch Deargan, and afterwards returned home through Breifny, by the permission of O'Rourke."

<sup>r</sup> *Cosnamhach*.—This name signifies *defender*, and has always the article prefixed in Irish. The same may be observed with respect to all those names whose significations require the article, as, an *giolla rua*, i. e. the red youth; an *giolla dub*, i. e. the black youth; an *oibál-tac*, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.

παίλγι λέ βρετίνναρ το μαρβαδ λά cloinn uí maóíleaáclainn θάον υπέαρ το ποίγιτ ι ναμhpιότ.

Níall γαρβ mac τοιρρδεαλβαίγ mic neill γαρβ uí doinnail do θολ ι ppear-oib manac γ nήp do γαβáιl δό ποp mág uíθip, γ ποp Mag maéγamína, γ ποp Mag ańgypa, γ a mbpeit laip ι cceann uí cátaín γup bo mupaé δό, γ a ndol ap pin ι cceand mec í neill buíde, γ clann cátaín leó, γ na glinne, γ Mac Eóin bipétt do arγain go lom, γ an típ do lopccaó, γ a ndol ι ccloinn Aóda buíde, γ ι maig line, γ a ccepaáca do bpeit doib go capraicc pńgypa γ a tteaátt iapettain dia ttiγibh.

Εογαν ó neill do puaplaccaó dá mίnaoi γ va cloinn ó ua neill mbuíde deallac, do eaáaib, γ do comtaib ele.

Αν Σεipeαδ Ηenpí do pιoγáδ όp Saxaib, 31. Augyp.

Sluaigeaó la Níall ua ndoinnail, γ la hua neill, γ le maiteib an cuiccio uile ι cceand ι neill buíde. Α θaíngńscha γ a cóillte do imteátt doib go pσ γaβpaτ nήp paip, γ go ttaipτ a bpaigde θua neill, γ po bńpaó θe an uile comá po bńpom a heoγan ua neill maille pe comtoib oile.

Αn niall cettna do tiompachaó maite an cuiccio in én ionaó, .i. O néill, γ clann Enpí í nell, γ Eoγan o neill cona cloinn, γ cona bpaitepib, γ clann Chonulaó puaió ui neill, pip manac γ oipγiall pa Mag maéγamína γ pa mág uíθip, Mag ańgypa, ó hamluain, γ Mac ui neill buíde cona ttonol, Clann cátaín, γ conallaig buóðfin cona ngallocclaéaib, γ co ngallaib an cuiccio do tteaátt ap pluaigeaó ι cconnaátaib. Clann copbmaic mec donnchaio γ clann Maolpuanaio mec donnchaio do bńe aγa ttaipraing ap an pluaigeaó pin iap na ccup ap a nduthaig lá Mac donnchaio lá deapbpaátaip a naáap, .i. la concobap mac donnchaio γ la a cloinn, γ la Tomaltaá occ mac donnchaio,

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Eoin Bisset.*—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glynn of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

<sup>t</sup> *Burned the country,* i. e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

<sup>u</sup> *Was ransomed.*—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

<sup>w</sup> *On the 31st of August.*—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the great seal from the Chancellor until the 28th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

<sup>x</sup> *Which he had obtained for,* po bńpom, &c., literally, "which he had wrested for Owen O'Neill," i. e. which he had wrested from his family in his ransom.

Faly in judicature, was slain, in a mistake, by the sons of O'Melaghlin, with one cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went into Fermanagh, subjugated Maguire, Mac Mahon, and Magennis, and brought them with him to O'Kane, who [also] submitted to him. From thence they proceeded, attended by the sons of O'Kane, to Mac-I-Neill Boy, and completely plundered the Glynns [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset<sup>s</sup>, and burned the country<sup>r</sup>; and they proceeded into Clannaboy and Moylinny, the spoils of which territories they carried off to Carrickfergus, and afterwards returned home [in safety].

Owen O'Neill was ransomed<sup>u</sup> by his wife and family from Mac-I-Neill Boy, by giving him cows, horses, and other gifts.

Henry VI. was made King of England on the 31st of August<sup>w</sup>.

An army was led by Niall O'Donnell, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalents which he had obtained for<sup>x</sup> [the ransom of] Owen O'Neill, and of other valuable things.

The same Niall [O'Donnell] assembled together all the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cu-Uladh Roe O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh and Oriel, under [the conduct of] Mac Mahon and Maguire; Magennis, O'Hanlon, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with his forces; the O'Kanes and the Kinel-Connell themselves, with their gallowglasses, and also the English of the province; and they all set out upon an expedition<sup>y</sup> into Connaught. They were drawn upon this expedition by the sons of Cormac Mac Donough, and the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, who had been banished from their country by their paternal uncle, Mac Donough, by Conor Mac Donough and his sons, and by Cormac Oge

<sup>y</sup> *Expedition*, *pluaigeaó*.—The Irish *pluaigeaó* has the same meaning as the old English word *hosting*. The order of the narrative is here transposed by the Four Masters. They should have first described the feuds between Mac Donough and his nephews, and the expulsion of the latter into the country of Mac William Burke, and next their having solicited the aid of Niall

O'Donnell; immediately after which the beginning of this entry, as it now stands, should, by right, be placed. In most of their lengthened narratives, the Four Masters, like the Epic poets, plunge "*in medias res*," and afterwards tell the beginning of the story and the cause of the events, in the middle, or at the very end of their narrative.

οἱ το πόναδ cairlen la Mac donnchaíð i pfríann cloinne Maolpuanaíð mec donnchaíð, .i. i ccaireal loáa dfrccáin, a mbairr 7 a nguirt do milleaó go lom, 7 a monnarbaó iarttain i nuét Mheic uilliam bupc, 7 a mbhíe ag tapraing an tploig rin do milleaó ioétair connaét.

An pluag móri rin do éaét i ccoirppe, 7 daoíne do lot 7 do marbaó doib ag cairlen bona dprobaoiri, An tír do lorccaó 7 do milleaó doib, 7 a tteaét go Slisceaé. Eogan mac domnaill 7 toirpdealbáé caprac do bhríe forra, 7 ruaioc do éabairt doib do ósreáó an tpluaig rin, 7 moirpfríear do marbaó doib, eic, 7 daoíne do lot. An pluag do bhíe i ccuil iprae an oíde rin, 7 a nool arabadrac go tír ríacpach do milleaó an típe. O dubda do éaét ina cceann, 7 ríe do denam dó pe Níall, 7 briaíde do éabairt tapcinn a típe do niall, 7 a nool ar rin i títir oilealla 7 ip in Copann, 7 an tír do lorccaó, 7 do milleaó doib. Clann corbmaic 7 clann Maolpuanaíð do bhíe ag lorccaó uaétair an típe. Tomaltaé ócc 7 clann mec donnchaíð do bhríe oppa laim le cluain gaó, 7 bhrírim do éabairt doib da éele. Muirgí mac corbmaic, diarmait mac maolpuanaíð mec donnchaíð, 7 Mac domnaill mic Aóda na gaóbca do marbaó ann. An Sluaig ulltaé do bhíe an oíde rin i ccairiol loáa deapgaín ar milleaó an típe, 7 a nool ar rin i ccenn uí ruairc 7 o Ruairc do gabáil leó, 7 a nool aríde tap Eirne tap a nair.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST; 1423.

Αοίρ Crioστ, míle, chíre céo, píce, atpí.

Concobar o comeoil eppcop do écc.

O beolláin comarba opoma eliab do écc.

<sup>2</sup> *Lock-Deargain*, now Lough Dargan, a small lake, situated in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 493, and map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh*.—These were the sons of Donnell mac Murtough O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

<sup>b</sup> *Cuil-irra*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Conor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the

Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Locha-Deargain<sup>2</sup>, and had entirely destroyed their crops and fields, and afterwards banished them to Mac William Burke; wherefore, they drew this great army to devastate Lower [i. e. North] Connaught.

This great army arrived in Carbury, wounded and killed many persons at the castle of Bundrowes, burned and spoiled the country, and then proceeded to Sligo. [Here] Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh<sup>a</sup>, came up with them, and routed the reere of the army, killed seven of them, and wounded men and horses. The [Ultonian] army remained in Cuil-irra<sup>b</sup> for that night, and, on the next day, marched into Tireragh to spoil that country. O'Dowda met them and made peace with Niall [O'Donnell], and delivered him hostages in behalf of his territory. From thence they went into Tirerrill and Corran, and burned and destroyed the country. The sons of Cormac and the sons of Mulrony (Mac Donough) were [at the same time] burning the upper part of the territory, and were overtaken by Tomaltagh Oge and the sons of Mac Donough, near Cluain gad<sup>c</sup>, where they gave battle to each other, in which Maurice, the son of Cormac, Dermot, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and the son of Donnell, son of Hugh na Gaobhcha<sup>d</sup>, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Locha-deargain<sup>e</sup> ravaging the country. From thence they went to O'Rourke, and took him prisoner; and then they returned home, crossing the Erne.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1423.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-three.*

Conor O'Coineoil<sup>f</sup>, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

<sup>c</sup> *Chlain gad*, now Cloongad, a townland in the parish of Tawnagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 34.

<sup>d</sup> *Hugh na Gaobhcha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Caisiol-Locha-Deargain*, i. e. the circular stone fort of Lough Dargan, now anglicised Castledargan, a townland in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Conor O'Coineoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-

Muirir mac maeta mec orđair mész uioir airéideočan cločair, 7 peapfún acharó upčair, tiđearna claoín inri 7 Rorpa airėir deđ an. 6. Callainn man.

Toirpdealbāc mac nell đairb uí domnall tiđearna tpe conall cenél moán 7 inri heođan, fear ríotčanta ročonaiđ, poineamail décc 1 naibie manaiđ 1 mainirir Eapra puaió iar mbuaiob onđta 7 aichriđe.

Sloisfo lá hua nell .i. domnall, 7 la hua ndomnall, .i. niall, 7 lá heođan mac néill co ngaoidealaib ulaó arčfna do řoiđib gall. Apeaó lotar cetur co tpaib baile co macaire oirđiall řo luđmađ, 7 arpiđe řur an miđe. Tucpat deabaio óřior ionait ríđ řaxan, 7 po mapbaó (.i. la Maolmuire Mac Suibne connachtach conřapat uí domnall 7 ar laiřiđe po bpiřeaó řop řal-laib) an řiđiře ba tuairđnió caeta do řallaiř co nōřuings moir (cen ba řeaó lion tořcair) imaille řpiř dia muntir, 7 řuaiřřč édaia aióble don turpur řin. Do řmaó iarař rič ře řallaiř, 7 řađbaio tpaib baile 7 a mbaoi ina ccomřočanb do řallaiř řó čřor doib ar a haitle.

Cařlén ata řeanaib do óenan lá niall mac toirpdealbāib uí domnall.

O ceinnéitřib řinó tiđearna upmumān do ecc.

Paolán mac an řobann řaof řřchada do ecc.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 651.

<sup>s</sup> *On the sixth of the Calends of May.*—This entry has been copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster, which treat of the affairs of Fermanagh more minutely than any other of the Irish annals.

<sup>h</sup> *The deputy of the King of England.*—It is not easy to determine who this was. On the 9th of May, 1423, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he appointed, as his Lieutenant, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. Mortimer himself came to Ireland in 1423, but his government was of short duration, for he died of the plague, at the beginning of the following year, in his own castle of Trim. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 9th of May, 1424.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

<sup>i</sup> *Under tribute*, řo čřor, literally, “under rent.” This is what the English writers call “Black rent.” This passage has been patched up by the Four Masters from various annals. Immediately after this they insert between the lines and in the margin a different reading of the clause relating to the peace as follows:

“Sic do buann da namdeóin do řallaiř epeann dóib 7 čřora buan tpe biče řopra maille le comřaib mopa, 7 le bpaib a nđioll an čřora řin.”

“A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [tpe biče], and to give great considerations, and deliver hostages as guarantees for” [the payment] “of the tribute.”

This historical fact, the truth of which will scarcely be questioned, has not been recorded by any of the writers of the history of Ireland,



Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Lord of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] and Ros-airthir [Rossorry], died on the sixth of the Calends of May<sup>s</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, a peaceable, affluent, and graceful man, died in the habit of a monk, in the monastery of Assaroe, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Neill (Donnell), O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, son of Niall, with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], to Machaire-Oirghiall, to [the town of] Louth, and from thence into Meath. They gave battle to the Deputy of the King of England<sup>h</sup>, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i. e. by Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Connachtach, O'Donnell's Constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and afterwards made peace with the English, and left Traghbhaile, and all the English dwelling in its vicinity under tribute<sup>l</sup>.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh<sup>k</sup> was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faelan Mac-an-Gowan<sup>l</sup>, a learned historian, died.

which is unpardonable, at least in Leland, as he had the Irish accounts of it from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Mr. Moore is to be excused, as he evidently had not the passage from any of the Irish annals. The entry is thus more briefly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1423. A great hosting was made by O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, by Owen O'Neill and O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and by the Irish of the province in general, against the English. On this occasion they proceeded to Louth, and thence to Sradbhaile" [Dundalk], "and gave battle to the English of Meath, and to the English of Machaire-Oriel and of Sradbhaile, and to

the Deputy of the King of England. A great victory was gained by them over the English on this occasion, and they slew the knight, who was the head of the fight" [ceann troidh] "among the English, and many others of the English besides him; and they obtained great spoils on this expedition. They made peace with the English on this occasion, and left Sradbhaile and all the English under rent and tribute, &c."

<sup>k</sup> *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1424.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-four.*

Conor O'Farrell, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach<sup>m</sup>, who had kept a house of general hospitality, died, after the victory of penance.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by a cast of a javelin<sup>n</sup>, while interposing to pacify<sup>o</sup> his own people.

A great war broke out between the O'Rourkes after [the death of] Hugh Boy O'Rourke. Teige, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys<sup>p</sup>, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, whereupon the entire lordship of Breifny was given to Teige. [But this was not until] after he had made an incursion against Art into Magh-Angaidhe<sup>q</sup>, and burned the town. Art made submission to him after they had been at variance with each other for a period of four years.

Melaghlin Mac Cabe, Constable<sup>r</sup> of the two Breifnys, and also of Fermanagh and Oriel, died of the plague.

Many Saxons came to Ireland with the Earl of Ormond, in consequence whereof the English of Ireland acquired great strength. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, by his Saxons<sup>s</sup>, and the Galls of Meath<sup>t</sup> in Machaire

son of John O'Reilly, who caused him to be inaugurated Lord of Breifny. But his relative, Art O'Rourke of Magh-Angaidhe, and his adherents, refused to acknowledge Teige's authority, and continued their opposition to him for the space of four years, when Teige mustered his forces, made an onslaught into Magh Angaidhe, burned Art's town, or village, and forced him to submit and deliver hostages for his future fealty.<sup>u</sup>

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county

of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called, in English, "the Moy." O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Lough Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain.

<sup>r</sup> *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

<sup>s</sup> *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

<sup>t</sup> *Galls of Meath*, i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families who had settled in Meath at the period of the English Invasion. According to Keating

raigib ele do denam leó ar Mág aňgura. Cairlén loca bpiopenn, Cairlén mág aňgura do bpipead ler an iapla, 7 lap na gallaib pempáite 7 conpabal gallóglach mág aňgura do marbaó leó, 7 lucht iomóimeda an chairlén uile dupmór. Cogad 7 combuaibpead móri do beir i ccoigeaó ulaó ó gal-laib don chur rin. Mathe an coigib im ua néill, 7 im ua ndomnaill Niall, 7 im Eogan ua néill eirir tigeapna 7 uppiú 7 taoipeaó do tionól pe hağarib gall. Soćaib do marib an coicib do dol i celéit gall ar an ccoceaó rin, .i. Mac í neill buide, ó hannluain, 7 Mağnur mág mağamna. Mağ aňgura do indarbaó ar a éir la mac í neill buide 7 la gallaib, 7 a éeać i celno ġaoidel an coicib.

Mağ aňgura .i. Aoó do ecc don tñdm, 7 a mac Ruaióri doirpneaó ina ionaó.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb, uillícc a búpc, do écc ina tiz pñn iap mbuaó o óñman 7 doman.

O ceallaiz tigeapna ua maine, .i. Donnchaó mac Maoileclainn, mic uilliam, mic donnchaó muimniú do marbaó la cloinn uilliam ui ceallaiz le cloinn a óñbpaćar pñn ağ tabaó a tigeapnaip poppa.

Maolmuirpe mac Suibne Conpapał tipe Conaill, pinn coranta 7 calmaća an coicib do écc.

Ģiollaiopa mac bpiain mec tigeapnaip taoipeaó éeallaiz dunchaóa do écc.

Iapla of mapr .i. pñr ionaib an Riğ do éeać ind epinn fo péil Michil, 7 ġoill epeann ağ pñćpa dó.

Ruaióri mac ruibne mac meic ruibne Connaćtaigh do marbaó le Catal

these were called Galls by the Irish, because they considered them to be Galli or Frenchmen; but it should be observed that they had called the Danes *Galls* before the Anglo-Normans came among them.

<sup>u</sup> *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *Machaire-Mucnamha*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blaney, in the east of the county of Monaghan, said to have been the original country of the O'Hanrattys. The lake of Castle Blaney, which was anciently called loc muc-

ñnáma, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Mældoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 8, note v.

<sup>x</sup> *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha<sup>u</sup>, and Machaire Mucnamha<sup>w</sup>. Another excursion was made by them against Magennis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Bricrenn<sup>x</sup>; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglasses, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>y</sup>, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magennis was banished from his territory by Mac-I-Neill Boy, and the English and he went over to<sup>z</sup> the Irish of the province.

Magennis (Hugh) died of the plague, and his son Rory was elected in his place.

Mac William of Clannrickard (Ulick Burke) died in his own house, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, i. e. Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship<sup>a</sup>.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tirconnell, weapon of the protection and bravery of the province, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, died.

The Earl of March (the King's Deputy) came to Ireland about Michaelmas, and the English of Ireland rose up at his summons<sup>b</sup>.

Rory Mac Sweeny, son of Mac Sweeny Connachtach, and other Gallow-

small town in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 90, note 19, latinises this name "Lacus Bricreanus."

<sup>y</sup> *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the Chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who was seated to the east of Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

<sup>z</sup> *Went over to*, i. e. he sought refuge among.

<sup>a</sup> *To make them submit to his chieftainship*: literally, bringing his lordship over them, i. e. making them submit to him as their lord. This is a repetition, but it is here retained, as being a different reading, and evidently copied from a different authority.

<sup>b</sup> *Rose up at his summons*, *Goill Eireann ag ppeaccpad dó*, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.

noub ó cconcobair 7 Gallocclaiḡ eile ḡenmoḡárom. Concobair mac muir-  
ceartaiḡ mic cátail mic aodha breipmḡ í concobair do marbaḡ don chur  
rín.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1425.

Aoir Crioḡt, míle, céḡre céḡ, ríce, a cúicc.

An teppcop toimíneach, .i. Tomar mac uilliam duib mic maḡfog do écc  
reáctmain ría pfeil bḡiḡhoe pḡr lan dḡcna 7 deolar 7 daithne ipḡdhe.

Iarla of marḡ, pḡr ionaidh Ríḡh Saḡan i neḡinn do écc don plaiḡ im feil  
bḡiḡhoe.

O Neill 7 Eoghan o neill, Neáctain o doimnaill, 7 mac í neill buide, Mac  
uiblin, Mac doimnaill gallocclaiḡ, 7 o Meallán maor cluicc an uḡácta  
pátraicc do pala i ttiḡ an iarla do gabail la ḡorḡ Purnauai .i. iarla  
Saḡanaḡ iar necc iarla of marḡ, 7 na maite rín do bḡiḡ lair illain ḡo  
haḡ clath.

O maḡímuaidh .i. mall mac Ruaidḡr, tiḡearna pḡr cceall do ecc.

Rí Alban .i. Muirḡdaḡ Stiuaḡ, 7 a mac .i. Ualtaḡ Stiuaḡ, 7 Muirmóir

<sup>c</sup> *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muircheartach Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhnigh, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race. Murtough, the father of this Conor, is the last generation of this branch of the O'Conors given in the pedigree of the O'Conor family, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>d</sup> *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duald Mac Firbis's Annals, that he was Bishop of Killala. The list of the bishops of Killala, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, is imperfect

at this period. The Clann-Tomin, who were an offset of the Barretts of Tirawley, were seated in Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 326.

<sup>e</sup> *Bell of St. Patrick's will*, i. e. the bell willed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples. It is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142, that he left a bell and little ritual to his disciple Columbus, in the territory of Imchclair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

<sup>f</sup> *Lord Furnival*.—He was the celebrated Sir John Talbot, commonly called “the English Achilles,” from his bravery in the French wars. He was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland after the death of the Earl of March. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years (from 1413 to 1419).—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

<sup>g</sup> *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This

glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Murtough<sup>c</sup>, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was [also] slain on this occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1425.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-five.*

Bishop Tomin<sup>d</sup>, i. e. Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died, a week before the festival of St. Bridget. He was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence.

The Earl of March, the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, died of the plague, about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell and Mac-I-Neill Boy, Mac Quillin, Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and O'Mellan, Keeper of the Bell of St. Patrick's Will<sup>e</sup>, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival<sup>f</sup> (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March<sup>g</sup>; and he conveyed these chieftains as prisoners to Dublin.

O'Molloy (Niall, the son of Rory), Lord of Tircall, died.

The King [*recte* Regent] of Scotland<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Muireadhach Stewart, and his

passage is given as follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which shews that the compiler of them was not well acquainted with English affairs :

"A. D. 1425. Mortimer, i. e. Earl of March, came to Ireland this year, and many Saxons came along with him. This Earl had the guardianship of the King of England, and of the greater part of France, and of all the English of Ireland; for the King of England was left a child, and the Earl of March had his guardianship and protection. Many of the chiefs of Ireland came to the house of that Earl and returned with great satisfaction and honour. The nobles of the Ultonian province came to the house of that Earl, namely, O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, and Mac-I-Neill Boy (Brian Ballagh); and Mac Quillin went

thither by himself. When they had completed their treaties with the Earl" [they set out for their homes], "but before they were outside Meath, the Earl died of the plague. The Galls" [i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families] "of Meath and the Saxons pursued these Irish chiefs, and took them all prisoners, together with distinguished men of their people. O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, and Mac Quillin, submitted to the award of the Galls, and were set at liberty. But many complaints being tendered against Owen O'Neill and the son of O'Donnell, they were detained in custody. These captures were the cause of great disturbance throughout the province of Ulster."

<sup>h</sup> *The King of Scotland*, R<sup>i</sup> alban.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, writes in Irish, in the margin, that this passage is not plain: "[ní fuil



línna do mairbad le Rí Alban .i. mac an Rí bairg, 7 mac ele an Rí .i. Sémur Stiuard 7 clann Murmoir línna da ionnabaidóim ind Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do fuarlaccadh o gallaib.

Órian ballac mac uí nell buide, ainfeap ro ba fearr einéac 7 tiobla-  
cad, aiténe 7 eolur i nealaónaib examlaib dá paibe a ccomaimprip ppip do  
mairbad la baclacáib na cairpce, 7 Seaan mac Enrí uí nell do mairbad  
imaille ppip.

Óormlaib inghí domnaill uí concobair bñ tigeapnáin uí Ruairc dég iar  
naitpige.

Taog ua fallamain taoíreac cloinne huadao do mairbad i pell ina cair-  
lén psin dia braitpib.

Ruaidri puao ua huiginn paos ppip dana epide décc.

Mag epaith, .i. mac ploinn meg epaith ollam tuadmuman le dan paos  
iona paioibp do écc.

Mac a gobann na pccél ollam uí lochlann épcumpuao le reanchup, .i.  
tomar mac giolla na naom mic a gobann do écc.

Órian gapb 7 Maghnar da mac mec donnchari éipe hoilella .i. Maol-  
puanaio mac taioec mec donnchari do mairbad la cloinn catail mec donn-  
chari .i. clann órbpatahap a nathap.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1426.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, ceitppe céo, píce, a Sé.

Neactain o domnaill bai illáin ag gallaib ófuarlaccad dua domnaill  
dia óearpatahap .i. mall. Níp bó hupupa a piom no a áipfin a tuccad  
dionnmur ap la taob bpaizat ele do pagbail dia éip.

ro poilléip].” The fact is, that it has been incor-  
rectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in  
the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus :

“A. D. 1425. Muiréadac Soibapo .i. ppinnpa  
na halban do milleao, 7 a mac .i. Ualtap, 7  
a mac eile, 7 mormap leamna do milleao  
a fell le piz alban, 7 Semur Soibapo din-  
napba a nÉirinn.”

“A. D. 1425. Muredach Stuart .i. prince”

[i. e. regent] “of Scotland, was destroyed, as  
were his son, Walter, and another son; and the  
Mormaer” [the great Steward] “of Leamhain”  
[Lennox], “was treacherously destroyed by the  
King of Scotland, and James Stuart was ba-  
nished into Ireland.”—See the year 1429.

On this passage O’Flaherty has the following  
remark, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“Mordacus hic .i. Muiréadac fuit Dux Albania

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhain<sup>1</sup>, were slain by the King of Scotland, i. e. by the son of the lame King; and the King's other son, i. e. James Stewart, and the sons of the Great Steward of Lennox, were banished into Ireland.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from the English.

Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy, the most distinguished man of his own time for hospitality and bounty, knowledge and skill in various sciences, was killed by the peasantry<sup>k</sup> of Carrick [i. e. Carrickfergus]. John, the son of Henry O'Neill, was slain along with him.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Donnell O'Connor, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, died after penance.

Teige O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadach, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen in his own castle<sup>l</sup>.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mac Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.*

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob lēsam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, cujus filius Jacobus in Hiberniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

<sup>1</sup> *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

<sup>k</sup> *By the peasantry*, la baclaácaib.—The word baclaác literally means a shepherd, being derived from ba cáll, a shepherd's crook.

<sup>l</sup> *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, ba-

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ ο δομναλλ δο παεεβαδ in ιοναδ Neachtain δο ελυδ ο γαλαιabh, γ εφεραρ δο βραγδοιβ ele amaille φριρρ.

Ο concobair ruad, τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac aoda mic pelim, pear millte γ copanta connaet paoi ap aithe γ ap eolur gada healaδan δο ecc iar mbuaio naitrige iar mbriit buada ο doman γ ο deaman.

Feolunio mac muirceartaiγ mic doμnaill mic muirceitaiγ uí concobair δο ecc. Adobar tigeapna ioctair connaet eipide.

Concobar ο bpiain tigeapna tuadmuman decc iar pñdacaio patapin carγ, γ taδγ mac bpiain uí bpiain δο oiponead ina ιοναδ.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac maegamna buioir tigeapna corca baipreinn δο marbad γ δο lopcaδ lá a braitrib pñn ap greir aithe, γ é cian aoida.

Concobar cpm mac taioγ uí Ruairc decc.

Ruaidri (.i. Mag aηγura) mac aoda meγ aongura δο marbad ina tige pñn lá bpiain mag aongura.

Enri .i. caoc, mac uí neill buide δο dallas la a braitrib .i. clann bpiain ballaiγ mic í neill buide.

Taδγ mac gille finnén γ a mac δο marbad, .i. aod lá harc mac eoγan uí nell.

Ua duibghnain cille Ronain, .i. Pilib mac dauid decc, ollam cloinne maolpuanaio le pñchay eipidhe.

Ο heilide mór, .i. Concobar caoc ο heilidhe δο ecc.

Sit δο denam δο clandaib Neill pe poile, .i. deoγan γ dua neill, γ Eoγan δο dol ι τειγh í neill, γ gac pñann da mbaoi ina neccmair pe pñd a naimpeitig δο bñt aγa tabac aca.

Cian mac giolla oilbe micc a gabann paoi pñchaδa, γ pear tige naoioe ad coitcinn δο marbad δο ppeir eic.

Debinn inγñ tigrñnain ui puairc ticcñna bpeipne δο ecc.

Ripdeapto mac Siurpāin na coille δο gabail la heoγan mac uí plaitbear-taiγ, γ a eiδolacaδ δο Mhac Siurpāin duibh go po millead la γ.

rony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, in the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>m</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> Destroyer and defender, i. e. he was the destroyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his own followers.

<sup>n</sup> Lower Connaught, i. e. North Connaught.

<sup>o</sup> Corca-Baiscinn: a territory comprising the baronies of Clonderalaw and Moyarta, in the

Turlough O'Donnell, who had been left as a hostage in lieu of Naghtan, made his escape, together with four other hostages.

O'Connor Roe (Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Felim), Destroyer and Defender<sup>m</sup> of Connaught, illustrious for his knowledge and his skill in all the sciences, died, after the victory of penance, and after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Felim, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, died. He was heir to the lordship of Lower Connaught<sup>a</sup>.

Conor Brian, Lord of Thomond, died, at an advanced age, on Easter Saturday, and Teige, son of Brian O'Brien, was inaugurated in his place.

Turlough Mac Mahon Bodhar, Lord of Corca-Baiscinn<sup>o</sup>, was killed and burned, at an advanced age, in a nocturnal assault, by his own kinsmen.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Rory (i. e. the Magenmis), son of Hugh Magenmis, was slain in his own house by Brian Magenmis.

Henry Caech Mac-I-Neill Boy was blinded by his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy.

Teige Mac Gillafinnen and his son, Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigenman of Kilronan, i. e. Philip, the son of David, died. He was Ollav of Clann-Mulrony<sup>p</sup> in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Flaherty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him<sup>q</sup>.

county of Clare.—See note<sup>m</sup> under the year 1399.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Mulrony*.—They were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>q</sup> *Who destroyed him, go po millead lair:*

Ἐφραδάς mac brian uí ceallaiḡ do écc don plaigh.  
Seaan mac mec feopair do marbað le tomar mac a d'fbrathar fñn.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1427.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe céo, píce, a Seact.

Ο Μαοιμυαδὴ, fñḡal, tigeapna fñr cceall do écc, ⁊ Ruaidrí mac neill uí maoslmuaíð do oirðnfoh ina ionadh.

Ruaidrí ua duinn taoipeac ua piaccain do ecc.

Domnall mac Airt mic ḡiollacriort uí ruairc do ecc.

Murcáð mac toirpðealbaiḡ mic murchaíð na raitniḡe uí brian do marbað lá a deapðratair pen.

Διαρματ ua maḡamna tigeapna an fuinn iartairaiḡ raoí dñḡeimḡ nar ép neac im ní décc iar mbuaíð naiteḡe.

Corbmac ócc mac diarmada décc.

Catairíona inḡñ Aroḡail mḡḡ maḡamna bñ uí neill .i. eoḡain mic néill óicc décc.

Una inḡñ aeða meḡ uiðri bñ uí Ruairc, .i. taiðḡ bñ bá feapp oineach uerpe ⁊ cpaðaið do baóí ⁊ moctar connact ina haimpir décc ⁊ noḡpeað an cōḡuir.

Fñḡal mac tigeapnaín aðbar taoiriḡ teallaiḡ dúnchaða décc.

brian mac fñḡail mec ramraðáin mac taoiriḡ teallaiḡ eaðað décc.

brian ua daímin taoipeac tpe ceannpoda décc.

Aine inḡñ uí bñn bean meḡ Raḡnaill (.i. Seppaið) décc.

Mac domnall mic Maḡamna duinn í ceinneititḡ tigeapna upmumhan uactairaiḡ do marbað do Ualtar toprín daon upcōr ḡae.

Sluaḡeað la miall o ndomnall .i. ó domnall tigeapna típe conuill ⁊ ttrian congail ⁊ naḡhaið í néill do congnaím la cloinn meic í neill buide. Maíom do táðairt la hua ndomnall ar Mac uiðilin don dul rin, ⁊ rocaíde

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him."

The word milleað is used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, when applied to persons, in the sense of "to mutilate, or put to death."

<sup>r</sup> *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This was another name for Irahagh, in the southwest of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*.

Feradhach, the son of Brian O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1427.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-seven.*

O'Molloy (Farrell), Lord of Fircall, died ; and the son of Niall O'Molloy was installed in his place.

Rory O'Dunne, Chief of Hy-Regan, died.

Donnell, son of Art, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrough, son of Torlogh, who was son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Fonn Iartharach<sup>r</sup>, a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgall<sup>s</sup> Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill (Owen, son of Niall Oge), died.

Una, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, a woman the most distinguished of her time for hospitality, charity, and piety, in Lower [North] Connaught, died at the end of Lent.

Farrell Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullahunco, in the county of Cavan], died.

Brian, son of Farrell Magauran, son of the chieftain of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy<sup>t</sup>, died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tirconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I'Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people ; and

<sup>s</sup> *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>t</sup> *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

mor dia muintir do marbað ann, 7 da mac donnchað mec ruibne baid ag congnam la mac uíolín do gabail la hua ndomnaill. Críca mora 7 edala aibhle do bít ag muintir ui domnaill 7 ag muintir cloinne meic í neill buide ir in ló rin.

Sluaigeað la hiarla urmuínan i muintir Maoilmorðá, baile uí Raðgailig do lorccað lair, 7 an cairlén do bpiirfó.

Aoð O Maille .i. mac diarmata, aóbar tigeapna umail do dol ar loingir i tír conuill, 7 a marbað daon upóir raiðe ar dñieað a muintire ag teaét do cum a luinge.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1428.

Aoir Crioit, míle, ceitpe céo, píce a hoét.

Mac Murchaða .i. tigeapna laigen .i. Donnchað mac Airt éaomanaig baid illáin i Saxoib ppi ré naóí mbliaðan do fuarlaccað dia éúiceð pín, 7 ba pccél rocair do gaoidealaib inopin.

Diarmait ua caéain tigeapna ciannachta 7 na epaoibe pfi lán do pacht 7 do onoir do écc.

Roihearð comorba caillin décc.

Aoð an áiníg mac pilib meğ uíðir pfi po bað mó clú 7 oirdearcur einig dá mbaoí hi comaimprip ppi decc hi ccino Sáile an ééo uioéce táinic i nepinn iar ndenam tuiar S. Sem an tpeap iour augurci iar naiépiçe dioepa ina peactaib. Tomár ócc mag uíðir baid ina pappað do éabairt a éuip lair co corcaig, 7 a aónacal innte.

Ma Conmara taoípeac cloinne cuiléin paóí depeac deigeiniğ fear po coipe meple 7 goib, 7 tucc rið 7 ráime ina duéaid décc.

Corbmac ua bijn taoípeac típe bpiúin décc

Aoð og mag uíðir .i. mac, aóda do marbað lá Mac gillepinnéin 7 lá cloinn donnchað ballaig még pamraðáin.

Cairlen cloinne Aoða még uíðir do gabail la mag uíðir 7 la a cloinn, 7 clann Aoðha do chup ar in tír amach, 7 a muintir do argain go lom.

<sup>u</sup> *Robert, Coarb of Caillin*, i. e. Robert O'Rodaghan, or O'Rody, lay coarb of the monastery of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which was

founded by St. Caillin, in the sixth century.

<sup>v</sup> *Ceann-Saile* (i. e. the head of the salt water), now Kinsale, a town in the south of the county



the two sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, who were assisting Mac Quillin, were taken prisoners by O'Donnell. The people of O'Donnell and of the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy became possessed of great spoils and immense booty on that day.

An army was led by the Earl of Ormond into [the territory of] Muintir-Maelmora. O'Reilly's town was burned by him, and the castle demolished.

Hugh O'Malley (i. e. the son of Dermot), heir to the lordship of Umallia, went with a fleet to Tirconnell; but he was slain by one shot of a javelin in the rear of his own people, as he was returning to his ship.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1428.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-eight.*

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster (Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh), who had been imprisoned in England for a period of nine years, was ransomed by his own province; and this was of great advantage to the Irish.

Dermot O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Creeve, a man full of triumphs and great honours, died.

Robert, Coarb of Caillin<sup>a</sup>, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale<sup>v</sup>, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James<sup>w</sup>, on the third of the Ides of August, and after rigid penance for his sins. Thomas Oge Maguire, who was along with him, conveyed his body to Cork, where he was interred.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had suppressed robbery and theft, and established peace and tranquillity in his territory, died.

Cormac O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Mac Gillafinnen and the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Maguire was taken by Maguire and his sons; and the sons of Hugh were banished from the territory, and their people totally plundered.

of Cork, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, and protected by a strong fort, called Charles Fort.  
<sup>a</sup> *St. James*, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.

Seaan mac tomáir uí Raigillig do marbáð i meabail la a élanmairne fíin.

Thillbearc ua flannagan aóbar taoirig tuaithe ráta do écc.

Inoraiğıð do denam la mac Siurpáin dextpa, 7 la Seaan mac oirbelb i ctiir namalgað ar tomár barpett, 7 ar éloinn meic baitin, 7 cpeaca do denam doib, Rirpēp do barpett do marbáð i ctiiraiğıēē na cpeice rin, 7 Sfan pinn mac oirbelb do marbáð don chup ceona.

Henri barpett mac baitin do écc.

lomar mac Emainn meğ pağnaill aóbar taoirig muinripe heolair do marbáð la caçal mac meğ Rağnaill.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1429.

Αόιρ Cριορτ, míle, chíre céu, píce a naoí.

Semur Stiuarð Mac Ríg Alban, 7 pioğhóamna Alban beop iar na indarbað a halbain i nepinn do écc, iar cteēt loingir ó fēraib alban for a chíno dia Ríogað.

Níall o docharpαιğ taoípeac apoa mioðair do écc.

Thanne ingin Neill móir í neill bñ í ðomhnaill .i. toirpðealbāc an piona, do écc.

Ua flannagan tuaithe Rata .i. giollaiopa do marbáð la cloinn aóda méğ uiðir ina tīg fíin ar ġrñir oiðce.

Coccað eirip ua Ruairc, taðğ, 7 ua Raigillig .i. Eogan. Clann mağamna uí paigillig 7 ġaill na mīde do ġiğe i nağaið uí Raigillig la hua Ruairc, 7 baile uí Raigillig do lopcað leó. Ua Raigillig do cābairc uí neill cūicce dia cōmpuracēt. Aipğialla 7 pīp mānac 7 a caopaiğıēē do cōp ðó la hua neill 7. lār na maītib pīn co hachad cille móipe. Ua Ruairc, 7 mág mağamna, 7 barún dealbna, 7 Mac caba do toēt pluağ mór

<sup>x</sup> *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage:

"Filius Mordaci Ducis Albanie de quo supra ann. 1425."—See note <sup>b</sup>, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *Creaghts* were persons not bearing arms,

employed by the Irish princes to drive off the cattle of those neighbours with whom they were at war. These are called Creaghts by English writers.

<sup>z</sup> *Achadh-chille-moire*, i. e. field of great church. This name is still preserved, and correctly an-

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own sons.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Tuath-ratha, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and John Mac Costello into Tirawley, against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, and committed depredations. Richard Barrett was slain while in pursuit of the prey; and John Finn Mac Costello was slain on the same occasion.

Henry Barrett Mac Wattin died.

Ivor, the son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1429.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-nine.*

James Stuart\*, son of the King of Scotland, and Roydamna of Scotland, who had been banished from Scotland to Ireland, died, after the arrival of a fleet from the men of Scotland to convey him home, that he might be made king.

Niall O'Doherty, Chieftain of Ardmire, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts<sup>y</sup>, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire<sup>z</sup>. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin<sup>a</sup>, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymac-hugh, in the barony of Clannahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan. It is not to be confounded with Kilmore, the head of the bishop's see in the same county.

<sup>a</sup> *The Baron of Delvin.*—The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath, which has been in the possession of the Nugent family since the Anglo-Norman invasion. Previously to that period it was the lordship of O'Fenelon,

ina lñmain co hachad cille móipe. Ua néill, a clann, a gallocclaça, fir  
manaç, ua Rairgillig, ⁊ a bratair da monnroiçio annrin ⁊ maiðm achaid  
cille móipe do bpipeað porpa. Ðarún dealbna, Mac caba, Enrí mac caba,  
ðiarmaitt ua ruairc, ⁊ rocharde oile do gábal ⁊ do marbað don çup rin lá  
hua néill.

Donncað mac gille pinnein décc.

Aodh ðipeach o doinnail .i. mac toirpðealbais an fíona ⁊ a mac do  
marbað la toirpðealbac mac neill gairb í doinnail .8. febru.

Ruopraig ua dochartais decc an raite ceðna hi ppaçain Mura othna.

Díth mór ðaoine do thabairt ar fíraib bpeirne uile eitir líað ⁊ mar-  
bað la muinçir feðdachán ar tulais oðra ar rliað da çon conar luça ina  
dá fíchit ⁊ nearbað im Concobar mac doinnail mec Suibne ar noul dó tria  
baóir ⁊ óige for an riobal rin, Cuid do ðartpraigib ⁊ cuid oile do muinçir  
cloinne afoha még uioir do marbað ann.

Murhað mac ui brian do écc.

Maolpeachloinn mac Concobair anabað uí ceallais mac tiçearna  
ó Maine do marbað ðaon upçor do ga la Seacan cam ó ttaioð do muinçir  
uí concobair.

Maoleaclainn ó Máille aðbar tiçearna umail do marbað la cloinn  
uí Mháille.

Matra mac tomair uí çuirpinín ollam na bpeirne, paol coitçenn ⁊ pfncup  
⁊ hi reinn do écc ina tiç féin.

Ó cobtaig .i. Maoleaclainn mac an clappais uí cobthais do marbað la  
hémann mac Hoibepo ðalatún.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160  
and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical  
poem.

<sup>b</sup> *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

<sup>c</sup> *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died  
the same quarter.

<sup>d</sup> *Fathan-Mura*, now Fahan, in Inishowen,  
about six miles to the north-west of London-  
derry. A monastery was erected here by St.  
Mura, in the seventh century. Colgan, in treat-  
ing of the acts of St. Mura, at 12th March, de-  
scribes Fathan as "nobile olim monasterium et

nunc parochialis ecclesia diocesis Dorensis in  
regione de Inis Eoguin." The parish church  
here referred to by Colgan is now to be seen in  
ruins not far from the margin of Lough Swilly,  
but its remains are of no antiquity or interest.  
The memory of St. Mura, which was venerated  
at Fahan on the 12th of March, was held in  
great veneration by his kinsmen, the northern  
Hy-Niall, particularly the O'Neills, who con-  
sidered him as their patron saint. His crozier,  
called Bachall Mura, is referred to by Colgan,  
as extant in his time; and preserved in Mr.

junction with the forces of Fermanagh, and O'Reilly and his kinsmen, then engaged, and defeated the enemy in the battle of Achadh-Chille-Moire, in which the Baron of Delvin, Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were taken prisoners or slain by O'Neill.

Donough Mac Gillafinnen died.

Hugh Direach<sup>b</sup>, the son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, and his son, were slain by Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the eighth of February; and Rury O'Doherty died within a quarter of a year<sup>c</sup> afterwards, at Fathan-Mura-Othna<sup>d</sup>.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra<sup>e</sup>, in Sliabh-da-Chon<sup>f</sup>. They lost no less than forty men, together with Conor, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth<sup>g</sup>. Some of the men of Dartry, and others of the people of the Clann-Hugh Maguire, were slain there.

Murrough, the son of O'Byrne, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Anabaidh<sup>h</sup> O'Kelly, who was the son of the Lord of Hy-Many, was slain with one cast of a javelin, by John Cam O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people.

Melaghlin O'Malley, heir apparent to the lordship of Umallia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Matthew, the son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coffey<sup>i</sup>, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Coffey, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hubert Dalton.

Petrie's Cabinet, together with a bronze chain, said to have belonged to the same saint.

<sup>e</sup> *Odhra*, now Ora, a hill situated to the north of the village of Holywell, in the barony of Clanawley, and county of Fermanagh. According to the tradition in the country, the territory of the Muintir-Feodachain, extended from this hill to the mouth of the Arney River. This tribe was, soon after this period, subdued by the race of Auliffe Maguire, who changed the original name of Muintir Feodachain to that of Clanawley.

<sup>f</sup> *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Bohæ, in the barony of Magheraboy, and in the county of Fermanagh. It is now divided into two townlands, of which one is called the "Big Dog," and the other the "Little Dog."

<sup>g</sup> *Through folly and youth*, τρια βαιοί 7 óige.—This should be τρια βαιοί na hóige, through the folly of youth.

<sup>h</sup> *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Coffey*.—The O'Coffeys are still numerous

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1430.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, μίλε, cētri céo τριocat.

Ἰολλα na naom ua linnáin canánaç γ Sacpita lfra gabail vécc.

Slóigeað mór la heógan mac neill óicc ui neill go gallaib macaire oirghiall. Ro hairceað imorro γ po lompað γ po loirceað gallbaçt macaire aipghiall uile lfr. Ro loirce beor dúnad tpaça baile, γ po cúir aitreaba an baile pó éor γ pó umla dó, γ tainicc dia tiz co mbuaio γ corçar.

Slóigeað mór oile lá heógan co maicib an cuicco uime ipin Angaile, γ a ðul ðna gur an rfnlongpore do cóio iapom aiphe co caill palaiç, γ po baof pealat ann na comnaide, do cuao iap rin co ppeimainn mide. Tangat-tar din gaoiðil an ðeirceirt Ua concobair pailziç, .i. an calbaç, ua maol-muaio, γ ua maðaðáin, Maç eocagán γ ua maol-leaclann i ccoinne eoçain do gabail a tuarpuoail. Ro loirceað iaptar mide uile lár na pluaccuib rin im éill bicpizi. Táinicc barún ðealbna, ploingcéðaiç, oirbeptaiç, γ goill iaptar mide co coitceann i ccoinne eoçain ui neill do tabairt a puaa dó ðar cño a tēipe. Do ðñtreatt iapom γ do pónpat pñð. Soair eoçan dia tiz iap mbuaio γ corçar, γ puç mac uí pñrçail .i. mac ðomnaill buio laip go ðún ngñainn map bpaçad tar cñn tizcapnai uí pñrçail.

Máç uioip Tomar (.i. an ḡiolla ðub) tizcapna pñr manac pñr pé pé mbliaðan ðég ap pñit pear einiz coitcinn pñr tpuaçuib γ tpeñuib, pñr cum-ðaiçte mainitpeac, ceall, γ peglép, γ ðealb momða, pñr pñðaiçte tuaç γ taoipeac, γ coranta a cpiçe ap a comappain, pñr po çappat tuaç γ ecclaiç

in the barony of Rathconrath, in the county of Westmeath, which was Dalton's country.

<sup>k</sup> *Machaire-Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was the ancient name of the level portion of the county of Louth.

<sup>l</sup> *Sean-Longphort*, i. e. the old fortress. This was Longphort Uí Fhearghail, or the town of Longford, which was O'Farrell's chief seat.

<sup>m</sup> *Caill-Salach*, now the townland of Coill-Salach, anglicised Kilsallagh, situated about two miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

<sup>n</sup> *Freamhainn*, now Frewin, a conspicuous hill, near Lough Owel, to the north of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *Accept of stipends from him*, to gabail a tuarpuoail, i. e. to receive his wages. Whenever an inferior chief submitted to a more powerful one, the latter made him a certain present which was called tuarpuoail.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1189, p. 86, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Kilbixy*.—This was a town of some importance at this period.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1430.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty.*

Gilla-na-naev O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led by Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, into [the plain of] Machaire Oirghiall<sup>k</sup>, and he plundered, laid waste, and burned the English settlements of the entire plain. He also burned the fortresses of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and made the inhabitants of that town tributary and submissive to him; after which he returned home with victory and triumph.

Another great army was led by Owen [O'Neill], with the chiefs of the province about him, into Annaly. He went first to Sean Longphort<sup>l</sup>, and from thence to Caill-Salach<sup>m</sup>, where he abode for some time. He afterwards went to Freamhainn<sup>n</sup>, in Meath, to which place the Irish of the South, namely, O'Connor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, O'Molloy, O'Madden, Mageoghegan, and O'Melaghlin, came to meet him, and accept of stipends from him<sup>o</sup>. The whole of West Meath, including Kilbixy<sup>p</sup>, was burned by these forces, upon which the Baron of Delvin, the Plunketts, the Herberts, and the English of Westmeath in general, came to meet O'Neill, to pay him his demands for [sparing] their country. These they afterwards paid, and they made peace. Owen returned home after victory and triumph, bringing with him the son of O'Farrell, i. e. the son of Donnell Boy, to Dungannon, as a hostage for O'Farrell's lordship<sup>q</sup>.

Maguire (Thomas, surnamed Gilla-Duv), Lord of Fermanagh for the period of thirty-six years, a man of universal hospitality towards poor and mighty, founder<sup>r</sup> of monasteries, churches, and *regleses*<sup>s</sup>, and maker of many images, pacifier of territories and chieftains, and protector of his territory against his neighbours, a man beloved by the clergy and the laity for the goodness of his

<sup>q</sup> For O'Farrell's lordship, i. e. to ensure O'Farrell's submission to him as his lord.

<sup>r</sup> Fear cúimourghe Mairiurpeac, founder of monasteries; literally, man of the founding of monasteries. The verb cúimourgim is now obsolete, but its meaning is unquestionable. In the Book of Ballymote the Latin verb *condo* is translated by it, *Roma condita est*, .i. po cúim-

ourgeac in Rom.—Fol. 3, p. 6, col. a, six lines from the bottom.

<sup>s</sup> Regles, signifies an abbey church; *teampull*, means any church, whether belonging to the secular or regular clergy.—See Petrie's Essay on the Ancient Architecture of Ireland, first edition, p. 140.



ar feabur a pollamnaigēi décc iar mbuaið nonḡta ⁊ naīrīḡe. Ro hoīrð-neað a mīac tomár óḡ ina ionað do péir toḡa tuaiṑte ⁊ eccailrī.

Nīall mac enrí uí neill décc.

Coccað mor eitir mág cártaiḡ riabac ⁊ an tiarla, .i. Sémur, ⁊ cairlen cille bṛitain do ḡabail iar an iarla ar maḡ cártaiḡ, ⁊ a ṑabairṑ do donnchað mág cartaiḡ dearbṛatair eiride do mac cartaiḡ do baos ina fārraḡ aḡ toḡail an cairlen.

Slóicēað lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ, ⁊ lá mac donnchað típe oilealla, ⁊ lá mac domnaill .i. bṛian mic muirce, pṛaiḡ uī concobair hī conmaicne cúile, loirceṑe móra do ḡenam leó, ⁊ aeð mac uí concobair ruaið, ⁊ cairpṛie mac bṛian uī bṛin do mārbað leó, ⁊ a pṛeaṑt dia tṛiḡib iar ccoṛḡar.

Cairlén tuillṛḡi ḡo ḡabáil la catál mac uī concobair Ruaið ar cloinn toirpḡealbaiḡ [óḡ mic Aeða mic toirpḡealbaiḡ] uī concobair.

bṛian mac tiḡepnáiṑ óicc uī Ruairc do mārbað lá cloinn maosleaclainn méḡ Ragnail hī maosail mancáiṑ ⁊ donnchað mac tiḡepnáiṑ do cup don ruaiḡ rin i mainirṑir maosla. Donnchað fṛin do éṑet amac tar cḡhn a muintipe, ar ionnchaib méḡ raḡnail, ⁊ Síṑ do dénom eatorṛia, ⁊ éraiṑ [bṛian] do díol iarṛin la hua ruairc.

Aṛṑ ua ruairc aḡbar tiḡepna na bṛieirne do mārbað ina éiḡ fṛin i meabail la mac a ḡṛbṛatár, .i. Maghnaṛ mac concobair uī Ruairc pṛeaṑt-maṑn rīa ccáircc do ṛonṛaḡh.

Taḡ mac donnchað mic muircearṑaiḡh do écc.

Mac lochlainn uī Ruairc, .i. Uilliam ruaið do écc.

Donnchað ócc mac mec lochlainn do écc.

Fṛiḡal mac baotḡalaiḡ mic tairḡ mec aṑḡaccain ollam ioṑṑair connacṑ

<sup>1</sup> *James*, i. e. the Earl of Desmond.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Britain*, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

<sup>3</sup> *Tulsk*, a village in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. In this village are still to be seen the ruins of the castle and abbey of Tulsk, which belonged to the O'Connor Roe. Both were joined together, as were piety and warfare, in the age of their

erection. A considerable part of the ruins of the abbey, which was small but beautiful, is still in existence; but the castle is nearly all destroyed. According to the *Annales Rivenses*, or *Annals of Lough Ree*, this castle was erected in 1406; and Ware says, that the abbey was founded for Dominicans in the fifteenth century. See note on Tobar Tuilsge, under the year 1407, p. 793, *supra*.

government, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance. His son, Thomas Oge, was installed in his place by the election of the laity and clergy.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Carthy Reagh and the Earl, i. e. James'. The castle of Cill-Britain<sup>u</sup> was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tírerrill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Connor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tusk<sup>w</sup> was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain<sup>x</sup>; and Donough Mac Tiernan was driven into the monastery of Maethail. Donough, however, came out of his own accord, for sake of his people, on Mac Rannall's guarantee, and made peace between them; and *eric* was given<sup>y</sup> to O'Rourke for [the death of] Brian.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain in his own house, just one week before Easter, by his brother's son, i. e. Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke.

Teige, the son of Donough<sup>z</sup>, son of Murtough [O'Connor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bœthiūs, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

<sup>x</sup> *Maethail-Mhanchain*, now Mohill, a town in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected an abbey there in the year 652.

<sup>y</sup> *Eric was given*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls paid O'Rourke a mulct, or reparation, for the death of Brian O'Rourke, who had been killed by them. This passage is given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, from which the Editor has added the word *ḡriam* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

<sup>z</sup> *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.

1 ppsinschar paoi coitcénd in gach císirt, 7 fear tigh naoidéad da gac aín no éigfóh dia páigfidh do ecc iar nógbóthaí.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1431.

AOÍR CRIOPT, míle, ceitre céd, tríochar, a haon.

An tērcop o martain, .i. ērcop clochar do ecc.

An tērcop o maolaccain, .i. ērcop leiglinne do ecc.

Taóg ua heogain oipicel loca hepne paoí leigind décc.

Siomón mág gapaacán cananaí do muintir leapa gabail décc.

Ua concobair corca modruaí, .i. Muiréiríac do marbaí lá cloinn a dearbhaíar péin.

Conn ua maofleaclainn pioḡdamna míde do marbaí lá muintir na han-gaile 7 lá gallaib iarṡair míde, 7 a bhaíar corc do gabail.

ḡeapalt caomanaí pioḡdamna laigín paoí simḡ 7 sngnaía eiride décc.

Mag paḡnaill, .i. Seppaí, fsh deapraigṡe, 7 cshn a ceneoil peirín décc.

Seaan mac conconnaí mic Pilib mḡs uídir do marbaí lá teallaí eacḡaí, iar nḡul dia roicḡí ar a moíet fshn dia tír, brian caoí mac mécc paḡpaíáin aré po feall fair, 7 nḡr bó torḡa do brian rin uair torcairíde 7 ḡrong dia muintir imaille fpir. Ní paíde Seaan cenmoíta móirḡfshí 7 po báttar an luíet oile cṡpaíat ina aḡaí, 7 po forpaílaig an tanpolaínn fair gur po marbaí paílaí.

Mag uídir, .i. tomár do ḡul pluag móir 1 teallaí eacḡaí do ḡioḡail a bhaíar forpa. Ro hínḡpaí, po cpeachaí, 7 po haipceacḡ an tír leir gur po marb rochaíde dia maíib. Ro loirḡ ḡno baile mḡs paḡpaíáin, 7 táimcc dia éig iar ccorḡar.

Cpeá móra do ḡenam, 7 ḡaoíne iomḡa do marbaí la maḡnur mag maí-gamna ar gallaib.

<sup>a</sup> *Simon Mac Garaghan*.—In the Dublin copy and of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Canon and Granger of Lisgool. There were anciently certain officers called Grangarii belonging to religious houses, whose duty was to look after their granges, or farms.—See *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 8.

<sup>b</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>c</sup> *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon. upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-one.*

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mac Garaghan<sup>a</sup>, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Connor of Corcumroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna<sup>b</sup> of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly and the English of Westmeath; and his brother Corc was taken prisoner.

Gerald Kavanagh, Roydamna of Leinster, a man illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain..

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory, and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran<sup>c</sup>, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations<sup>d</sup> were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *an*, *on*, or *upon*, in this sentence, would not be understood in the English of the present century, the Editor has been obliged to transpose the language in the translation.

Sloigeað mór la heoġan ua neill, lá maġ uiðir, 7 lá hua Raġallaig ġo mac uiðilín, 7 a éir do cpeachað 7 do milleað leó. Eoġan cona řlog 7 cona caoraiġeaćt do bñt lřt páite ir in tír aġ milleað ařbann, 7 aġ lorccað forigneañ, 7 iompuð ðó hi tír eoġain iarccain.

Enrí mac eoġain mic neill óicc ui néill do ġabáil lá neaćtain ua ndomnaill. Coinne do ðénam deoġan ua neill 7 do neaćtain řři apoile, 7 řið do ðénañ ðóib ina nimpearañ řři apoile, 7 enrí do leigean amać.

Neaćtain ó domnaill do ðol řor ionnřoiġið co cairlén loća laoġaire, 7 a ġabáil do řor toirřðealbac ua ndomnaill, 7 a břuair ann deðáil do břeić laiř.

Mařcřluaġ mór ġall do ðoćt řor cřeić hi cclonn an ćaoić uí Raġillig. Magnur mac ařðġail meġ maćġañna do ðol an lá ćéna ař cřeić i ngallaib, 7 iar břiř řġel na ngall do ćóid ina ndeaðaið co tinnearać, 7 řuair iaćt aġ řorćoićéð a cřeće. Ro ionnřoiġ řoćaið, Ro bñ a cřeacea ðíðb, do ġabað laiř a maiće, 7 do mařbað ðřoņġ oile beór, 7 taimicc dia éiġ iar mbřiř buaða.

Domnaill mac ġiolla Paććraicc mac tiġearna oppaiġe decc.

ġařřuð ingñ uí Ruairc bean cřaibðeać ðeigemiġ decc.

Aine ingñ uí Ruairc bñ ui řřřġail decc.

Maġ carmaic řearmanać .i. ġiollapaććraic 7 muřicearćać mac řilib do mařbað lá ðonnaćað mac carmaic cona muñćiř.

Mořin mac enř i ġařřmleaðaiġ do mařbað la domnaill mac taioġ mic caćail óicc, 7 la hó nduřřřin.

ġillebeřć ua ðuibġřináin [7] eoġan ua řialáin řaoí le ðan decc.

Domnaill mac ðauio ui ćuaćail decc.

Conall mac neaćtain uí domnaill do ðoćt řor cřeich i tír Aða řor mać an ullćaiġ, 7 muñćiř ġallcuðair 7 clann meć an ullćaiġ do břeić řař, 7 Conall do mařbað ðaon uřćop do řaġić.

<sup>e</sup> *His territory.*—Mac Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

<sup>f</sup> *Clann-Kee, Clann an Choirć, progenies Monoculi.* This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is

stated in a pedigree of the O'Reillys, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, esq., that all the families of this sept had laid aside the name O'Reilly, and adopted that of Mac Kee, till they were compelled to reassume the former by the celebrated Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1645.

A great army was led by Owen O'Neill, Maguire, and O'Reilly, against Mac Quillan, and they plundered and spoiled his territory<sup>e</sup>. Owen, with his army and creaghts, remained in that territory half a quarter of a year, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, after which he returned to Tyrone.

Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell. Owen O'Neill and Naghtan [afterwards] came to a conference, and having settled their disputes, they made peace with each other; and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to assault the castle of Loch Laoghaire, and took it from Turlough O'Donnell; and all the spoils that he found in it he carried off.

A large body of English cavalry set out to plunder the territory of the Clann-Keef O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barrdub, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic<sup>s</sup> of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duinnin.

Gilbert O'Duigennan, and Owen O'Fialain, a learned poet, died.

Donnell, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Connell, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, set out on a predatory excursion into Tirhugh on Mac an-Ultaigh<sup>n</sup>; but the O'Gallaghers and the sons of Mac an-Ultaigh met and opposed him, and he was slain by one shot of a javelin.

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May."

<sup>n</sup> *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.

Mac Murchaḁa τῖγεαῖνα λαῖγεν .i. donnchaḁ mac Airt ἑαομάναις do  
 ḁol ap ionnpaḁḁ i cconḁae baile áta cliaḁ, ἡ na goill do eipḁe amaḁ, ἡ  
 maḁm do ἑάβαιρ la Mac murchaḁa ap ḁallaḁ i τῑύρ laí, ἡ poḁaḁe oíob  
 do maḁbaḁ, ἡ ἑḁaḁl iomḁa do ḁḁḁn oíob. Goill do aḁtḁionol pa ló céḁna iap-  
 rin, ἡ bḁeḁt doḁb ap mḁuḁtḁḁ meḁ Murchaḁa ḁḁḁpeaḁ laí, ἡ ἑḁala moḁa aca,  
 ḁḁḁḁpeaḁ poḁpa la ḁallaḁbh, ἡ ḁḁoḁḁ ḁa naḁḁḁḁḁ do maḁbaḁ pa mac an mḁoḁḁḁ  
 mḁe τaḁḁḁ do ḁíol mḁḁḁḁḁ, ἡ pa ḁá mac uí Concoḁaḁḁ cḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ, ἡ ó τḁaḁaḁl  
 do ḁaḁaḁl ann.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1432.

Αοῖρ Cḁḁḁc, mḁle, ceḁḁe céḁ, τḁḁoḁaḁ, a ḁó.

Airt mac caḁḁmaoḁl eḁḁḁoḁ cloḁaḁḁ paοί cḁḁḁḁeac, ḁeap ḁῖḁe aοḁḁeac  
 coḁtḁḁḁ do boḁtaḁḁ ἡ ḁaḁḁelḁḁeacḁḁ an coḁmḁeac ḁeḁc iap naḁḁḁḁḁ.

Ua néill, .i. ḁomnall boḁc mac enḁḁ aḁḁḁeḁ do maḁbaḁ i noḁḁḁt ui  
 caḁaḁn lá ḁa mac ḁḁḁḁḁḁa ui caḁaḁn .i. ḁomnall ἡ aḁḁne, ἡ la caḁaḁaḁḁ  
 apḁḁḁa iap ḁḁaḁaḁl τῖḁe ḁaḁḁ. Ro maḁbaḁ ḁna, ḁomnall mac í neill, ἡ ḁa-  
 τḁḁḁc ó maοḁcallaḁn, ἡ mac í meallaḁ. Eoḁan mac néill oḁḁ ui néill do  
 oḁḁḁeac ina ionaḁ ap leḁc na ḁḁoḁ i τḁḁḁḁḁ occ.

Coḁne do ḁenaḁ lá hua néill (Eoḁan) ap caol uḁḁce ḁé cloḁn ḁomnall  
 mḁe Muḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ .i. Eoḁan ἡ τḁḁḁḁealḁac caḁḁac, do cḁḁḁal ḁoḁḁ ḁé apoḁle

<sup>i</sup> *Dublin*, called in Irish baile áta cliaḁ, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes áḁ cliaḁ ḁuḁḁḁḁne, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name Dublin, which was anciently written Develin, is formed from ḁuḁḁḁḁn, which is translated *nigræ thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dubhlinn* was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin stands:

“Pars enim Liffei fluminis in ejus ripa est ipsa civitas Hibernis olim vocabatur *Dubh linn*, i. e. nigricans alveus, sive profundus alveus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 71.

<sup>j</sup> *One of the O'Briens*, do ḁíol mḁḁḁḁḁ, i. e. of the race of Brian. From this it would appear that a member of the house of O'Brien of

Thomond, and two sons of O'Conor Kerry, were retained in the service of Mac Murrough in Leinster.

<sup>k</sup> *Of the Lord*.—The word coḁmḁeac is generally applied to Christ in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the sense of *dominus*. It is also applied to a temporal lord, but never to the Trinity, as erroneously stated by O'Brien, and, after him, by O'Reilly. The poor, and such as were supported by alms, are usually called *the poor of God*, or of the Lord, throughout these Annals.

<sup>l</sup> *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

<sup>m</sup> *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who anglicise it Evenew.



Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh, made an incursion into the county of Dublin<sup>l</sup>, and the English rose up to oppose him. In the early part of the day Mac Murrough routed the English, killed numbers of them, and deprived them of much booty; but the English re-assembled on the same day, and having overtaken Mac Murrough's people in the evening, when they were possessed of great spoils, defeated them, and killed many of their soldiers, who were under the conduct of Mac-an-Mhidhigh, the son of Teige, one of the O'Briens<sup>l</sup>, and the two sons of O'Conor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1432.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-two.*

Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Clogher, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord<sup>k</sup>, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog<sup>l</sup>, the son of Henry Aimhreidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell and Aibhne<sup>m</sup>, assisted by the O'Kanes in general, after they had taken [by assault] the house in which he was. Donnell O'Neill, Patrick O'Mulholland, and the son of O'Mellain<sup>n</sup>, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh<sup>o</sup>, at Tullaghoge.

O'Neill (Owen) and the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo] came to a conference at Cael-Uisge. The sons of Donnell and the sons of Mac

<sup>n</sup> *O'Mulholland and the son of O'Mellan.*—These were the hereditary keepers of two celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. O'Mellan's bell is now in the Cabinet of Mr. Petrie, and O'Mulholland's is in the possession of Adam Mac Clean, Esq. of Belfast. The latter has the name *Ua Maelchallain* engraved upon it.

<sup>o</sup> *Leac-na-riogh*, i. e. the flag-stone of the kings. This was the inauguration stone of the O'Neills, which was broken in pieces by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the year 1602. Tullaghoge is a small village in the parish of Desertcreaght, in the barony of Dungannon, and

county of Tyrone. It is said that pieces of Leac-na-riogh were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house of Desertcreaght till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note <sup>y</sup>. For some account of these inauguration stones the reader is referred to the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, and the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 208, where the inauguration chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is described in an article written by Mr. Petrie.

i naighaib uí domhnaill. Ceitíre píct marcaí agraó lion do cottaipíde 7 clann mec donnchaib ip in ccoinne rin. Ua domhnaill, .i. mall do éor a muin-tíre do cóiméó an éaoil do éoirpmeapcc na ccoinne. O neill 7 maí uídir do toct ar an ccaol, 7 muiníur uí domhnaill do éfgháil ppiú iar ttoct do rocpaíde mész uídir hi ttip. Spaoirtear porpa ap fud miodbhuilg. Ro marbaó, 7 po loirteaó daoíne iomóa la cenel cconail don cup rin. Ap a aoí tangetar clann domhnaill mic muirceapraig aipm i paíbe ua neill, 7 do beirpat a lamá diaipóile ppi comall a ccaatáó 7 a ccaipatpaó.

Coccaó móp do eirge eídir ua neill 7 ua domhnaill, 7 énpí mac uí néill do dol go rlicceac ap cín cloinne domhnaill mic muirceapraig. O domhnaill, 7 O Ruairc .i. taó, 7 clann aoóa mész uídir do bñt i poraípe rímpa an ccín baí énpí éiar, Énpí 7 caipppíg do toct ar maí ene. Maí uídir, .i. tomair ácc do éabairt éoblaí 7 lair por caol uircece i ccoinne énpí 7 caipbreac, 7 a mbpéit plán lair dia tíg.

Slóicceac móp lá hua néill, lá maí uídir, 7 lá mac uí néill buíde hi ccenél moan ppi huét uí domhnaill co mbatar ó fél cpopp go lughnaíde hípíde aghaó i naíghaib. Ro gonaó 7 po marbaó daoíne iomóa stoppa an aipít rin. Ro loirceac baile uí domhnaill 7 baile neactain don cup rin, 7 tiaíghaib dia tígib díblinib gan ríó gan orpaó.

Cpéacá mopa minci ap gallaib, 7 daoíne iomóa do marbaó lá maíghar mág maíghanna dona gallaib céona, 7 po tógbait a ccionra por cuailib íappíde baile na lurgan, .i. dún arup maíghara buóéin cómbó ípáin 7 aóuat lá luét a bpapccpíra a pílleacó.

<sup>p</sup> *Had fourscore horsemen*, literally, they were fourscore horsemen, i. e. they consisted of, or formed a body of, fourscore horsemen.

<sup>q</sup> *To guard the strait*, do cóiméó an éaoil.—The kael, or strait, here referred to, is that narrow part of Lough Erne, near Castle Caldwell, now called Caol na h-Eirne.

<sup>r</sup> *They were routed all over Miodhbholg*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell sent his people to guard the pass, to prevent the two parties, who were about to hold the conference, from coming together, that O'Neill and Maguire came to the

pass, and that O'Donnell's people met them, when a discharge of arrows took place between them; that the men of Fermanagh landed on the opposite side despite of the Kinel-Connell, but that they were routed, and many of them slain, at Mibolg. That the sons of Donnell-Mac-Murtough O'Connor, nevertheless, made their way to where O'Neill was, and gave their hands into his hand. Miodhbholg, pronounced Meevolg, or Mee-vüllög, was the ancient name of that portion of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Breesy hill and the northern margin of Lough Erne.

Donough had fourscore horsemen<sup>p</sup> at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait<sup>q</sup>, and prevent the meeting; so that when O'Neill and Maguire advanced to the strait, they were met by O'Donnell's people; and as soon as Maguire's troops had landed, they were routed all over Miodhbholg<sup>r</sup>; and many of them were killed and wounded by the Kinel-Connell. The sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, nevertheless, proceeded onward to the place where O'Neill was; and they gave one another their hands, in token of their keeping mutual friendship and amity.

A great war arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and Henry, the son of O'Neill, went to Sligo for the sons of Donnell<sup>s</sup>, son of Murtough; but O'Donnell and O'Rourke (Teige), with the sons of Hugh Maguire, were on the watch for them, while Henry was in the West<sup>t</sup>. Henry and the Carbury men proceeded to Magh-Ene, and Maguire went for them, taking a fleet with him to Cael-Uisce [on the Erne], and he conveyed them in safety to his house.

A great army was led by O'Neill, Maguire, and the Mac-I-Neill Boy, into Kinel-Moen, confronting O'Donnell; and they remained there face to face from the festival of the Holy Cross to Lammas. During this time many persons were wounded and killed [in the affrays] between them; and the town of O'Donnell, and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell), were burned on this occasion. Both parties returned to their homes without peace or cessation from hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English, many of whom he slew; and he placed their heads upon the stakes of the garden of Baile na Lurgan<sup>u</sup>, Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles<sup>w</sup> to the beholders.

<sup>s</sup> *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “*Ar cñn cloinne doimnaill mic muiréspraig hui Concobair*, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor.” It should be here remarked, that *Clann Doimnaill mic Muiréspraig* did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the *clann Doimnaill mic Muiréspraig*, here referred to, were Owen and Turlough Carragh, who were the sons of Donnell O'Conor, who died in 1395, from whom the tribe name *Clann-Donnell* was given to

the O'Conors of Sligo.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

<sup>t</sup> *While Henry was in the west.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Henry O'Neill remained for five weeks with the sons of Donnell O'Conor on this occasion.

<sup>u</sup> *Baile-na-Lurgan*, now Lurgan, a townland in the parish of Magheross, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. This mansion of Mac Mahon's gave origin to the town of Carrickmacross.

<sup>w</sup> *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated

EoĖan mac mĖs c                                            ,                      .

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in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the bards, minstrels, and the poor of Ireland, who frequented Mac Mahon's house, were horrified at the spectacle presented by the garden of Lurgan, it having so many of the heads of Mac Mahon's foes stuck up around its walls. The verb *pillead*, here used by the Four Masters, is explained as follows, by O'Clery, in his Glossary: "*Sillead*  .      . *Sill  *  .       . *Silleadh*, i. e. to view; *sillis*, i. e. he views." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the

verb employed is *     *: "*                                                                                                                                                       .*"

\* *One shot*,           , i. e. one cast of a javelin, or shot of an arrow.

  *Machaire Ardamacha*, i. e. the plain of Ar-magh.

  *Teige O'Mahony*,    s            .— This is a mistranscript by the Four Masters for    s             . The entry is given as

Owen, son of Mac Carthy Réagh, went upon a predatory incursion to Kinsale, and was killed by one shot<sup>a</sup>.

Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Ardgall) turned out against O'Neill and his own kinsmen, Rury and Manus, and took with him his creaghts over to the English.

The English mustered an army, and marched with Mac Mahon into Oriel, where they burned Dartry-Coininse [in the county of Monaghan]. From thence they passed to Machaire Ardamacha<sup>a</sup>, and having carried away all the provisions which they found in the churches, they burned them on the Green of the town. They obtained great gifts from the clergy and students of the town, as considerations for refraining from burning their churches. The English and Mac Mahon then returned to their homes.

Melaghlin Maineach Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuillein, died.

Teige O'Mahony<sup>a</sup>, heir apparent to the lordship of Corca-Baiscinn, Maelmora O'Reilly, and Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Cathal, the son of Thomas O'Farrell, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Matthew Glas<sup>a</sup>, a learned Ollav in history, died.

Gregory, the son of John O'Mulconry, an intended historian<sup>b</sup>, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had restored the hereditary possessions in his territory to their lawful proprietors, both lay and ecclesiastical, and had maintained a respect for learned men and poets, died on the 16th of January.

Niall Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, died.

Walter Burke, grandson of the Earl of Ulster, a charitable [and] humane man, died.

follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1432. *Ṭaóḡ mac maéḡamna aoban ri copco baiginn moiteup epe.*"

"A. D. 1432. Teige Mac Mahon, materies of a king of Corca-Vaskin, died."

<sup>a</sup> *Matthew Glas*, i. e. Matthew the Green."

<sup>b</sup> *Intended historian*, *aoban-ruaó le peanáir*,

literally, the materies, or making, of a *suadh* or learned man in history. It would appear that he was the eldest son of an antiquary; and that as the profession was hereditary in the family of the O'Mulconrys, he would have succeeded his father had not death carried him away, probably before he was qualified for the family profession. He is, therefore, styled *aoban ruaó*.

Cpeacha mopa do denamh dUa domhnaill ar Ua neill.

Cpeac ele beór do denamh la brian occ ó neill ar Ua néill an lá céona.

Coccað mop eitir ó ccsibail tigeapna éle 7 lapla upmuman. An clapla do éect i néib go pluað mór imaille prip. An tír do milleað, 7 da cárlén ui ceapbail do bripesð laip.

Mac Mupchaða tigeapna laigen do milleað na gallbaçta co mór. Ino-raigib do ódnam do gallaib ar Mac Mupchaða, 7 puais do éabairt do gallaib, 7 ualcar toibin do gabail ar an puais rin, 7 daoine iomða do lot do marbðað, 7 do gabail díob.

### AOIS CRÍOST, 1433.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, cetpe céð tpioçatt atpi.

Coccað mór eitir éenél cconail 7 eoðain. Ua domhnaill, mall garb mac toirpðealbais an piona cona pòcpaide do ðul ipin duibcpian do éongnam lá mac uiðilín. Ua néill .i. eoðan do ðul pluað mop illcnmain ui domhnaill, 7 mic uiðilín. Taimic ðna mac domhnaill na halban co ccoblaç mór hi ccom-báil uí neill do éongnam laip. Do éóiprte na halbanais fo éapuiçect mic uiðilín 7 poibepð pabaoir go pabpat for a ccomar, 7 tuacavap ár veap-mair 7 díe daoine for mac uiðilín 7 for poibspð, 7 a tceapna dia muincpir ar an duibcpian toipcpattar uile dupmór að pfpairt an cárlén nuí.

Do éuað o neill ar a haite, Enpí a mac, 7 mac domhnaill cona plocçaib go haipð glap, 7 po loipceað í leó. Do ðeachað iapom mac domhnaill cona albancharb ina longais ó áipð glap go himip eoðain, 7 ó neill cona plocçaib for tír ina ccoinne do ionopað típe conail. Neactain ua domhnaill ðna, 7 ingn uí concobair pailçig bñ uí domhnaill, 7 meic tigeapnað Conallac do toct ina ccomdail go himip eoðain, 7 do puçnpac píç lá hua néill gan éfo dua ndomhnaill.

<sup>c</sup> *The territory of the English*, na gallbaçta. By Galldachta is here meant the English Pale.

<sup>d</sup> *Dubhthrian*, i. e. the black third, or ternal division, now the barony of Dufferin, situated on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. Mac Quillin's territory was the Route, which forms the

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Newcastle*.—This is now the name of a village at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The *peaprat*, *trajectus*, or pass, here referred to, is on a stream rising in the Mourne mountains, and falling into the Bay of Dundrum, a short

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon O'Neill; and on the same day another depredation was also committed upon O'Neill by Brian Oge O'Neill.

A great war [broke out] between O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, and the Earl of Ormond; and the Earl marched at the head of a great army into Ely, ravaged the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, greatly ravaged the territory of the English<sup>c</sup>; and the English made an attack upon Mac Murrough, but they were routed, and Walter Tobin was taken prisoner in the conflict; and many others were wounded, killed, or taken prisoners.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1433.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-three.*

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Turlough an Fhina) marched with his forces into Duibhthrian<sup>d</sup> to assist Mac Quillin. O'Neill, i. e. Owen, set out with a great army in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillin; and Mac Donnell of Scotland arrived at the same time with a large fleet, and went to where O'Neill was, to aid him. The Scots proceeded to attack the creaghts of Mac Quillin and of Robert Savadge, worsted them, and caused great slaughter and loss of men upon Mac Quillin and Robert; and those that made their escape from the [territory of] Duibhthrian were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle<sup>e</sup>.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and Mac Donnell, afterwards went to Ardglas<sup>f</sup>, which they burned; and Mac Donnell and his Scots afterwards went in their ships from Ardglas to Inishowen, while O'Neill marched by land to meet them, with intent to plunder Tirconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tirconnell, repaired to Inishowen to meet them; and they made peace with O'Neill, without leave from O'Donnell.

distance to the north of Newcastle. From the mouth of this stream to Tyrella church, in the barony of Lecale, extends a very remarkable strand, anciently called the Strand of Murbholg.

<sup>f</sup> *Ard Glas*, now Ardglass, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down, about seven miles north-east of Downpatrick. It is now a poor village, but is remarkable for the ruins of its



Ua domnaill imorro. 7 mac uíðilín do cóctar ríde go gallaib mīne do óenam cñgail 7 caparad ríú 7 pé fíí ionaid an ríí, 7 tucceat pluag mor leó go macaire arda maí, 7 do cóiríste na goill fón mainirir. Ro iomparó-ríó iarom gan neart do gabáil don turur rin. O domnaill do dul timéall na míde riar go háit luain airríd 1 nuib maine iar rin tarirna macaire con-naét 1 muiğ luirce go mac diarmada 7 go hua ruairc .i. taðg mac tigeap-nann, 7 ua ruairc do dol lair tar eirne, ua neill, 7 mág uíðir do toét co caoluirce hi ccoinne uí domnaill, 7 ríé captanac do óenam dóib fíí apoile. Mac uíðilín do cóinnmíó stoppa do gallaib macaire airgiall ap ná indarbað dua nell.

Eccneacán ua domnaill .i. mac toirpdealbais, do dol ap cpeé ap a deapbratair ap donnchað .i. donnchað na coilleað, ua ndomnaill 7 donnchað do lñmain a épece 7 éccneacán do marbað lair a mbel áta caoláin.

Coimeirge cóccað do bñit eirir mág rağnaill an mağa 7 clann maóileac-lainn még Rağnaill. Clano Maóileacloinn do tabairt cloinne matğamna míc caba ap buannaét cuca do congnaím leó. Do cóiríod ap ionnroigíð ip in mağ, 7 no loirğrte baile caatıl meğ rağnaill. Rug cóir mór oppa ağ págbáıl an baile dóib. Airirir an clann rin Matğamna ap deircað, Ro marbað turur do cloinn matğamna ap an laetair rin, Rorr donnchað 7 bñian co rochaðib oile immaile fííú. Ro gabad beór Ruairí a rinnreap oré lñmarb. Teárna an cúicceað mac, toirpdealbac ballac. Una inğean Seain ui Rağaillğ ammatairríd.

Mac mağnura még uíðir, .i. caatıl fear tige aoidheað coitcinn vécc, 7 a mac, .i. caatıl do oirðneað ina ionað lá hua neill 7 lá mağ uíðir.

Caatıl duib mac ui concobair ruairí vécc.

castles and castellated houses, for some account of which the reader is referred to the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 313.

<sup>8</sup> Without obtaining any strength, gan neart do gabáil. This might be also rendered, "without achieving any conquest, or gaining any sway."

<sup>9</sup> Entertained, do cóinnmíó.—The word coinnmeað, is anglicised Coigny, by Spenser and other English writers. The meaning is that the Eng-

lish dwelling in the plain of Oriel, or the level portion of the present county of Louth, received Mac Quillin into hospitality, and billeted his people among the farmers of the territory.

<sup>1</sup> Donough-na-coille, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

<sup>2</sup> Bel-atha-Caelain, i. e. the mouth of Caelan's ford, Caelan signifying the slender person, being a man's name very common among the ancient Irish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 13,

In the meanwhile O'Donnell and Mac Quillin went to the English of Meath, to make a treaty of alliance and friendship with them and the deputy of the King of England. They led a great army to Machaire-Ardamacha, and the English attacked the monastery, but afterwards returned without gaining any strength<sup>e</sup> by that expedition. O'Donnell then proceeded round through Meath, west to Athlone, from thence into Hy-Many, and afterwards across Machaire Chonnacht, to Mac Dermot of Moylurg and O'Rourke (Teige, son of Tiernan). O'Rourke went with him over the River Erne; and O'Neill and Maguire came to Cael Uisge to meet O'Donnell; and they concluded a charitable peace with one another. The English of Machaire Oirghiall entertained<sup>b</sup> Mac Quillin among them, after he had been banished by O'Neill.

Egneaghan O'Donnell (the son of Turlough) went to take a prey from his brother, Donough na Coille<sup>i</sup> O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain<sup>k</sup>.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy<sup>l</sup> and the sons of Melaghlín. The sons of Melaghlín took the sons of Mahon Mac Cabe into their pay to assist them; and they made an incursion into the Moy, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall. But on leaving the town they were overtaken by a strong body of troops; and the sons of Mahon [Mac Cabe] being in the rear, three of them, Ross, Donough, and Brian, were slain on the spot, together with many other persons. Rory, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, and he half dead; but Turlough, who was the fifth son, and whose mother was Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, escaped.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal, who kept a house of general hospitality, died; and his son, Cathal, was installed in his place<sup>m</sup> by O'Neill and Maguire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

note 7. There is no ford, or other locality, now bearing this name, in any part of the county of Donegal; but on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office in London, a place called Ballykeelan is shewn about two miles south of Louth-Finn, in the parallel of Gweebarra bay and Castlefinn.

<sup>l</sup> *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note <sup>q</sup>, under the year 1424, p. 861, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.

Da gairm coitcélna einig do tabairt do mairgpréicc inghn uí cfrbaill  
bfn ui concobair fáilgig (an calbac) do damairb 7 do éliaparb.

Samrað gortac ip in mbliadain ri dá ngoiréi (aimrip iméian iarom) ram-  
pað na meapairéne uair ní aithnegeað neac caom ná capað la méo na gortac.

Ua cathain, .i. Goffraið mac Conmuige uí chaétain do écc.

Mac Conmara, .i. Mac Con cfnómór taoipeac cloinne cuilém do écc.

Mac uibilín do indarbað ar a tír féin la cloinn mec ui neill buide, 7 a  
chup 1 nAipd ulað 1 ccfno Meic an tsábaírig.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1434.

AOÍR CRIOST, mile, cfière éed, triocac a cfiair.

Feilim mac matgáimna uí lochlainn earrucc cille pionnaðpac do écc.

Coccað ar nfiège eittir ua ndomnaill .i. nall, 7 a dñbpaðair neactain  
fodaig marbta Eiccnscain uí domnaill. Crlca 7 marbta iomda do denam  
scopra. Neactain do toct 1 cclét cloinne domnaill mic muircfirtaig.  
Crlc do denam la hua ndomnaill ar an maig 7 1 ccairppe ar cloinn domnaill  
mic muircfirtaig 7 ar neactain. Nectain 7 brian mac domnaill 7 clann  
domnaill apcna do dol ar in Maig 7 1 ttír afda do dioail na ccrfch rin  
Poirgnéama do lorccað leó, mairbétala 7 po époð do fogbáil doib. Neac-  
tain do dol 1 ttír conuill doiridiri, 7 cpeca do denam dó ar Choncobar mac  
í domnaill. Concobar do dol 1 ccairppe go po cpeachad lair crioð cairppe  
ule.

An coccað cédna bfor eittir ua ndomnaill 7 nectain 7 neactain do dol  
1 ccfno Meic uibilín 7 brian óicc í neill do coccað ar ua ndomnaill. Ua

<sup>a</sup> *Samhra na mear-aithne*, i. e. the summer of slight acquaintance.

<sup>o</sup> *Godfrey*.—This name is now pronounced Gorry, and Coeey is generally anglicised Quintin among the O'Kanes, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>p</sup> *Maccon Ceann-mor*, i. e. Maccon of the big head. The name Maccon, which was also a sobriquet of the Irish monarch Lughaidh, in the second century, was very common, as the

proper name of a man, among the Mac Namaras and O'Driscolls.

<sup>q</sup> *Ard-Uladh*, now the barony of Ardes, in the county of Down, between Lough Cuan and the sea. In the Life of St. Comgall of Bangor, quoted by Ussher, this name is translated "Altitudo Ulteriorum."

<sup>r</sup> *Magh-ene*, more generally called Magh g-Cedne. It is now locally called the Moy. This plain, although situated south of the River

Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, Samhra na mear-aithne<sup>a</sup>, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey<sup>o</sup>, the son of Cooey, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Maccon Ceann-Mor<sup>p</sup>, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh<sup>a</sup>, with Savadge.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1434.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-four.*

Felim, the son of Mahon O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

A war arose between O'Donnell (i. e. Niall) and his brother Naghtan, in consequence of the death of Egneaghan O'Donnell. Many depredations were committed, and many lives were lost [in the contests] between them; and Naghtan went over to the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo]. O'Donnell took a prey in the Moy (Maghene<sup>r</sup>), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell<sup>s</sup>, with the other sons of Donnell, in revenge of the taking of this prey, made an incursion into the Moy, and into Tirlugh, where they burned houses, and seized inanimate spoils, and numbers of small cattle. Naghtan went a second time into Tirconnell, and committed depredations on Conor, the son of O'Donnell; and Conor [in return] made an incursion into Carbury, and plundered the whole territory.

The same war was continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan; and the latter went to Mac Quillin and Brian Oge O'Neill, to induce them to declare war against O'Donnell. O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle,

Erne, was a part of Tirconnell, and belongs at this day to the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> Brian, son of Donnell.—He was the second

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Raghnaile, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.

domnaill 7 ó neill do fuidi a timceall cáipléin neactain, .i. cáiplen na finne. Battar cian ip in iomfuidé, ar aoi nír péaspat an baile do gabail.

Lucar ua leannáin ppióir leara gabail, 7 Maeta ua congaile arpcindeac porra aréir décc.

Ua neill .i. eoġain, 7 ua domnaill .i. mall, do léiréionol an cúicció immaile ppiú do dúl do millead 7 do opccain gall míde. Tangadar goill tpaġa baile hi ccoinne uí neill, 7 tucpat a cíor dó, 7 reóid iomda aréina. Do cóidris iapom ġup po loipceste macáire oirġiall.

Tiad dona clann uí neill do lorccaó na ndaingín badar lá dpuing dona gallaib. An tan badar occ an pporlorccaó hírin ní po pátaigste ní ġo piact fear ionait an piġ cona fócraide ina ndócum. Do padpat clann ui neill enpi, 7 aóð a muinir pímpa, 7 do berpat pciat tap lorcc dia neir ġo ttepnáttar ar ġan mabbaó ġan muđuġaó nec uaióib. Luid doni ua domnaill 7 a mac toirpdealbac aóðar tiġearina éiri conaill 7 mac caémaoil an lá céona do cúingeaó oirġne 7 éwala hi conair naile. Apeaó dup pucc a nainpén i cceann marcpluaig aóðail do gallaib. Ro iadpat ina timceall. Battarppom occ iomcórnam ppiú ppi pé pava ġup po mabbaó toirpdealbac ua domnaill .i. an lá iap ppeil Mícil, 7 mac caémaoil, 7 aóð mac an eppcoip meic caémaoil, 7 pocharde ele. Ro ġabaó ua domnaill iap mabbaó a muinirpe, 7 tuccaó dpor ionait an Ríġ ar tteaót i nepinn, .i. Mac Sfon

\* *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the [river] Finn, now Castlefinn, a village on the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>u</sup> *To burn the fortresses*, do lorccaó na ndaingín.—The Four Masters have here obviously mistaken the meaning of this passage in the more ancient annals; for it is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that the sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, went on this occasion to burn the Nobber (a fortress in Meath), whence they were chased by the Lord Lieutenant: “Do cuaió iapum clann hui Neill do lorġaó na hOibpe .i. enpi 7 aóð.” The Four Masters evidently mistook the genitive case na hOibpe, which might be translated “of Nobber,” or “of

the work,” for military works, or fortresses in general. The name Nobber, in Irish an obair, signifies “the work;” and, according to the legal tradition, the English fortress there erected was so called by way of distinction. A classical scholar, who lived in this vicinity, being called upon for an explanation of the name Nobber, replied by a quotation from Virgil: “Hoc opus hic labor est.”

\* *Covered the retreat*.—*ġiaat tap lorġ* means covering the retreat, literally, shield on the track. The following passage from the historical tale, entitled *Cath Comair*, will put this passage beyond dispute:

“Aġup ní paíði beo d’a muinir ann rin do cúingeaóbaó pġiaat tap a lorġ da éirpe aót a

namely, Caislen-na-Finne<sup>1</sup>, and continued to besiege it for some time, but were, nevertheless, unable to take it.

Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

O'Neill (i. e. Owen) and O'Donnell (i. e. Niall), with the whole forces of the province, marched to Meath to destroy and plunder the English there. The English of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk] came to O'Neill, and paid him his rent, and gave him also many articles of value; and O'Neill and O'Donnell then proceeded to set fire to Machaire-Oirghiall.

In the meanwhile the sons of O'Neill [Henry and Hugh] went to burn the fortresses<sup>2</sup> in the possession of some of the English; and while they were engaged in this work of conflagration, they observed nothing [of danger] until the King's Deputy came up to them with his forces. The sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, then sent their people before them, while they themselves covered the retreat<sup>3</sup>, and thus they escaped, none of their men being killed or harmed.

O'Donnell and his son, Turlough, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Cawell, went in search of plunder<sup>4</sup> and booty in another direction; and their evil fortune brought them into collision with a large body of English cavalry, who surrounded them. They contended with them for a long time, until Turlough O'Donnell, Mac Cawell, Hugh Mac-an-Easpuig Mac Cawell, and many others, were slain (and this was on the day after Michaelmas). After the loss of his people, O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the son of John Stanley<sup>5</sup>, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

anon mac féin .i. Dathi mac Bresi, agus d'fhan an mac déir a aear, agus do pine comrac fhu Raon agus do porcamluig Raon fa d'eoib ap ipin g-comlann, gur bain a ceann de, agus leanar dhear iap rin."

"And there was not one of his people living at the time, who would cover the retreat after him, but his own only son Dathi mac Bresi, and he remained behind his father, and made combat with Raen, but Raen finally overcame him in the combat, cut off his head, and then continued his pursuit of Breas."—See also the year 1435, where Mac Sweeny is said to have

covered the retreat of his people: a peao do pome pcat tap lopcc do tabairt a nceio a muntipe.

<sup>4</sup> *In search of plunder*, do cuingead oipgne. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "diappaiò eoála."

<sup>5</sup> *The son of Sir John Stanley*.—He was Sir Thomas Stanley, who came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in the year 1432.—See Table of the Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107; and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1435, where it is stated that Neyle O'Donnell was taken prisoner in that year. It

Stanlan, 7 ro cuireadh é i ar rin i láimh go haé chlaé. Ro gabadh dona mac Maighnara caoié ui domnaill arason la hua ndomnaill don éur rin.

O Ruairc .i. taðg mac tiðearnán décc.

Donn catanaé mág uiðir décc.

O bpoín .i. donnchadh do écc.

Mac Conmide (Maoliora) ollam uí néill le dán, 7 Mac cnuiteín .i. Sfnca mac cnuiteín ollam tuadmúhan i ríschur rasoí éoitcín in gac éirid do écc.

Diarmait mac Muirceartaig garbh uí ríchnaraig do mairbh dia eoc rín ag cor crú fuirpe.

O Ceallaig, 7 Mac diarmata, 7 taðg mac ui éoncobair ruadh do dol ar ionnraigib go baile an topair. Deabadh do bñt stoppa, 7 luét an baile, rocaide do lot i muið 7 irið uadhb 7 rí don muinir amuið do bñn éar-naiðe do bun bonnraige boí ina láim, 7 éine do éor ir in ccarraig i mbun na bonnraigi céona, 7 an bonnraé do éilgionn irteach irin mbaðbóún, 7 a buain i ttaob tiðe basí ann, an tscí rin do lorccadh, 7 an tscí eile ba coimnra óó 7 urmor an baile, 7 an baðbóún do lorccadh, 7 iliomat da gac maíe basí ir in mbaile do milleadh 7 do lorccadh don éur rin.

### AOIS CRÍOST, 1435.

Aóir Críost, mile, ceitpe éad, triocatt a cúicc.

An tērcop ruadh ó hēghra, ērcop achadh conaire do ecc.

O domnaill .i. niall garbh do bñt i Saíuibh.

Readh 7 aig anacnata ir in mbliadhain ri go nimtiagðair caé loca 7 aibne ēreann ar na lscáib eaðha.

is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell (i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough) was taken to England in the year 1435.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Conmidhe*, now anglicised Mac Namee, in the county of Londonderry, where the name is very common.

<sup>a</sup> *Skilled in each art*.—In the Annals of Ulster this phrase is sometimes expressed in Latin by “in utraque arte peritus.” The two arts re-

ferred to were poetry and music.

<sup>b</sup> *The Bawn*.—The bawn of the castle of Bal-lintober, in the county of Roscommon, encloses an area of one Irish acre. This passage bears out a local tradition, which states that there were several rows of thatched houses in the area enclosed by the great walls and towers still remaining.

<sup>c</sup> *An unusual frost*.—The notice of this frost is more distinctly given in the Annals of Ulster



Ireland, and who sent him to be imprisoned in Dublin. The son of Manus, Caech O'Donnell, was taken along with him on this occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Tiernan, died.

Donn Cahanagh Maguire died.

O'Byrne, i. e. Donough, died.

Mac Conmidhe<sup>z</sup> (Maelisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art<sup>a</sup>, died.

Dermot, the son of Murtough Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, as he was being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermot, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, set out to attack Ballintober; and a battle was fought between them and the people of that town, in which many were wounded, both within and without the town. One of the party who were without took a chip from the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, and, having tied this chip to the end of the wattle, he set fire to it, and then cast the wattle into the bawn. It stuck in the side of a house, which caught fire, and was burned, as was the adjoining house, and [finally] the greater part of the town. The bawn<sup>b</sup> was also burned, and a vast deal of every kind of property which was in the town was destroyed and consumed on this occasion.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1435.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-five.*

The Red Bishop O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) was taken to London.

An unusual frost<sup>c</sup> and ice occurred in this year, so that people used to traverse the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the solid ice.

under the year 1434, as follows :

"Sicc mop oo tinnhna a ndeped na bliadna ra .i. u. pectmuine ria noolaig, 7 uu. pectmuine na diaig, 7 no imetigoir zainet bo 7 eic imda 7 daíne 7 capaill pumloçanna Epenn, 7 eucad ap mop for élané Epenn forr an pic."

"A great frost commenced in the end of this year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and" [it continued till] "seven weeks after it; and herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses, used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of the birds of Ireland on the ice."

O Fhígáil domhnall mac Sheáin taoiríac muintípe hangaile do écc.

Bran o bhoín adbar tígearna críche branac do ecc.

O néill do dul pluag i bpearaib manac, 7 longporc do gabáil dó ag cpaib  
ua ppuadaicain, 7 baí ainníde co cñh teora noíche cona láib. Fír manac  
do cor a cclera 7 a nimíge uile tar loc eirne riar, 7 noíar bó i ntearaib  
itir oct bá for leic oígead baí fóir an loch ar nó iméigéir eich 7 capail  
fo a neiríad an loc lá méo an peíó. Iar ttonol a plóig do mag uíoir pé  
haccaí uí néill do rinne ríe ríe, 7 do coíó ina éhó iarctain. Asíoh luí  
o néill cona íocraíde hí tair conaill gur ío loirce 7 gur ío indíoir blaíó móir  
dó, 7 ío marbaí lair Sían mac domhnall uí domhnall dúpéir do íoigíó. Soair  
dia tíg iar ccorgar.

Domhnall mac eogain meí captaí péccín coitceíre do boíctair, 7 daíol-  
gneaícaí do marbaí lá tadg mac corbmaic mic diaímadá méí captaí.

Donn mac cononnaíct méí uíoir décc i nupíó cananaí i celuaí eoaí riar  
mbuaí naíreíge 7 íar ecor an traíogail de ar íraí an coimídeá riar an  
tan rín.

Comaonta coícaí do dénam lá brian ócc ó néill 7 lá neaíctain ua ndom-  
naill i naíhaí uí neill (eogain), 7 a cloinne (enrí, 7 eogain). Ua néill 7 a  
clann do bñíe a ccaíraígeaíct leó do dul i ccenel moáin hí ccoinne neaí-  
ctain 7 brian. Ní ío aíríe ua neill gur ío gab longporc ír na paraib. Oí  
cuala neaíctain 7 brian óí indíoir ttonóilíe a plóíge co tinníínaí i nemíad  
ar daíí amair longparíre do íabairíe íor ua neill, 7 ní ío anírat dia íémím  
ío íaíctatíar an longporc i mbaoí ua néill. Oí ínaí deaíad gur ío  
íonnaíírat ua néill ar a longporc, 7 aíríre íín aíríe i mbaoí ua neill.

Dá haínaí 7 bá haíar lá hua neill cona cloinn, 7 lá mac domhnall  
galloglaí a noíócúir ar in maííín i naííhaíííe comí í comáíle do íííénírat  
ammar longparíre do íabairíe íor an pluag íríá íoraííín enrí uí neill baí  
oíá íorconíra íorra. Áíe éína ío gab írííín an ííeapíad laíídeá íín

<sup>d</sup> *Crioch-Branach*, i. e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faelain, their original country.

<sup>e</sup> *Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain*.—This is evidently the place now called Creeve Hill, situated in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheets 17, 18, 23, 24.

<sup>f</sup> *Rasa*, now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the Bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan.

O'Farrell, Donnell, son of John, Chief of Muintir-Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Crioich-Branach<sup>d</sup>, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain<sup>e</sup>, where he remained three nights and days. The inhabitants of Fermanagh sent their cattle and all their moveables westward across Lough Erne; and it was not in boats that they conveyed them, but over the ice, which was then so great that steeds and horses carrying burdens were wont to cross the lake upon it. Maguire mustered an army to oppose O'Neill, but afterwards made peace with him, and joined him. O'Neill then proceeded with his forces into Tirconnell, burned and plundered a great part of it, and slew John, the son of Donnell, by a shot of a javelin, and then returned home in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general supporter of the poor and the destitute, was slain by Teige, the son of Cormac, son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Donn, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, died in canonical orders at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

Brian Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell united to make war on O'Neill (Owen) and his sons, Henry and Owen; and O'Neill and his sons set out with their creaghts for Kinel-Moen, to oppose Naghtan and Brian, and did not halt until they pitched their camp in the Rasa<sup>f</sup>. As soon as Naghtan and Brian Oge heard of this, they expeditiously collected their forces together, for the purpose of making an attack on O'Neill's camp; and they did not halt on their course until they arrived at the camp in which O'Neill was, where they made battle, and dislodged O'Neill from his camp, remaining in it themselves.

Now O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell Galloglagh, felt shame and disgrace at their expulsion from the position in which they were [fortified]; and the resolution they adopted, at the request and solicitation of Henry O'Neill, was, that they should attack the camp<sup>g</sup>, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

<sup>g</sup> *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Í í comairle do rúgenpat ammar do éabairt for longporc a namas 7 bícéall do éénam ar a aégabail.*

It is stated in the Annals of Ulster that Henry O'Neill delivered a good speech to Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and to his own kinsmen and followers on this occasion, by which he roused their courage to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

dona hógaib ar po ionnroigread co nímílfre, 7 go tairi toitenac an longpore, 7 enri hi pemtur pempa go pangadon lár mídon a namad. Do pala eirir mac domnaill gallocclac 7 mac ruibne fanat co mbátar laoió agá lópaó 7 agá luaáirpleac eatopra auió 7 anall. Ní aienigead capa ná nama apoile annrin lá dorcaat na haióce 7 lá olúr na laócpaide for apoile. Nó rghindír dha aoihle tenead do éinnberpaib na ccupaó 7 do lúipeacáib na laócpaide. Imá ccomráinic daóó ua néill 7 do brian ua neill fri apoile go tairat aóó porpam do pleig for brian gur po cnectnaig é go mor. At laoi iapom brian 7 neactain ar in iomairpeacc, 7 págbait a ngalloglaig dia nár. Opo ariúg mac ruibne neactain 7 brian ócc dia pagbáil aread do róine pciat tar lorg do éabairt i ndeóid a muintire, 7 an laáir rin d'págbáil gan páúuccaó dua néill. O po fidiu enri cona bpaírib indrin, Ro lóprat mac Suibne co rliab truium, 7 po rpaioinead fair. Ro gabad é dha go rocaidib dia muintir imaille friu. Ro ba corpach ua neill don turur rin.

Neactain ua domnaill do éabairt cárlén aáa reanaig do brian ócc ua néill ar cómaontaó cóccaó friu i naáaib ui néill. Ro feall brian iap-tain for neactain 7 do cóid do roigib ui neill gan ceat do neactain, 7 po paguib a bapdaó hi ccárlén aáa Sfhairg. Iar ndul hi cclm ui neill do brian po gabad é lair, 7 po pcaítead cor 7 lam de, 7 po cioprbad a diar mac fon ccumma cstra, 7 atbaé fear diob po céuóir.

O gádra do marbad la a bpaírib fín i nriur bolcc ar loch techstt.

Domnaill mac fírgail áaoich uí fghra do marbad la Mac maónura mic diarmata meic donnchaó.

Cárlén ui ruairc do gabáil la donnchaó mbacac ua ruairc for cloinn

<sup>n</sup> *Vigorously*.—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better:

"Do gluairead pompa ar a aile rin co tairi topaóac no co pangadon an longpore; do éuaó imopra Enri Hua Neill pompo co cpoó corpura 7 co láuip lánálma co pángadon ar lairpeóon a namad, i.e. They advanced after this quietly and silently, until they reached the camp, and Henry O'Neill before them, bravely, triumphantly, firmly, and mightily, until they came into the very centre of

their enemies."

<sup>i</sup> *Sparks of fire*, aoihle tenead.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, caepa teineó.

<sup>k</sup> *Without O'Neill's knowledge*, gan páúuccaó dua Neill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, "Elóig gan fri dua neill."

<sup>l</sup> *Slieve-Truim*.—This mountain has received the unmeaning Scotch appellation of Bessy Bell, and the old name, or situation, would have been

it]. Henry's exciting exhortation had great effect upon the minds of the youths, and they attacked the camp vigorously<sup>h</sup>, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Donnell Galloglagh and Mac Sweeny Fanad then came to an engagement, in which heroes were mangled and slaughtered between them on both sides; [and such was the confusion that prevailed], owing to the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the combatants to each other, that friend could not be distinguished from foe. Sparks of fire<sup>i</sup> flashed from the helmets of the heroes and the armour of the champions. Hugh O'Neill and Brian O'Neill came to a personal rencounter with each other; and Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Brian, and wounded him severely, after which Brian and Naghtan withdrew from the contest, and left their gallowglasses behind them. When Mac Sweeny [the leader of the gallowglasses] perceived that Naghtan and Brian Oge had gone away from him, he sent his people before him, and remained himself in the rear to cover their retreat, and left the place without O'Neill's knowledge<sup>k</sup>; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim<sup>l</sup>, and there defeated him, and took himself and many of his people prisoners. O'Neill was victorious on this expedition.

Naghtan O'Donnell had given the castle of Ballyshannon to Brian Oge O'Neill, on his having consented to assist him in his war with O'Neill. Brian afterwards acted traitorously towards Naghtan, for he went to O'Neill without Naghtan's permission, and left his warders in the castle of Ballyshannon. As soon as Brian made his appearance before O'Neill, he was taken prisoner by him, and one of his feet and one of his hands were cut off; his two sons were also maimed in the same manner, and one of them immediately died.

O'Gara was slain by his own kinsmen, on Inis bolg<sup>m</sup>, an island in Loch Techet.

Donnell, the son of Farrell Caech O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

O'Rourke's castle was taken, by Donough Bacagh O'Rourke, from the sons

lost, were it not that Jobson had marked its true position, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym, on his Map of Ulster in 1590.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-bolg*, i. e. the island of the bags. Loch

Techet, now Lough Gara, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, contains eight islands, but none of them bears this name at present. Inis-bolg was probably the one now called simply *Inis*.

Ταιδς υι ρυαιρς. Cpfca do denam iarrin la cloinn ticcfnain ui ρυαιρς ap ðonnchað mbacað i ccoill an anna.

O Ruyairc do gairm do lochlainn ua ρυαιρς .i. mac ταιδς υι ρυαιρς.

Cpeacha mopa do denam la neactain ua ndomnaill ap Ua neill.

Mac bpiain óicc mic enpi í neill do ðol ap cpeið i ττίρ αβδα, γ ευο do luét τίγε í domnaill (neill) do bpiet fair. A cpfc do bñn de γ é pñn do gabail γ ðponz mór da muintir do marbað.

O domnallain, corbmac mac mailechlainn, O huiccinn domnaill bacac, γ cairpñi o cuipñn do écc.

Mac baitin, .i. Roibertt baipeð τίγεapna típe hAmalgada, pñi dépcað ðaonaétað ðñgeinið γ fear do éopain a cpioð ðuitche ðaimdeóin gall con-naét do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1436.

Αοίρ Cpiopt, mile, ceðpe céð, τpioðat, a Sé.

Coccað mór do loipccéib, do chpeachaið, γ do marbhethaið ag ua ccon-cobair pfailze pñi gallaið i ndioðail ui domnaill a clñna baoi illáin aca.

Niall mac eoðain ui néill do marbað ap gñeip ina tíz pém lá cloinn cionaié an τpiúca, la cloinn enpi uí neill, γ la hoipñiallaið, γ poðaiðe ðia muintir imaille pñi.

Concobar mac pcaain ui Raðaillið mac τίγεapna na bpietne paoí ðeag-einið déz.

Cpannócc loca laozairpe do gabail lá cloinn bpiain óicc ui néill. Ua neill γ enpi do éoét gup an loc, γ teaéta do éop uatá ap clñn méguiðir tomár óz, γ iar na poétain po τpiallpat apépaize do denam do ðul pppan ccpa-nóicc a mbattap clann bpiain óiz, ap í comairle do ponpat clann bpiain an cpannócc do éabairt ðua neill, γ pñt do ðenam pñi. O néill γ maz uiðir

<sup>n</sup> *Coill-an-anna*, i. e. *wood of the soul*. This place is so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Killananima, and is a townland in the parish of Killanumery, barony of Drómahaire, and county of Leitrim. See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 14, 15.

<sup>o</sup> *Had in confinement*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that

O'Donnell was sent to England in the year 1435.

<sup>p</sup> *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, lá cloinn cionaié an τpiúca, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chéd an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anma<sup>a</sup>.

Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

The son of Brian Oge, son of Henry O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Tirlugh; but some of the household of O'Donnell (Niall) overtook him, despoiled him of the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

O'Donnellan, Cormac, son of Melaghlin; O'Higgin, Donnell Bacagh; and Carbry O'Cuirnin, died.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Robert Barrett, Lord of Tirawly, a charitable, humane, and truly hospitable man, who had protected his patrimonial territory in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1436.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-six.*

A great war was waged by O'Connor Faly against the English, during which he did much injury by burning, plundering, and slaying, to revenge O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom the English had in confinement<sup>o</sup>.

Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain, together with many of his people, in a contest in his own house, by the Clann-Kenna of Trough<sup>p</sup>, [assisted] by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the people of Oriel.

Conor, the son of John O'Reilly, i. e. the son of the Lord of Breifny, a truly hospitable man, died.

The Crannog of Loch-Laoghaire was taken by the sons of Brian O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry came to the Lough, and sent messengers to Maguire, Thomas Oge, on whose arrival they set about constructing vessels<sup>q</sup>, to land on the Crannog, in which the sons of Brian Oge then were; but these [on perceiving their intentions] came to the resolution of giving up the Crannog<sup>r</sup> to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

<sup>a</sup> *Vessels*, ἀπὲρναγε.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster the reading is: οὐ βάουρ ἀγ δένυμ κοίτεσ οὐ γὰβὰι νὰ κρᾶννόγι, i. e. they were making cots to take the crannog.

<sup>r</sup> *Crannog*, i. e. a wooden house.



ιαρριν δο δολ αρ ιονηροιγιδ hi ττιρ αοδα ρρεαα ιομδα, εδαλα, γ εατα δο  
δεναν λεό, γ α ττςετ ιαρριν δια ττιγιδ.

Μυρχαδ mac cophmaic mec donnchaio adbar tigeapna tpe hoilealla  
do εγ.

Ιηοροιγιδ δο δεναν la cloinn Meic donnchaio γ la cloinn tomaltaiγ  
ois mec donnchaio hi ccuil ó ppinó ap ó ngaopa, γ ap ταδγ mac donnchaio.  
Ruaiγ do tabairt ap cloinn meic donnchaio, γ móirpísrí do marbad ósoδ  
im Concobar camm ó ngaopa, γ ba heiriδe po marb ó gaopa a deapbpaTai  
péin i ppuill piapan tan pin.

Maghnur Ruad mac Maoileaclainn mic plaitbírtaig ui Ruairc do écc.

Giolla fopa mac asohagáin ollan Meic baitin i péneachur fear diaδa  
deapcaδ daonachtaδ, γ oide pcol i péneachur γ pilideact do écc.

Geanann mac cruicín adbar ollamán tuadmumán hi pfnchur do baTaδ,  
m baoi i leit Mogha ina pé adbar pfnchaδa po ba pfp inár.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1437.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, ceitpe ced, tpiócat, a Seaat.

Aipófpucc Connaat do écc. Do cloinn pfpair eiriδe.

Sit do denan duá neill, γ do nectain ua ndomnaill.

Ionraicchiδ do denan la concobar ua ndomnaill ap mac nectain ui dom-  
naill, γ dá mac Eogain ruaiδ mec ruibne go poaioib ele do marbad don  
chur pin.

Coccaδ etip caTaiop ua cconcobair pailge [bráthair ui concobair] γ  
ua concobair buδin, γ cathaop do dol i celét gall, γ a dol iarpin co ngal-  
laib lair i nuib pailge, γ baile diapματα uí concobair do lopcaδ lair co  
mbanctib eile genmotha, daoini iomda do lot γ do marbadh lair.

\* *Killed many persons*, ecta do denan.—In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, *sceta* oame; and in the Dublin it is stated that John Mac Gilla Ultain, Maguire's door-keeper, was slain on this occasion by Tomlin O'Gallagher, who went in pursuit of the plunderers.

\* *Cuil O'bh-Finn*, i. e. the corner or angle of

the O'Finns, now the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo. In latter ages this was the only territory possessed by the O'Garas, who previously to the English invasion had possession of Sliabh Lugha and Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

u *Mac Watin*, i. e. Fitz-Watkin. This was an Irish name, assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley in the county of Mayo.

and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirhugh, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons<sup>v</sup>; after which they returned home.

Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Mac Donough and the sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn<sup>t</sup>, against O'Gara and Teige Mac Donough; but the sons of Mac Donough were routed, and seven of them killed, together with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had some time before treacherously slain his own brother, O'Gara.

Manus Roe, the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Egan, Ollav to Mac Wattin<sup>u</sup> in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools<sup>v</sup> of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanann Mac Curtin, intended Ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth-Mogha in his time a better materies of a historian<sup>w</sup> than he.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1437.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-seven.*

The Archbishop of Connaught [i. e. of Tuam] died. He was of the Clann-Feorais<sup>x</sup>.

A peace was made between O'Donnell and Naghtan O'Donnell.

An incursion was made by Conor O'Donnell against the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, and numbers of others, were slain.

A war [broke out] between Cahir O'Conor, brother of O'Conor Faly, and O'Conor Faly himself. Cahir went over to the English, whom he afterwards brought into Offaly, and burned the town of Dermot O'Conor, and other towns besides; and he killed and wounded many persons.

<sup>v</sup> *Schools*, *rcol*.—Here it is to be observed that *rcol* is the genitive plural of *rcol*, a school. The genitive singular would be *rcole*.

<sup>w</sup> *A materies of a historian*, *aóðar ríochais*, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

<sup>x</sup> *Clann Feorais*, i. e. the family of Bermingham. There is no notice of this prelate in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops.

Coccað mór beor ag ua cconcobair pparlge pe gallaib na mbe do cpeachaib 7 do marbheairbh daoine.

hanraoi o Riain tigherna ua ndrona do ecc.

Mac oirbelb .i. Emann an machaire do ecc.

Coccað mór ag Mag matgamna 7 ag Mañnur mag matgamna pe apoile. Mañnur do dol i ccfnd í neill 7 a cloinne, 7 Mág matgamna do dol hi cclit gall.

Coccað mor eitir ua neill 7 brian ócc o neill.

Maóileaclann ua maolconaire décc.

Siolla paorairc mac concobair uí carmarc décc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1438.

AOIR CRIOST, míle cithre chéu, triochatt, a hocht.

An teaproc ó gallcobair .i. lochlann décc. Epproc Ratha bot epide. Pprioir cille maighneann décc. Mac meic diarla cille dapa eipide.

Abb cille na manac, 7 mocól ó maonaig biocaire carplein mic concobair do écc ma ndir don plaiç.

Dondchað na coilleað o domnaill do marbað la Concobair ndonn ó ndomnaill hi ttipr Ena iar na cpeachað don cupr céttina.

Cathaoir o docartaigh décc.

Pilip máguoir do gabail la maguoir.

<sup>3</sup> *Lord of Idrone.*—This is the present barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, of which the O'Ryan's, or, as O'Heerin calls them, Ui-Riaghain, were the ancient chiefs. The Ryans are common in the barony of Idrone, and there are some respectable gentlemen of the name; but it does not appear that they have retained any unforfeited portion of the original territory. The O'Ryan's of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryan's of the county of Tipperary, who now almost invariably reject O and Mul, and write the name simply Ryan.

<sup>4</sup> *Kilmainham*, cill maighneann, i. e. the

church of St. Maighneann, an Irish saint who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, and whose memory was celebrated on the 18th of December. This is the Kilmainham near Dublin, and not the place of the same name in the county of Meath. A priory was founded at Kilmainham, near Dublin, for knights of the order of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, commonly called Knights Hospitalers, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul, about the year 1174, and Henry II. confirmed the endowments. It was afterwards much enriched by the donations of others, and

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, during which he committed many depredations, and slew many persons.

Henry O'Ryan, Lord of Idrone<sup>y</sup>, died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulconry died.

Giollapatrik, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.*

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham<sup>z</sup> died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach<sup>a</sup> and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair<sup>b</sup>, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille<sup>c</sup> O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda<sup>d</sup>, after he had plundered that territory.

Cahir O'Doherty died.

Philip Maguire was taken prisoner by Maguire.

especially in the reign of Edward II. when the revenues of the Templars, then lately suppressed, were granted to this order, Walter del Erne being then Prior of the Hospitalers. This priory was likewise an hospital for strangers and pilgrims.—See Ware, Monast. county of Dublin.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill-na-manach*, i. e. church of the monks. There are many churches of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to was probably in Connaught. There is a parish of Cill-na-manach, *anglicè* Kilnamanagh, verging on Lough Gara, in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>b</sup> *Caislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconor, a parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

<sup>d</sup> *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kinel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Ragh*, p. 149, note <sup>1</sup>.

Concobair mac Muirceartaig uí dubda tigeanna cloinne donncharb uí dubda do marbhad la a bhratērib fīn i pīull .i. la taircleach mac corbmaic mic donncharb uí dubhda, 7 la Ruairdri mac tairclig, la loclainn mac mic loclainn uí dubda, 7 la Hanrair bairrett, 7 triur mac do cloinn concobair do marbhad in oide pin amaille pīrr.

Uilliam mac Ruairdri uí dubda do écc.

Coccad ag ua cconcobair pīailge pe gallaib na mīde i nīoigail uí domnall beop.

Mac Mez flanncharb .i. Enri ballac do marbhad la dīrim do pīraib manac i mbaile bīrain uí uiginn ar MaĖ ene.

Seaan mac Emainn a bupc do ecc don galair bīrc.

Uilliam bairéd, .i. Mac mec bairdīn do ecc.

Uilliam mac Sīain a bupc do ecc ina tīg fīn.

Sīe do denam dUa concobair pīailge 7 do catāoir ó concobair dia dīr-brathair pī aīoile.

O bīrain .i. taōĖ mac bīrain uí bīrain do aīrīoccharb la a deapbratar .i. la MaĖgamain, 7 ó bīrain do ġairim do MhaĖgamain.

Mac mec feopair, .i. Rīrdero do écc.

Siurpan mac Sīain mec oīrdeilb do écc.

O clumāin ollam uí fġra i nōān do écc.

Donncharb mac Sīodraib uí chuīrnīn raōī le Seanchur, O dālaig bīrīpne, .i. aēdh ollam uí Raīġillīg le dān, Concobair mac Alōhaġāin ollam cloinne Rīocair do le bīrīcīnnur dēcc.

### AOIS CRİOST, 1439.

Aōīr Cīroīr, mīle, cīthīre cēd, tīrocharb, a Naōī.

Iurpīr .i. fear īonaid Rīġ Saġan do tēct i nepīnn, 7 a ġabail iarpīn la catāoir mac uí concobair pīailge, 7 iar mīrīc acharb occa rō pīarīaīrīoīr ġoīll Alā clīat an Iurpīr, 7 tucpat mac an pīoīngcedaīg do catāoir dār a ēīrī.

\* *Town*, baile. — The word baile means nothing more here than seat or residence. The Irish call any village, or hamlet, be it ever so small, by the name of *baile*, which is usually

anglicised *bally*.

† *The town of Brian O'Higgin, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon.*—See

Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town<sup>e</sup> of Brian O'Higgin<sup>f</sup>, in Magh-Ene.

John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of galar breac [small-pox].

William Barrett, i. e. the son of Mac Wattin, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died in his own house.

Peace was made between the two brothers, O'Conor Faly and Cathaoir O'Conor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who was thereupon styled the O'Brien.

The son of Mac Feoraís (Birmingham), i. e. Richard, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumain<sup>g</sup>, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siry O'Cuirnin, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard<sup>h</sup> in law, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1439.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-nine.*

A Justiciary, i. e. a Deputy of the King of England, came to Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, son of O'Conor Faly; but after remaining for some time in custody, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who gave the son of Plunket up to Cahir in his stead<sup>i</sup>.

Ordnance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

<sup>h</sup> *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

<sup>i</sup> *In his stead*, *ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ*, i. e. after him,

O Domnaill Niall do bpeir go Manaimn ba fuarlaccaó o gallaib, 7 céo marcc do éabairt a fíor a fuarlacáte.

O Domnaill Niall garb décc i mbraghóshar hi Manaimn, ba heiríde aon brága gill éneil cconuill 7 Eogain 7 an tuairceirt ar ésha, 7 aon lán beoil leirte cuinn ina aimir, fíh millte 7 mumbearáta gall go po díogailríot fair po díóid ina noirgéne porra, fíh éamanta 7 coranta ceirt a éneoil i naghaid gall 7 gaoideal bátar ina aghaid nia tzigearnar 7 iar tzigir-nur do gabáil do. Neactain Ua domnaill a dírbriatair do oirínead ina ionadh.

Mág uídir do gabáil la Domnaill ballac mág uídir i mbaile méguídir péin, 7 Pilib mágúidir do léigín amach an lá ésha lá domnaill, 7 an gímeal bair for Pilib do éor la domnaill for Mág uídir i tzig Mэгuídir faóém. An tan at éor la Héirí ua néill mágúidir do gabáil po tionoil ríde a íluağa 7 do ríacht co Porra abla faolán i ccoinne Pilib 7 domnaill, 7 Mág uídir illáin aca. Léccéir mágúidir amach, 7 na gabad braigde oile app .i. Eamán mágúidir a mac péin, 7 ingín még eochagáin bñ mэгuídir 7 braigde oile ésh móttáttrom, 7 do gabad Cairlén inri éshlenn do domnaill ballach Mэгuídir an tan rin.

Taóg caoch mac afoha mic Pilib na tuairge meg uídir décc.

Fíhíadac mac Duinn mic Conconadac megúidir do marbad lá hoir-giallanb.

Eirí ruad mac briain mec gille rinnén, tairíeac muirípe Peódaáin décc.

Mór ingín Afoha mec rampadain bñ mic briain mec Magnura décc.

O concobair connaét, .i. Rí Connaét Catal mac Ruaidrí do écc, 19. do máirta, 7 coccaó ar nírigé i Macairíe connaét tñid rin, .i. eirtir éloinn Meic peilimíó, 7 clann tairídealbairg oir do goiríeac ua concobair do éadg mac ui concobair ruaid lá cloinn meic peilimíó, 7 po goiríeac ó concobair

which is an inelegant mode of expressing it; but this is the fault of the writer,—who seems to have known very little of the elements of composition, or of criticism,—not of the language. It should be: “7 tucpat mac an plom-gceadair do chaéoir i na ionad.”

\* *The chief theme of conversation*, aon lán

beoil, literally, the only mouthful, i. e. one who formed the chief subject of conversation to the inhabitants of the northern half of Ireland.

<sup>1</sup> *Port-abhla-Faelain*, now in all probability Portora, situated between Enniskillen and the island of Devenish.

<sup>m</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the battle-axe.



O'Donnell (Niall) was taken to the Isle of Mann, that he might be ransomed from the English ; and one hundred marks were paid for information of the price of his ransom.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the chosen hostage of Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, and of all the North of Ireland, and the chief theme of conversation<sup>k</sup> in Leth-Chuinn during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhla-Faelain<sup>l</sup> against Philip and Donnell, by whom Maguire was there held in detention. Maguire was then liberated; and in his stead hostages were delivered up, namely, his own son, Edmond Maguire, and the daughter of Mageoghegan, Maguire's wife, with others besides; and the castle of Enniskillen was given up to Donnell Ballagh Maguire on that occasion.

Teige Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe<sup>m</sup> Maguire, died.

Feradhach, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the Orielians.

Henry Roe, son of Brian Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died.

More, daughter of Hugh Magauran, and wife of Brian Mac Manus, died.

O'Connor of Connaught, i. e. the King of Connaught (Cathal, son of Rory), died on the 19th of March; and Teige, the son of O'Connor Roe, was then called the O'Connor by the descendants of Felim, while Hugh, the son of O'Connor Don, was called the O'Connor by Brian, son of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Connor Sligo], in consequence of which a war broke out in Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>n</sup>

<sup>n</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connacæ, triet in the county of Roscommon, the limits of which have been already defined.

δο Αὐὸ mac uí concobair duinn la brian mac domnaill mic Muircéirταιγ  
cona braitérib, 7 la cloinn donnchaíð.

Ο δοῦαίρταιγ ταιοίρεαὶ Αῖρδα μιὸδαίρ .i. Sían balb mac concobair do écc,  
7 a dearbhaíταιρ .i. domnaill do gabáil a ionaid.

Διαρμαίτ ο δυῦδα (.i. Mac ui duḃda Domnaill) αῖδβαίρ τιγεαρνα uα ppiac-  
pách do écc.

Ο ηῖγῖρα δυḃ donnchaíð mac Síain ui fíγῖρα do dul ip na braitérib i mairir-  
tir an beannfoda, 7 a τιγεαρnuίρ do εἰδβαίρτ da dñíðraíταιρ .i. do cōrbmaic  
mac Síain, 7 ο ηῖγῖρα do γαίρμ δε, 7 ionad cōrbmaic do εἰδβαίρτ do Shíain  
mac an erpuicc uí fíγῖρα.

Mac ui Eáγῖρα an Mhaíaire .i. Cōrbmaic mac ταιῖγ do écc.

Αὐὸ mac διαρματα mec donnchaíð do écc.

Mac neill riabaiγ ui cōncobair do marbaíð la domnaill Mac Muircéirταιγ  
mic domnaill.

Αν plaiγ go hanppoill i nAícliaíð go po éccpat tfoṛa mile ann eitir  
pioṛ 7 mnaoi eitir biuγ 7 móṛ ο cōppaíð eapṛaiγ go dñípeaíð míṛ Mán. Donn-  
chaíð mac ui duḃda .i. Mac ταιῖγ, Concobair mac domnaill mic cōrbmaic  
mec donnchaíð, 7 a bñi .i. inγñi ταιῖγ mec donnchaíð, 7 biocaipe imliγ ipill  
donnaíð mac tomalτaiγ uí beolláin, Eṛmann a búpc mac mec uilliam cloinne  
piocaiṛd aḃbaίρ τιγεαρνα cloinne Riocaiṛd, iaiḃṛíðe uile do écc don pláiγ.

Eoγan ο plaiḃbñíταιγ do marbaíð ap a leabaíð ip in oíðce i ppiull la rgo-  
loice dia muiṛtir pñi.

Domnaill mac Ruaiḃṛi mic ταιḃliγ í duḃda do ḃallaíð, 7 do cpochaíð la  
donnaíð mac Muircéarτaiγ ui duḃda.

Caíal mac cōrbmaic ui duḃda 7 a mac do marbaíð la ταιῖγ puad mac  
Muircéirταιγ ui duḃda ip in ló céuna tpe comaiṛle an donnchaíð remṛaite.

Cṛísch do ðenam dua cōncobair .i. dAíð mac ui concobair duinn ap Mhaic  
oirḃelb puad.

Ο Míchíðein an bealaíγ comṛba Molaiṛi do écc.

<sup>o</sup> *Beann-fhoda*, i.e. the long beann, or hill, now anglicised Banada, a fair town, in the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>p</sup> *Imleach-iseal*.—This was the ancient name of the townland of Castletown, situated on the

west side of the River Easkey, near its mouth, in the parish of Easkey, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The name Imleach-iseal is now locally forgotten, but the name is fortunately preserved on the Down Survey of the

immediately afterwards between the grandsons of Felim and the sons of Turrough.

O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, i. e. John Balv, the son of Conor, died ; and his brother Donnell assumed his place.

Dermot O'Dowda, i. e. the son of the O'Dowda (Donnell), heir to the lordship of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donough, the son of John O'Hara, entered among the friars in the monastery of Beann-fhoda<sup>a</sup>, and resigned the lordship to his brother Cormac, who was then styled the O'Hara ; and Cormac's place was then given to John Mac-an-Easpuig O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, i. e. Cormac, son of Teige, died.

Hugh, the son of Dermot Mac Donough, died.

The son of Niall Reagh O'Conor was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell [O'Conor].

The plague [raged] virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it, from the beginning of Spring to the end of the month of May. Donough, the son of O'Dowda, i. e. the son of Teige ; Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Donough, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donough ; the Vicar of Imleach Iseal<sup>p</sup>, Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Beollain ; Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard, and heir to the lordship of Clanrickard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously slain in his own bed at night, by a farmer of his own people.

Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was blinded and hanged by Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dowda ; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowda, and his son, were slain by Teige Roe, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, on the same day, at the instigation of the aforesaid Donough.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, upon Mac Costello Roe.

O'Meehin of Ballagh<sup>a</sup>, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note <sup>a</sup>, and the map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Ballagh*, now Ballaghmeehin, an ancient Ter-

mon, dedicated to St. Molaisi, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient coarb, or lay incumbent. The head of

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1440.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cítehre chéu, cítehpachatt.

Mac uilliam bupc .i. Uatér mac tomair mic Sír Emainn albanais tíg-  
earna gall connact, 7 móráin do gaoidealaib do écc donn plaiḡ rectmain  
ria pfeil na crioide ir in pfoḡmar, 7 Mac Uilliam do gairm démann a búpc  
i monað a ósbratar.

Sit do denam dua domnaill neactain, 7 dua neill eoḡan pe apoile.

O doḡartaiḡ domnaill mac concobair taisreac Árho miððair do écc, 7  
dá ua ndoḡartaiḡ do gairm ina ionað .i. Emann mac concobair, 7 Aoð mac  
Sfain.

Mag craithe, Matha mac mapcair comarba tñrmainn dabeócc décc 7  
Seaan buithe do oirðnðh ina ionað.

Órian mac Domnaill mic Muircéirtaiḡ uí Concobair tígñna iochtar  
connacht, réola ḡaile 7 ḡairccuð gaoideal a aimprie décc an dapa la ria  
pfeil Eoin iar mbisé 37 mbliaðna i ttiḡñnar.

Maḡnur eóghanac máḡ uiðir, mac ríde Pílip, 7 catairiona ingñ duinn  
mic Conconnacht méḡuiðir bean Mec maḡnura méḡ uiðir décc.

Rorr mac Seain méḡuiðir, 7 feðlimið ruac mac Donncharið ruac méḡ  
uiðir do marbað.

Domnaill ua bpeirlén paof bñsétñan, 7 áðbar ollaman fear manac dég.

Duibḡñn ḡruamða ó duibḡñðán paof rñchaðha décc.

Maghnar ó domhnaill (.i. mac domnaill) do marbað i mbun lscaiḡ la  
cloinn Mec ruibhne Connactaiḡ, 7 concobair nac Eoin eppcoir .i. mac an  
eppcoir conallaiḡ, 7 diarmaic mac donnchariða mec afða rñchaðha uí domnaill

this family still farms the ancient Termon lands of Ballaghmeelin. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molaise's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and persons for whom it was made. Of this Mr. Petrie has made a perfect fac-simile, to be preserved among his collection of ancient Irish monumental and other inscriptions.

<sup>1</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. Magrath was the coarb, or lay incumbent, of this termon, and had a castle of considerable importance, the ruins of which are still to be seen in tolerable preservation on the northern margin of Lough Erne.

<sup>2</sup> *Wife of Mac Manus Maguire*, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus, who was the head of a sept of the Maguire family seated at Senad Mac Manus,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1440.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty.*

Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the Festival of the Holy Cross, in Autumn; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was styled Mac William in his place.

O'Donnell, Naghtan, and O'Neill, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Doherty, Donnell, the son of Conor, Chief of Ardmire, died; and two O'Dohertys were nominated in his place, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, Matthew, son of Marcus, Coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>r</sup>, died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, and star of the valour and bravery of the Irish of his time, died, two days before the Festival of St. John, after having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and wife of Mac Manus Maguire<sup>s</sup>, died.

Ross, the son of John Maguire, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, were slain.

Donnell O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and intended Ollav of Fermanagh, died.

Duigen Gruamdha<sup>r</sup> O'Duigennan, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh<sup>u</sup>, by the sons of Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh; and Conor Mac-Eoin-Easpuig, i. e. Mac-an-Easpuig of Tirconnell, and Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Sean-

now Belle Isle, to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster these two obits are thus entered:

"A. D. 1440. Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, i. e. the son of Philip na tuaidhe, died in this year. Catherine, the daughter of Donn, son

of Cuconnaught Maguire, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year.

<sup>r</sup> *Duigen Gruamdha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

<sup>u</sup> *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacre-

do marbhadh ír in ló cétina. Mac aile domhnaill uí domhnaill 7 d'bhronn do Conallchaib do marbhadh mic meic ruibín Concobair mac Suibhne i ndiochail a bhráthar.

Thraime inígen uí ceallaigh bean taidg uí brian do écc.

Caipléen baile uí bairgill do gabail la Mac domhnaill mic uí domhnaill iar b'agbail baogail fear 7 ébala mora do fagbail ann d'airgset 7 deobac 7 deirdeas, 7 an caipleen ceona do gabail doiridí la hua nDomhnaill, 7 a tabairt dua bairgill, 7 clann domhnaill uí domhnaill do gabail ann, 7 a mbeir illamh ag ua ndomhnaill ina migníomhaib.

O Ruairc .i. Lochlainn mac taidg do gabail la cloinn Airt uí Ruairc, 7 clann Airt dia tabairt do donnchaib ballac mág Samradain 7 da cloinn, 7 donnchaib ballac da tabairt do cloinn tigeapnain uí Ruairc, Coccoib ar nísirge ír in mbreipne iaromh eitir cloinn tigeapnain uí Ruairc 7 clann taidg uí Ruairc gur po buaidirpeac an'tír éatarra.

Finnghuala inígean uí dochartaidg bean uí domhnaill do écc.

O concobair failge cona cloinn, 7 a bhráthar Catáoir do dul ar creic i laoiúir uí mórdá. Iarla deapmuman 7 mac giolla Patraice do bpeir oppa ís ccor creach pempa, 7 rraoineas for ua cconcobair gur po marbadh a mac, .i. Conn co tpeirb fichtib dia amraib imaille fear.

Caipleen uí dochartaidg .i. Caipleen cuile mic an tpeóin do gabail la hua ndomhnaill.

Mac baicín .i. Tomar mac Henrí baipéd tigeapna tpe hAmalgada do écc an .15. do mí Iul, 7 Mac baicín do gairm do mac Magiu baipéd.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

<sup>v</sup> *Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell*, i. e. Hugh O'Donnell, who, as we learn from a former entry, was surnamed Seanchaidh, or the historian, from his acquaintance with genealogy and general history.

<sup>w</sup> *Ballyboyle*, baile uí Bairgill, is on Norden's Map called Bally O'Boyle and Castle Boyle. It is situated on the north side of the bay of Donegal, and now anglicised Ballyweel.

<sup>x</sup> *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

“having found danger on it,” i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

<sup>y</sup> *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias name of Castleforward. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the conterraneous boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. Its situation appears from a passage in these Annals under the year 1529, but more clearly from the following description of the situation of the place in Sir Henry Dockwra's Narrative of his Services:

“In this place where the two bayes of the

chaidh O'Donnell<sup>v</sup>, were slain on the same day. Another son of Donnell O'Donnell, and a party of the Kinel-Connell, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, in revenge of his kinsman.

Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

The castle of Ballyboyle<sup>w</sup> was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded<sup>x</sup>; and he found therein great spoils in money, apparel, and armour. The same castle was again taken by O'Donnell, and given back to O'Boyle; and the sons of Donnell O'Donnell were taken prisoners therein, and detained in captivity by O'Donnell for their evil deeds.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who gave him up to Donough Ballagh Magauran and his sons, who gave him up to the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke. A war afterwards broke out between the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the territory [by the contests] between them.

Finola, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faly, his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'Moore's territory; but, after having sent the prey on before them, they were overtaken by the Earl of Desmond, and by Mac Gillpatrick, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.

O'Doherty's castle, i. e. the castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin<sup>y</sup>, was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Thomas, son of Henry Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, died on the 15th of July; and the son of Maigiu Barrett was then nominated the Mac Wattin.

sea that encompass it for the most parte" [i. e. the arms of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which form the peninsula of Inishowen], "come to meete somewhat neare togeather, the distance of the land between them is about six miles broade, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmackatren, at the other an old fforte called Cargin."

Again, speaking of Red Hugh O'Donnell's irruption into Inishowen in 1600, he writes:

"He made his retreat back again; going out he passed by Coolmacatren upon the strand at a dead lowe water, where our men had a little skirmish with him under shelter of the castle."



Mac uí Ruairc, Aodh mac aeða buíde uí Ruairc aobair tigeapna breipne do marbhad lá Mac diairmada na ngamnáid uí Ruairc i feill i nDruim da eithir i mbaile Donncharaí bacais uí Ruairc.

Domnall mac corbmaic méig Donncharaí aobair tigeapna ua nAilealla, O dubagann Sencharaí, .i. Seann mac Corbmaic, 7 Duibhghn ghruamda o duibhghnain ollam Meic Donncharaí i ríochur do écc.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1441.

Aoir Criosc, míle, cethre ched, cétphachatt, a haon.

Airdreppcor connacht .i. Tomar ó ceallacch do écc.

Giollapatreac ua maoluíor abb clochar d'écc.

Muiréiriac mac cathail moir mec Magnura airchideochann clochar, 7 Ríprún airis Maolain, clepac togarde d'écc.

Domnall ua mocháin abb manach na búille, cinn scna, eolair, 7 ppoicéir coisid connacht d'écc.

Concobar mac taidg mec Donncharaí tigeapna tige hoilealla feichín coitcheann do éliaraí Eireann ina aimir d'écc iar mbreic buada ó domán, 7 ó deamán.

Mac domnall cloinne ceallais do marbhad la cloinn doinn mic Conconacht méig uidhir.

Creacha móra do dénom lá Máguíor, tomár for cloinn Annaí meic domnall, 7 mac mic Emainn mec domnall do marbhad leir don turur rin.

Concobar óg mág uidhir d'écc iar cor an traoḡail de.

Ua maolconaire, Maolín mac tanaíde mic paidín ollam rí muiréadair cinn cadura 7 onóra eireann ina aimir d'écc an .13. febru, 7 a aonacal co honoraí i tsmpall cluana coirpé. Diairmad ruad mac Donncharaí bain uí maolconaire d'écc hi cinn mír iartain.

<sup>z</sup> *Dermot-na-nGamhnach*, i.e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

<sup>a</sup> *Druim da ethiar*, i.e. the hill or ridge of the two demons. The name is now anglicised Drumahaire, or Drumahaire, which is that of a village giving name to a barony in the north-west

of the county of Leitrim, and close to the boundary of the county of Sligo.

<sup>b</sup> *Donough Bacagh*, i.e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

<sup>c</sup> *Airech-Maelain*, now Derryvullan, a parish situated in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot-na-nGamhnach<sup>2</sup> O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar<sup>a</sup>, the town of Donough Bacagh<sup>b</sup> O'Rourke.

Donnell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan, the historian (John, son of Cormac); and Duigen Gruamdha O'Duigennan, Ollav to Mac Donough in history, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1441.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-one.*

The Archbishop of Connaught [Tuam], i. e. Thomas O'Kelly, died.

Gillapatrik O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain<sup>c</sup>, a select ecclesiastic, died.

Donnell O'Moghan, Abbot of the monks of Boyle, head of the wisdom, knowledge, and instruction of Connaught, died.

Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donogh, Lord of Tirerrill, General Patron of the literati of Ireland in his time, died, after having vanquished the world and the Devil.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, committed great depredations on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell, on which occasion he slew Edmond Mac Donnell.

Conor Oge Maguire died, after having retired from the world.

O'Mulconry, i. e. Maoilin, the son of Tany, son of Paidin, Ollav of Sil-Murray, the most highly respected and honoured of all the poets of Ireland in his time, died on the 13th of February, and was interred with honour in the church of Cluain Coirpthe<sup>d</sup>; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donough Bane O'Mulconry, died a month after.

county of Fermanagh, a short distance to the south of the town of Enniskillen. It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is anglicised Derry in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes Errew.—See notices of Airech-Brosca, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of

Πιαρur camm ua luinín paoi pínchaða γ pín dāna aipchinbeach na hárhoa,  
γ epin aipiz maelain, pín occa mbaof caður γ onoir mór décc.

O cinneoidiz Ruad .i. Ruaidrí mac pílib leitchteigearna upmumán do écc.

Tómár mac ui chinneoidiz duinn do écc.

Carlen ui Mhadadám .i. Carlen píur an tulchain por Sionainn do  
gabáil lá Mac uilliam uachtarach, γ la cloinn Riocaird ar ua Madadain,  
γ Mac uí Madadain do gabáil ann γ ceitpe braithe décc oile batap ip in  
mbaile, γ éodál mor débeadh γ darrm do pagbail ann por.

Cpeach mor la corbmac mag Samradain ar cloinn donnchaid ballaiz  
még Samradám.

O huiginn Mathgamáin Ruad paoi pín dāna do écc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1442.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe chéu, cfehrachatt, a dó.

Mag carthaiγ piabach teigearna ua neachdác mumán do écc.

An tabb ua carthaiγ do écc.

An dfgánach mac uilliam bairéu .i. deagánac chille hAlad do écc.

An dfgánac mac Maoilpuanaid mic Giollacpiorτ meg donnchaid do écc.  
briain mac Ardgal meg mathgamína teigfina oirgiall do écc iar nof-  
bethaid.

Seaan máguidir γ donnall clann pílib méguidir décc.

O flaithebarτaiγ .i. an giolla dub mac briain teigearna iartair con-  
naét do écc.

Roscommon.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1405, pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Piarus Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the Crooked.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Luinin*.—The family of Luinin was found in the parish of Derryvullan, in the first year of James the First, as appears from a survey of the county of Fermanagh then taken, in which this family is thus noticed :

“The parish church of Derrymollan hath six quarters of land ; it is possessed by O'Bristlan,

O'Cannann, and Muintir Loonyne as Corbes.”

<sup>g</sup> *Ard*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Airech-Maelain, or Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See the year 1512.

<sup>h</sup> *Airech-Moelain*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of Ormond.

<sup>k</sup> *Port-an-Tulchain*.—On the engraved map from the Down Survey this castle is shewn, under the name of Portolohane, close to the

Piarus Cam<sup>e</sup> O'Luinín<sup>f</sup>, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard<sup>s</sup>, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain<sup>h</sup> [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lord<sup>i</sup> of Ormond, died.  
Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-an-Tulchain<sup>k</sup> on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach<sup>l</sup> and the Clann-Rickard from O'Madden; and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the castle were taken, together with much spoil in armour and arms.

Cormac Magauran took a great prey from the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

O'Higgin, Mahon Roe, a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1442.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-two.*

Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Ivahagh<sup>m</sup> in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Lusmagh, in the present King's County, but also into Ormond, we have sufficient evidence to prove in the Irish Annals, and in the Book of Hy-Many. For some notices of this evidence the reader is

referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 145, *et sequent*.

<sup>l</sup> *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

<sup>m</sup> *Ivahagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivahagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

Μάξ υἱὸν τομάρ ὅς το ἔαβαιρτ cairlén niri cñthleann do Philib mág υἱοῖν ιαρ λειγñ Εἰμαινν γ τóμάρ ὀις amach.

Ενρί mac eoḡain ui Néill do dul do ríogíð gall, γ ploiḡeað lánmori do ἔαβαιρτ lair do gallaib co cairlén na pinne γ Ua néll a athair do ἔocht co líomhar leipñionoilte hi ccomdál Enrí γ gall gur an maigin ccoctna. O domnall .i. neactain do ἔocht ina naḡaíð, γ ríð do denom dó don cup rin la hua néll ó na baoi comlíon roḡraide ppur, γ an cairlén do ἔαβαιρτ dó dua Néill, γ cenél Moáin, γ cíor niri heoghann. Ro páḡaib enrí barba ir in cairlén γ do chóíð féin la hua néill dia ttiḡib ιαρ écorḡar don cupur rin.

Domnall ḡlapp mág carthaiḡ ttiḡfina ua ccaippre décc.

Ua heitirreḡóil mór (Mac Con) ttiḡearna corco laoiḡe décc.

Ταḡ mac tomaltaḡ mec diarmada do marbbað la muintir chaṡal mēḡ Raḡnaill por aḡað chille tathcomarc do upchar ḡa.

Coccað do eirḡe eitir ua ccaṡhám γ Mác υἱólin, Ruaiḡ do ἔαβαιρτ la Mac υἱólin, γ la cloinn briaín ὀις ui neill ar ua ccaṡáin, γ da fñ ὀḡ ar pichit do muintir uí chathain do marbbað don Ruaiḡ rin.

An coḡað ceona eitir ua ccaṡhain γ Mac υἱólin. Cpeacha iomða γ marbba do dénom fcorpa, γ Mac mēḡ υἱólin do marbbað la hua ccaṡáin. Cpeaḡa do dénam do Mac υἱólin ar Aibne ua ccaṡáin.

Ḥoill aṡa cliaṡ γ na Míde do dul i ccepich bpanaḡ, γ cpeacha mópa do dénom dóib. bpanaiḡ γ tvaṡalaḡ do bpeit ar na gallaib, γ maiðm do ἔαβαιρτ forpa, γ ceirpe pícit do marbbað do gallaib, γ edala diairneiri do béin díob.

<sup>n</sup> *Edmond and Thomas Oge*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, the reading is somewhat different, as follows :

“Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Innis Ceithlinn (or Innis Sgeithlinn), to Philip Maguire, after letting out Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge.”

° *Kinel-Moen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An cairlen do éorpbep dua neill γ cinel Moein uile γ cip mri heogam, i. e. the castle was given up to O'Neill, and all Kinel Moen, and the rent of Inishowen.”

Kinel-Moen was the name of the territory in which Castlefin is situated.

<sup>p</sup> *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Corca-Laoighe*.—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes <sup>x</sup> and <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Tathchomharc*, now Killtoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill tathcúmarc by the natives in Irish.

<sup>s</sup> *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Oge<sup>n</sup> at liberty.

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, repaired to the English, and brought a very great army of the English to Castlefin; and O'Neill, his father, with all his forces in full muster, went to meet Henry and the English at the same place. O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, went to oppose them; but as he had not an equal number of forces [to hazard the issue of a battle], he made peace with O'Neill, giving up to him the castle, [the territory] of Kinel-Moen<sup>o</sup>, and the tribute of Inishowen. Henry left warders in the castle, and then returned home with O'Neill in triumph.

Donnell Glas Mac Carthy, Lord of Hy-Carbery<sup>p</sup>, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corca-Laoighe<sup>a</sup>, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the cast of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomharc<sup>t</sup>.

A war arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillin, in which Mac Quillin and the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill routed O'Kane, and killed thirty-two of his people.

The same war continued between O'Kane and Mac Quillin; [and in the course of it] many depredations and slaughters were committed: the son of Mac Quillin was slain by O'Kane, and depredations were committed by Mac Quillin on Aibhne<sup>s</sup> O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and of Meath made an incursion into the country of the Byrnes, and committed great depredations. But the Byrnes and Tooles<sup>t</sup> overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

anglicise it Evenew.

<sup>t</sup> *The Byrnes and Tooles*, Ὀβαναιῖ, Τυατῶλαιῖ. There are two modes of expressing surnames in Irish; the first is by prefixing O or Mac to the name of the progenitor of the family, and the second by postfixing *ac*, as O'Ḃpoim, O'Byrne; O'Τυατῶαι, O'Toole; Ὀβαναῖ, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Τυατῶλαιῖ, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural Ὀβαναιῖ, Τυατῶ-

λαιῖ.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotus Murchadides," which would not be incorrect, had he not introduced *r* into the second syllable of the name of the progenitor. He should have written it *Dermotus Murchadides*.

Mac mec Murchada (τιgearna laigen) .i. Muirceartac caomanae adbar  
 τιgearna laigen do marbad la gallaib na contae Riabha. Cogad do denom  
 do Mac murchada pir an ccontae riabhaig 7 ne gallaib laigen iar marbad  
 a meic .i. Muirceartac caomanae gur bo heigean doib an Moirreirear  
 braget do gabad an la do marbad Muircesitac do legean amach, 7 ocht  
 ceed mara do tabairt do Mac Murchada i nehuic a meic.

Cogad eitir aed buide o Neill 7 Mac uidiin. O neill do eirge le Mac  
 uidiin i na gaid aeda buide.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1443.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, cethpe chéu, cfehpaáacc, a tpi.

Aonghur mac gille findéin abb leappa gabail décc.

Maghnur mág Mathgamna adbar τιgearna oirgiall ap eineach 7 ap  
 fngnam décc.

Eimír mág Mathgamna do marbad la hua Neill .i. Eogan mac neill óig.

Fingín mac giollapatraice 7 diarmaic dá mac mec giollapatraice τιg-  
 earna orraige do marbad hi pill hi ceill cáimoiḡ ap forgall mec Ríorfo  
 buitiléir.

Ḃrian mac emann mic tómáir mic cathail ui fírgail do marbad 7 do  
 badad 7 é acc caircepin elaid ap eccin uimr puirt an goirtin iar na beir  
 da bliadain go leir illáim ag doinnall buide ua fírgail.

Maolpuanad mac taidḡ ui cfiḡbaill τιḡfina éle décc.

<sup>u</sup> *Eric*, blood-money, mulct, or reparation.

<sup>v</sup> *Heir to the lordship*, &c.—This is the technical mode of expressing in Irish, what in English would be stated as follows: "Manus Mac Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Oriel, and who was worthy of succeeding to this dignity for his hospitality and chivalry, died."

<sup>w</sup> *Were treacherously slain*.—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Fírbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudley Fírbisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials *DF*.

"A. D. 1443. Ffingín Mac Gilla Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, his two sons (the said King being well worthy of the kingdom of Ossory, was sole Lord, through his virtuous qualities, and conditions, both in princely person, wealth, liberality, and Martiall ffeates) were both mur-



The son of Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Murtough Kavanagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of Contæ-Riabach [the county of Wexford]. Mac Murrough, after the death of his son, made war against the Contæ-Riabach and the English of Leinster, so that they were forced to liberate the seven prisoners who had been taken on the day on which Murtough was killed, and pay Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eric<sup>u</sup> for his son.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Neill and Mac Quillin; and O'Neill rose up to assist Mac Quillin against Hugh Boy.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1443.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-three.*

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>v</sup> of Oriel, for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Ever Mac Mahon was slain by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, son of Niall Oge.

Fineen and Dermot, two sons of Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain<sup>w</sup> at Kilkenny, at the instigation of Mac Richard Butler.

Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain and drowned as he was endeavouring to make his escape, by force, from the Island of Port-an-ghuirtin<sup>x</sup>, where he had been held in confinement for two years and a half by Donnell Boy O'Farrell.

Mulrony, the son of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely<sup>y</sup>, died.

thered in Killkenny, by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Sirry [sic], his son, and Alexander Croc, and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three" [*recte* were the three by whom] Ffingin was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttler's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

<sup>x</sup> *Port-an-ghuirtin*.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., as Portegortine, containing two cartrons, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, and

is a townland in the parish of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 9. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18, p. 365 :

"A. D. 1442. Brien fitz Edmond fitz Thomas fitz Cathal O'ffeargail, being" [*recte* was] "killed and drowned by endeavouring to goe forceably from Port-in-gortin, after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'ffeargail."

<sup>y</sup> *Lord of Ely*.—In Annals of D. F., F. 1. 18, he is called, "Mulruany (Thady O'Carroll's son), King of Ely."



Teige O'Dowda, the son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by his own kinsmen<sup>a</sup>.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman<sup>a</sup>, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys<sup>b</sup>. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain<sup>c</sup> and some of his kindred were slain by the Clann-Costello at the house of O'Killeen.

Mulrony, the son of Mulrony O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, Ollav of Munster<sup>d</sup> in law, a man generally skilled in each art, and who kept a house of public hospitality for all, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, the son of Farrell, son of Boethius, died, in the springtide of his prosperity. He was the most fluent and eloquent of the Irish of his times. He was Ollav of Lower Connaught<sup>e</sup> in law<sup>f</sup>.

of their horses, and there was killed William, the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, and Caher O'Conner's son, and John Reban fitz Murris his son, and Malechlin roa mac Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh, son's son to John O'Carole, and others of their footemen, and the most part of their horseboyes also.

"A great army made by Mac William Burk viz<sup>g</sup>, by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mac William of Clanrickard, viz<sup>g</sup>, Villick Oge fitz Vllik fitz Richard, but God hindred them from fighting, so that Mac William of Clanrickard came then to Mac William Burk's house (i. e. obeyed him) for he had not competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defend his countrey at that season, so that he received as meanes 400 cowes, a horse, and armour, and then they made both full peace as well in their owne behalfe as in the behalfe of their friends English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne, son to Cuconnacht o'ffeargaile, Lord of ffr-laeghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the church's rites.— O'Mordha, his son, gave a defeate to the county of Kilkenny, where Peirs, the son's son of Peirs Buttler, was kild, and two or three of the murderers that had beaten ffigir. Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dolum* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædh mac Maelruany, viz<sup>g</sup>. Bricksliav-men, and that for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said that he was son to the Abbot mac David, though he endeavored to depose him forcibly.

"A rany tempestious yeare after May, so that many filthes multiplied in all the Rivers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland.

"One of the streetes in Athboy-tlachta being [was] burnt whose losses were innumerable.

"A confederacy of war made by the Briminghams and by Calwagh O'Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, and that also they

## Aois Críost, 1444.

Aois Críost, míle, ceitirí céo, cétshachatt, a cétshap.

Ríodorp mac an deaganaig moir mic domnaill mic Seain gallda uí feargail, eppcop Ardachaid décc.

Uilliam ua hetigen eppcop oile rind do dul do Roim, 7 dponn mór do cleirchib connact 7 a nécc durnóir .i. taðg mac taðg mic diarmada iar ngnougað abðaine na búille, 7 uilliam mac an deccanaig uí flannagáin ppiuir commain, Mac maileclóinn mic corbmaic mec donnchaid abb baile earra dapa, 7 rochaid oile do cleirib ulað.

Aod buide mac briain ballaig uí Néill ríoghdamna eireann, neach na ba mó clú, 7 do bñir fñir eneach, 7 engham do ríogðamnaib a aimprie fñir ar mó na áitig dñhonn gall da naimeoin da paibe ina pé do lot dunchap ga i nuib Eacðac, 7 a ñeiz hi cñóilge ñair cuig la fñichc .i. ó chñtaoine an ðraicñ gur an dapa lá do rampað, 7 a écc iarrin iar mbñicñ buaða ó ðoman 7 ó ðñman dia rañairn do punnpað.

Sluañeað aobal la heogan .i. ua neill, mac Néill óig, 7 la hupmop

have obteyned what they fought for, according to their owne wills (to wit) the said Calwagh's challenges that is, his duties as their Lord from the English during his life, and the Brimingham's pledges that had been then in custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due unto them (to wit) satisfaction for blud and preyes, the said pledges to be freely restored without farther satisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Brimingham's (hibernicè to Mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court of the towne of Athtruim by the Thresurer of Meath, .i. the Barnwall's son, so that he beate a *Caimin*, .i. a stroke of his ffinger, upon the nose of mac Mec ffeorais, or Brimingham's son, which deed he was not

worthy of, & he entring on the Earle of Ormond's safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the Towne, and went towards ô Conner-ffaly and they joyned together, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Mælmordha Rievagh O Conner by a speare.

"Magnus Dall, son to O'Conner Roe, a man of an Excellent good knowledg & memory, and kind of the commonest Poets, died."

<sup>2</sup> *Bishop of Ardagh*.—The passage relating to the death of this bishop, is translated as follows by D. F., evidently from the Annals of Lecan :

"A. D. 1444. Richard, son to the Greate Deane fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'ffeargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop Mel, *quievit in Christo*, blessed be he; and the young Official Mac Muircherty, being by the Quier of Ardachy

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1444.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-four.*

Richard, son of the Great Dean, son of Donnell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh<sup>e</sup>, died.

William O'Hetigen, Bishop of Elphin, and a great number of the clergy of Connaught, went to Rome, where the majority of them died, namely, Teige, son of Teige Mac Donough, who had been appointed to the abbacy of Boyle; William, son of the Dean O'Flanagan, Prior of Roscommon; the son of Melaghlin, son of Cormac Mac Donough, Abbot of Ballysadare; and many also of the clergy of Ulster<sup>a</sup>.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamna<sup>i</sup> of Ireland, the most renowned, hospitable, and valorous of the princes of Ireland in his time, and who had planted more of the lands of the English, in despite of them, than any other man of his day, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh; and he continued in the agonies of death for twenty-four days, i. e. from Spy-Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he expired, on Saturday precisely, having vanquished the world and the Devil.

After the death of Hugh, a great army<sup>j</sup> was led by Owen, son of Niall Oge

chosen to supply his place, & his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards."—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where Harris, referring to this passage, observes, that it occurs "in certain manuscript Annals, intituled, *The Annals of Firbissy*, not those of *Gelasy Mac Firbissy*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Firbissy*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudley Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, under the name of MS. L.; for though the original compiler may have died so early, as 1301, they may have been continued by his successors down to the year 1468, or perhaps to a later period.

<sup>a</sup> *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diermada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'fflanagan, .i. Prior of Roscomon, and the son of Maelachlyn fitz Cormack mac Donaghy, .i. the Abbot of Baleasadara, and John, son to the Abbot of *David* [*sic*] with many more of the clergy of Ulster and Conacht."

<sup>i</sup> *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

<sup>j</sup> *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh

gaoideal ulað uile cñmoctá ua domnaill do indreab̃ 7 do arɣain cloinne afoha buide iar nécc afoha. Ro tìonól Muircefr̃taç ruab̃ ua néill, 7 énrí ua néill, 7 mac uib̃ilín cona lucht comashta uile for̃ cind an tɣluaig̃ móir̃ riñ ip̃ in duiðerian. Ro g̃hr̃rat bealach coilleab̃ for̃ an cconair̃ in po ba dóig̃ leo a pochtaim̃ chucu. Taimic ua néill cona plogaib̃ do foig̃ið an bealaig̃ iomcumaing̃. Ro ionnroig̃r̃te an lucht oile iab̃ gur̃ po mar̃br̃at Mac domnaill galloclac̃ bair̃ for̃ d̃hr̃eab̃ an tɣluaig̃ hi ccommar̃g̃ an lóit̃. Do chuab̃ an plóg̃ hi mímeir̃neig̃ móir̃ deir̃dein, go tuz̃rat poig̃ne na ngiall po togr̃rat f̃iñ do cloinñ mec̃ ui néill buide, .i. afoh mac uí neill, mac énrí uí néill, Mac m̃ég̃ mat̃g̃anna, Mac ui mealláñ 7 cúig̃ b̃raig̃de d̃écc̃ immaile f̃r̃iú do cind na plig̃f̃ do légeañ doib̃ ina f̃f̃r̃ich̃nig̃ gur̃ po im̃t̃ig̃r̃te iarr̃in po méla 7 cuir̃beð.

Eoghan mac domnaill mic Muirceap̃taig̃ ui Concobair̃ t̃ig̃ear̃na Shiccig̃ 7 ep̃iche cair̃p̃pe do mar̃bað d̃ur̃chur̃ do foig̃hit̃ la cloinñ cor̃b̃maic̃ mec̃ donnchaib̃, uair̃ po mar̃bað mac maioleac̃loinñ mic cor̃b̃maic̃ mec̃ donnchaib̃ iar̃añ tañ riñ hi t̃p̃oðañ la mac mic Éóiñ ui air̃t̃, conað t̃p̃oð r̃iðe po mar̃bað Eoghan mac domnaill.

Sluaig̃eab̃ la hua néill .i. Eoghan i ngalldaçt̃ oir̃g̃iall gur̃ po ch̃reac̃loir̃cc̃ mórañ díob̃, 7 po air̃cc̃ Sr̃aòbaile d̃úine deal̃gan, 7 fuair̃ t̃p̃i f̃ich̃it̃ mar̃g̃ 7 ba thonna f̃íona do chiño gan an baile f̃iñ do loig̃að.

O'Neil, who was thought to be King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberaest and hardiest in Martiall deeds, and the only man (in his owne dayes) that most planted of English" [men's] "lands against their wills that was in Ireland, was, by one cast of a spear, killed in Magennis his Countrey, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from the Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed untill the Saturday the second of May; and we never heard since Christ was betrayed in such a day" [of] "a better man.

"A great Army" [i. e. hosting] "made by Eogan fitz Niall O'Neil in Ulster, and by all the Irish of Ulster also, besides" [recte except] "O'Domnaill, to spoyle and prey Ædh boy

O'Neil his sons after that their losse" [i. e. after the loss of Hugh], "so that Mortagh Roe O'Neil and Henry O'Neil and Mac Ugilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Dufftrian against the greates Army aforesaid, and they cut wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O'Neil's Constable, .i. Mac Donnell Galloglach, he being left only" [i. e. alone] "in the reare of the Army amongst the carriage, by which he" [O'Neil] "was discouraged; and they gave such pledges to their owne desere to O'Neill boy his sons: to witt, Ædh, son to O'Neil, and Henry O'Neil his son, and Mag Mahon's son, O'Mellan, and fifteen pledges more, as they have chosen to themselves for to give them, & so they departed abused and ashamed."



(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Murtough Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillin, and all their auxiliaries, assembled to oppose this army in the territory of Duibhthrian [Dufferin]. They cut a passage through the wood, in the direction which they conceived they [the enemy] would approach them. O'Neill with his forces advanced to this narrow passage, when the others charged them, and slew Mac Donnell Galloglagh, who was in the rear of the army, amongst the baggage. The army became much discouraged at this, so that they delivered up to the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy all such hostages as they chose to select, namely, Hugh, the son of O'Neill, the son of Henry O'Neill, the son of Mac Mahon, the son of O'Mellan, and fifteen other hostages besides, on condition of being themselves permitted to return home through the passage already mentioned. This being agreed to, they took their way homeward in sorrow and disgrace.

Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with a cast of a javelin<sup>k</sup> by one of the sons of Cormac Mac Donough; for the son of Melaghlín, who was son of Cormac Mac Donough, had been previously slain in a quarrel by the grandson of John O'Hart; and it was on this account that Owen, the son of Donnell, was slain.

A great army was led by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, into the English settlements of Oriel, and he plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered the street-town<sup>l</sup> of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons<sup>m</sup> of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

<sup>k</sup> *With a cast of a javelin, dúpchup do íogh-  
iú, jactu sagittæ.*—D. F. translates it "was  
kild by a dart," in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Eogan fitz Daniell fitz Mortagh O'Conner, lord of Sligeach and of the countrey of Carbrei, was kild by a dart, by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac Cormac Mac Donnaghy was" [i. e. had been] "kild afore that in a quarrell by the sons of Eoin O'Hairt, and that was the cause of the killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniell O'Conner."

<sup>l</sup> *Street-town, ríabócaile, literally, street-*

*town, a town or village consisting of one street, and not defended by a castle.*

<sup>m</sup> *Two tons.*—In the copy of the Annals of D. F., preserved in F. 1. 18, this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1444. O'Neill marched with a greate Army to, & in the English of Orgiall (*alias* Uriell); and ransacked the Sradvaly of Dune Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonns of wine for not burning the towne, after he had preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the countrey."



Miorbail mor do dhán do deib Maíri Atha truím, .i. a rúle do tabairt do ball, 7 a tshéa do amlabair, 7 a chora do cláiríneach 7 a lám do ríniú do neoch aza raibe ri cshgailte dia thaob 7 caiz do bpeiz do mnaoi éorraiḡ.

Forbair la hua Neill for gallaib, gur po mill mórán iompu, 7 co bfuair coméa móra ó gallaib do cind rísh leith bliathna do dhnom ppiú. Cneach-pluaigeaḡ riapan ríó rin do dhnom la mac ui néill brian mac domnaill mic Eoghain ui néill 1 ngalluacht gur po marbaḡ brian rísh dófn urcúr cloice 7 po gabaḡ Éimear maḡ maḡḡamna, 7 po marbaḡ apoile dia muintri.

Tóirpdealbáic mac eoghain mic Ruaidrí uí conócobair do marbaḡ la cloinn Connmaḡ duncúr do ríogíte.

Seaan mac brian mic Emainn ni fshgail do marbaḡ 7 ochtor immaile ppiur la Seaan ua fshgail, 7 la cloinn domnaill buide ui fshgail for rliab callraige bpi leth.

Eman mac Tómaír mic catail ui fshgail do écc.

<sup>n</sup> *A great miracle*, should be “great miracles.”—This is wonderful indeed! but not more wonderful than the miracles wrought by other images of the Blessed Virgin, at the same period, in other countries. On the 23rd of July, 1418, a Swiss soldier struck with his dagger a stone image of the Blessed Virgin, placed at the corner of the rue aux Ours and of the rue de Salle-au-Compte, in Paris; and the blow made the blood spout forth in abundance from the stone statue!

<sup>o</sup> *Feles parère*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary, under the word *caiz*, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word *caiz*, by “safe delivery in child-bearing;” but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudley, or Duald Mac Firbis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1444. Greate miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truim, to witt” [it] “gave his eyes to the blind, his tounge to the

dumbe, his leggs to the cripple or lame, the reaching of his hand” [to one] “that had it tyed in his side; and cattis brought forth by a big-bellied woman that was thought to be with childe” [*caiz do bpeiz do mnaoi éorraiḡ*].

<sup>p</sup> *Encamped*: *forbair* signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

“A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Nell against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preyeing Army*” [i. e. *hosting*] “made before that by the sonn's son of O'Nell, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Nell against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one cast of a stone, and Emea Magmahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine.”

<sup>q</sup> *The cast of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairi O'Conner slaine by Clanconvey, by one cast of a dart.—D. F.

A great miracle<sup>a</sup> was wrought by the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, namely, it restored sight to a blind man, speech to a dumb man, and the use of his feet to a cripple, stretched out the hand of a person to whose side it had been fastened, et foeminam gravidatam feles eniti<sup>o</sup> fecit.

O'Neill encamped<sup>p</sup> against the English, and destroyed a great part of their possessions; and he received great rewards for making peace with them for half a year. Before this was concluded, the son of O'Neill, Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into the English settlements, on which Brian himself was killed by one cast of a stone, Edmond Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and others of his people were [also] killed.

Turlough, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain with the cast of a javelin<sup>a</sup> by [one of] the Clann-Conway.

John, the son of Brian, son of Edmond O'Farrell, and eight others along with him, were slain by John O'Farrell and the sons of Donnell O'Farrell on the mountain called Sliabh-Calraighe-Bri-leith<sup>r</sup>.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

<sup>r</sup> *Sliabh-Calraighe Bri-Leith*, now Slieve Golry, a considerable hill, situated immediately to the west of the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. The word *pluab* does not always signify a mountain, for in districts of a flat surface a very inconsiderable elevation is called *pluab*; and Dr. O'Brien states, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the word rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low and flat, or in the shape of a hill. In the Annals of D. F. this place is called simply Brileith, which is the ancient name of the hill.

The situation of the mountain of Bri-leith is proved by the following passage, translated from the Life of St. Mel, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 261, col. 2:

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister in Druim-cheo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the Dinnseanchus, this hill, which is very celebrated in

ancient Irish history, received the name of Bri-leith, i. e. the hill of Liath, from Liath, the son of Cealcar of Cualann; and its present appellation of Sliabh-g-Calraighe, or, as it is anglicised, Slieve Golry, is derived from the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated, as we learn from Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes: "Cá Calpaige i d-Tepa, go maó dī Sliab Calpaige i cconaoe an Long-puirte. There is a Calry in Tefia, and from it is named Sliabh-Calraighe, in the county of Longford."

There were in fact two Calrys in ancient Tefia, one in south Tefia, called Calraighe an Chala, which retains its name to this day, and is nearly coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath; and the other in North Tefia, the name and position of which are preserved in Slieve Golry, in the county of Longford.

Magnus mág máthgáinna aóbar tigearna oirgiall décc, 7 a aónacal i cluain eoir.

Eber mac brian mág maégháinna aóbar tigearna oirgiall do marbadh.

Taógh ua brian tigearna tuadhmunan do écc.

Síoda camm mac Conmara taoiréac cloinne cuiléin píchín coitcéinn fear nepeann décc eitir da noctlaig.

Dubcoblaiḡ inḡean tomáir meḡuibir (tigearna fear manac) bean eoḡain mág caémasóil bean óaonnachtac óeḡearcach deḡeiniḡ do écc.

<sup>s</sup> *Heir to the lordship.*—"Magnus Mac Mahon who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, Martial ffeates, warres, and preyes, on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried at Cluain-eouis on the first day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross."

<sup>t</sup> *Heir to the lordship.*—"Emear, son to Brian Mac Mahone, who should be King of Oirgiall, slaine."—D. F.

<sup>u</sup> *Lord of Thomond.*—"Thady O'Brien, King of Thomond, died."—D. F.

<sup>w</sup> *Between the two Christmases*, i. e. between the 25th of December, which the Irish call "Great Christmas," and the 1st of January, which they call "Little Christmas." This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"Sida Cam Mac Conmara, a very hospitable man, with [un]common liberality towards all Ireland, died between the two Christmases in this yeare."

<sup>x</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1444. A great controversie between the Clergy of Ireland in this yeare touching Easterday, for Dominica Septuagesima was on the second day of February, & quadragesima on the 23rd of the same moneth, & Easter on the 6th of Aprill, & that is erroneous, .i. the bissextile day happened on Sunday next to the termin

so that it extended Septuagesima on the ix of february and quadragesima on the first of March, & Easter day on the twelfth day of Aprill, & that is the truth according to the common opinion.

"Greate warr stirred in Delbhna Eathra, the sons of David Mag Cochlan & ffeelim Mac Cochlan, on the one part, & the Bishop Mag Cochlan, with the sept of Connor Mag Cochlan, on the other part, so that each partie gathered their severall ffreinds, to wit, Mag-Eochagan & his sons, & the sons of Daniel O'Bryan, and the sons of Daniel O'Kelly his son on Mag Cochlan's side. And Breasel fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly with the Bishopp; and went they both parties to Magh Beannchoir to meete O'Madden upon terms of agreement. And the Bishop would not allow not [even] the cessation of one day nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lom-cluain-I-flatily "[now Lumcloon]" to pursue them, where the Bishop with his men were defeated; & farther the Bishop with his two brothers, Brian & Magnus, the two sonns of the Archdeacon Mag-cochlan, & the sons of O Ædhacan also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop's son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly, prior of Cloontuaiscert Omany was killed on the bogg southward by Tuaim-Eoluing, & also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, & they ramsacked & burnt the ffothaire,

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>s</sup> of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship<sup>s</sup> of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond<sup>u</sup>, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases<sup>w</sup>.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died<sup>x</sup>.

—Dealbnach, that night, and it was on Munday, before St. John the Baptist's day, these greate deeds were acted; & God's blessing, and the blessing of all saints & true Christians, with that Bishop to his terrestriall manton. A common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a spetiall true freind to all the learned in the Irish liberall sciences in Ireland also was that eminent Lord Bishopp.

"Greate Warr in Machary-Conacht betweene the two O'Connors, so that men and cattle were lost and spoyled, & Ruary fitz Thady O'Conner through that Warr.

"Greate Warr betweene the Earles of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-cluainn & I-Ere, & I-Hogain, and the most part of the county of Typperary, and also many of their men were slaine.

"An Army by the Earle of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by the English of Meath & Leinster, & of the East part of Munster, against the Earle of Desmond, so that they burnt part of the Powers' Countrey, but they dare not goe any farther, but they made a yeare's peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

"Great preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

"William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concabbair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connactan.

"Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Cheiftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x<sup>o</sup>. Kalend. Decembris.

"Edmond, son's son to Eochy O'Kelly, died.

"A greate skirmish by the sons of Murchertach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sonns of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

"The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was taken prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes & many accusations laid unto his charge by the English of Ireland.

"One of the Pope's Cardinalls was killed by his owne Chamberlain, *per dolum*.

"The glory and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .i. Eleaven thousand of the Zarcens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, & also the Pope's men defeated them in another Battle, wherein many thousands were slaine of them.

"A wett Summer & harvist which made all Corne maltish for the most parte.

"Ffelim, son to ô Conner ffaly, went to serve Mac Murchadha, against the sons of Gerrald Cæmhanach; some time expired afterwards he

## AOIS CRIOST, 1445.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, cethpe chéad, cethrachatt, a cúicc.

Tomar ua lennain cananach 7 Sacpirta leappa gabail décc.

Sloigeaó mór do ósnoim la hua ndomnaill go pligeac, 7 la Pilibmág uioir la cloinn asoha méz uioir 7 la cloinn Eoghain uí Choncobair. Ro loirceac leo Sloigeac for coirpdealbách cappach mac domnaill mic Muircéirtaigh uí Choncobair, 7 po marbaó mac donnchaio tigeapna típe hoilealla, .i. comaltaic mac donnchaio leo co rocaioib oile.

Uilliam mac Seasain mic domnaill uí éirgail tigeapna na hangaile déz iar nduibéthaio cianaoirua 7 da taoirreach do gairm iarrim irin angaile, .i. do Ropra mac Muircéirtaigh míoiz mic briaon uí éirgail, 7 pliocht Murchaio uí éirgail uile do gairm anma de. Da cloind asoha 7 cland Seasain

returning homewards, Art Cæmhanach raised against him and tooke him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“A greate defeate given to the sons of O’Conner ffaly, and to the sons of O’Mordha, wherein Cathal O’Conner was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Killdare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on tewesday next after Michaelmas.

“The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murdered by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of ffelim O’Conner, and in revenge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghy were taken by the sons of ffelim’s son.

“The castle of Athlone was taken by Muintir-Nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bower fitz Edmond O’Kelly *per dolum*, and gave it to Donnach, son to O’Kelly afterwards, & as he pos-

sessed the said castle, he left the custodie thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards the said castle, and made thereunto (unawares to the wards) a way through which they entered, & after they got in, two of their men viz. William buy Dillon and Robert O’Siadhail were slain by darts, and after that within also was slaine the son’s son of Mahon O’Nechtyn & Diarmoid O’Maelbrigdy, but Gille-bower his son entred into Tor-an-puca, and defended it untill his life was secured” [ensured] “him by his Enemies, & was afterwards safe conducted to his owne house, & the castle kept by the Dillons.

“Greate preyes by Conn O’Conner ffaly from Mac Morach his people, espetially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn couragiously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and tooke twentie horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-five.*

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'Conor. They [the troops] burned Sligo, then in possession of Turlough Carrach, son of Donnell, who was son of Mortogh O'Conor, and slew Mac Donough, Tomaltagh, son of Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, and many others.

William, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died, after a long and virtuous life<sup>v</sup>; and two chieftains were then set up in Annaly: Rossa, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, was called the O'Farrell by all the descendants of Murrough O'Farrell; and the two Clann-Hughs<sup>z</sup>, and the Clann-Shane<sup>a</sup> O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pro-

"Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this yeare) by Ædh buy O'Nell, he & kept him untill he was forced to surrender his castle with 200 cowes & pledges or prisoners.

"The prior of Killmaignen, .i. the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, was brought by Walter Brimingham's son out of New Castle, he being lett out at night by the keepers.

"Cluain-mael-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his son, and by ffelim O'Conor, for not accomplishing his word to him; and after that the sons of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Conla Mageochagan, and part of his souldiers was slaine about Diarmaid ffitz William Cam's son's son to Murtagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Manin and others.

"O Conner of Corcomroe, half King of the Countrey, killed by *dolum* by his owne kinsmen.

"*Eclipsis lunæ in hoc anno*, & an Eclipse of the sunn too."

<sup>v</sup> *After a long and virtuous life.*—This passage

is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1445. William, son to John ffitz Daniell O'Fearnail, *dux* of Angaly, *in senectute bona quievit in Christo*, and after him two Dukes" [i. e. *duces*, or captains] "were created in the Angaly, viz<sup>t</sup>. Rossa, son to Muirchertach Midheach ffitz Bryen O'ffearnail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O'ffearnail proclaymed as cheiftaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy ffitz Daniell ffitz John ffitz Daniell O'ffearnail, was proclaymed Duke" [*dux* or captain] "by the sons of John O'ffearnail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gave some hott skirmishes spoyling and preying each other, & after much harme done to both parties they concluded a peace, to witt, by dividing the Angaly in twaine."

<sup>z</sup> *The two Clann-Hughs.*—These septs of the O'Farrells were seated in the barony and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands contained in their territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>a</sup> *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of

uí éirígal 7 a chairde for gach leth do gairm tairí 7 do domnall buíde mac domnaill mic Seáin uí éirígal, 7 an tír do millead éorpa co ndearpat rí, .i. lē na hangaile ag céatar de.

Ruairí mac Tómar méguirí mac tighina fear manac décc.

Mac gillepinnéin, .i. brian tairíeach muiníre Peodachain raóí eimí 7 fí corraí a chairt fí a comarran décc.

Donnchaó ballac mac raíraóain abar tairí 7 ceallaí eachdaó décc.

Diarmait ua tuatail tigherna cloinne tuatail do marbaó for lócc creiche la cloinn mic tomaltai 7 uí díomaraí, iar mbeir ceiríe fichit bliadain daóí.

Concobar mac uí concobair ciarraí 7 do marbaó la Matgamain ua cconcobair, la a bratár, 7 riat aráon i mbád ag dol go hiní cathaí.

Rídero mac uíolín do marbaó.

Tomar díolmain 7 Rídero óg díolmain do écc.

Laigneach mac aóha buíde meí eochagáin do marbaó for coil na connad la cloinn Muircírtai 7 óg mē eochagáin.

Donnchaó bacac ua Ruairc décc, 7 an bpeiré tíar do gairm uí Ruairc do donnchaó mac Tighernáin óig i naóad lochláinn mic tairí 7 uí Ruairc.

John O'Farrell. This sept were seated in the territory more anciently called Cairbre-Gabhra, and possessed the castle of Granard. A list of the townlands comprised in their territory is given in the Inquisition just referred to, from which it will be seen that they possessed about the southern half of the barony of Granard.

<sup>b</sup> *Dermot O'Toole*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. 1. 18, as follows :

"A. D. 1445. Diermoid O'Thuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "pursuing a prey, by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dimasy his son, after he was 80 yeares of age, *vel plus*, and, according to the testimony of the selfe Lagenians" [i. e. of the Lagenians themselves], "he was the best horseman, and the best flesh-killer, or slaughterer, that was in his owne Cuigedh, or province."

<sup>c</sup> *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry."

<sup>d</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*."

"Greate warr acted by Gerald Cæmhanach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himselfe out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish ; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Cross in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his



claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

Rory, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole<sup>b</sup>, Lord of Clann-Tuathail, was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the eightieth year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor, the son of O'Conor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh<sup>c</sup>.

Richard Mac Quillin was slain.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died.

Laighneach, son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, was slain at Coill-an-Chonaidh by the sons of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan.

Donough Bacagh O'Rourke died; and [the people of] West Breifny proclaimed Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke<sup>d</sup>.

name or dignitie,—& they set him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, & for his ould age, & after that they sat downe in the towne & consumed the towne's provision in meate, & they dranke its drinke, or beere & wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as reffuge were choaked, one of which was O Tuathail's daughter, & they went to the church after that, & took out by the poles all men therein, & so Gerald Cæmhanach's son left Clann-tuathail. Torlach mac Dubhgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by Ædh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son; their Armour, weapones, monyes, & cloathes, was all taken from them, Terlagh himself, & the best of his

men were kept for ransome, & their meanest men were set at libertie after striping them, & two or three of them were slaine, to wit, Conner mac Dalredocair, his son, &c.

“The Bisshop Magsamhradhan came from Rome & obteyned the Episcopacy of Ardachadh, & the Quire of Ardachadh & the young official, mac Muircherty, that was elected afore him, obeyed him, having the Pope's Authoritie from Roome.

“Innumerable greates preyes taken by the English from O-Daly of Meath, to wit, by Threasurer, .i. Barnewall, they, viz., the preys being betrayed by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greates prey

## AOIS CRIOST, 1446.

AOÍR CRÍOST, míle, ceitir chéad, cétphachatt, a Sé.

Eóin ua línnaí príóir mainitreach leappa gabail do ecc.

Ruópaige mac Arogaíl moir meş matganna tigeanna oirgiall do écc,  
 7 a mac Aed ruad mac Ruópaige do oirnead ma ionad la hua néill.

Ua domnaill do chocht plógh moir hi connactaib do chongnam la a chair-  
 uib, do foigib uí Ruairc ar túr, 7 do chóid airríd eina maig nire, 7 tar  
 Sionaid, 7 hi maig luirg, tre Machaire connacht tre cloinn connmaig 7

the same day, viz<sup>t</sup>, ffeargall O'Daly, he him-  
 selfe being wounded on the tract of that prey,  
 through which wound he died afterwards, he  
 being in his death bed from the feast of the  
 holy cross in harvist vntil Wednesday after the  
 feast of all saints, in the 26 yeare of his age,  
 one worthy to be chosen cheife in his owne Art  
 to all the Midians, if he did come to mature  
 yeares; the blessing of God & of his saints be  
 on his soule, & it is a greate fall to the Irish  
 sciences that he died such a death."

"Many of the Irish of Ireland went towards  
 the Cittie of St. James the Apostle, to Spaine, in  
 that Summer, about Tomaltach Mac Diarmada,  
 King of Magh-luirg, & about Margret O'Carole's  
 daughter, Calwagh" [O'Connor ffaly's] "wife,  
 & with Mageochagan, the duke of Kenel-fiacha  
 mac Nell, & about O'Edriskil Oge, & many more  
 noble and ignoble persons.

"A preyeing skermish made or given by Da-  
 niel Boy ó ffeargal, & by the son's son of Art  
 O'Mæleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son,  
 so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil  
 & the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Ma-  
 geochagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel  
 O'Særuidhe" [now Seery], "in Dun-ard, at  
 the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men  
 and cattle, & tooke with him both horses &  
 cowes along into his owne house through  
 Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonns

crossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], " &  
 tooke horses & men from them, he happily in  
 the same manner routed the people in Mullen-  
 gar for opposing too, & so brought wholly his  
 prey from both English and Irish as far as  
 Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Maelachlyn  
 rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not,  
 for he from them altogether brought his preyes  
 to his owne residence, and it" [*recte* there]  
 "was seldome seene a more couragious night  
 marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan  
 returned safe and sound from Spaine to their  
 owne houses in Ireland after receiving the In-  
 dulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirskeoil died  
 on sea coming from Spaine, & Garrett, the son's  
 son of Thomas, one of the Momonian Geraldines,  
 died in Spaine, & Evelin, daughter to Edmond  
 fitz Thomas O'ffeargail, mother to the sons of  
 Piers Dalton, died in Spaine also.

"Greate Warr made by O'Coñner ffaly & by  
 the Brimaghams, so that he preyed & burnt  
 townes, & cut much corne, & tooke many pri-  
 soners from the English by that Warr, & they  
 made peace afterwards, & Mageochagan, & his  
 son, & his son's son, & the sons son of Art  
 O'Mæleachlyn, went with the Barron of Deálb-  
 na where the English were, but the English not  
 regarding any peace, wickedly tooke them all  
 prisoners, & Mageochagan after that was, for his

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1446.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-six.*

John O'Leannain, Prior of the Monastery of Lisgool, died.

Rory, the son of Ardgall More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and his son, Hugh Roe, was elected his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great army into Connaught, to assist his friends; he went first to [the territory of] O'Rourke, and from thence through Maghnisse, across the Shannon, into Moylurg, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and

son's sake (or instead of his son), set at libertie, & Magreth O-Caroles daughter afterwards went to Baleathatruim, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this yeare." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. Ed.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greates confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & receaved meanes of him.

"A preyeing Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brefnians through the Instigation of the sonns of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-fearna, a greates multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greates multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugilin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John fitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greates mortality of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victualls & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donache fitz Tygernan Oge O'Ruairk, as O'Ruairk against Lochlyn fitz Thady O'Ruairk.

"Greates warr betwixt Magraghnyll & his owne kinsman, Cathal Oge Magraghnyll, & many Cowes & much Corne was lost through that warr.

"Another warr betwixt the O'Beirnes, in which Maelruany fitz Daniell fitz Cormack O'Beirne was slaine, & the two sons of Daniel Carrach Mac Branan, to wit, Conn and . . . . ath-Mæleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'ffeargail."

ταμμεc mac uilliam búpc ina éinne co dún iomdán, 7 pug leir é iarrin hi conmaicne chuile tolad.

Cúcoicriche mac Maíne mic neill rionnaiz tighfina pfi tteatba do écc.

Emann ua brian tighearna ua ppaolain do écc, 7 dunlainz ua brian doirp-neat ina ionad.

Donnchað mac Airt mic diarmata tighfina ua cceinbrealaiz do marbbað la branachalb.

Coccað mór eitir ua cconcobair failge 7 gail na mibe gur po cpeac-loirgeat mórán don mibe 7 gur po marbbað rochaide mor dia nsaomib, 7 no teigbir a rirthe co tñmraiz buð éuaib, 7 go cul maize clapaiz roir, 7 po gabað brian mac an calbaiz uí concobair ar an ccoccað rin la gallab.

Cogað eitir an da ua concobair i machaire connaet, dia po marbbað

\* *Conmaicne Cuile Toladh*.—This was the ancient name of a territory, now comprised in the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. This passage is given somewhat more fully by D. F. as in F. l. 18 :

“The sons of ffeilm and Mac Diarmada and Thady Mac Donaghy marched together against the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that they burnt Balimotta and killed Ædh boy Mac Donaghy’s son, and brought a prey of Cowes and horses with them. And O’Daniel came with a greate Army to Connacht to help his ffreinds. He came first to O’Ruairke and thence thorough Maghnissy, and over the Sinnan, and to Magh-luirg, and through Machaire-Connacht, and through Clanconnmhy, where Mac William Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Iomdhan, and lead him thence to Conmaicny-Culy-tola.”

† *Hy-Faelain*.—This, as already stated, note s, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*, is the original tribe-name of the O’Byrnes, who were in the latter ages seated in that mountainous tract of the county of Wicklow called Ranalagh, and had a strong castle at Ballinacor, in the valley of Glenmalure. But we have sufficient evidence to prove beyond question that this tribe were,

up to the English Invasion, seated much farther to the west, and that their country comprised the north-eastern portion of the present county of Kildare, namely, the baronies of Ikeathy, Oughteranny, Salt, and Clane, and a part of the baronies of Connell and Naas. This extent will appear from the following evidences, which the Editor deems necessary to insert here, as the extent or even situation of the original country of the O’Byrnes has never been pointed out by any of our writers: The *Feilire Aenguis* and the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys place the following churches in the territory of Ui-Faelain: 1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the present Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny: September 16, Maoinean, Bishop of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Ui-Faelain. 2nd. Clonadh, which is the present town of Clane, in the barony of the same name in the county of Kildare: May 18, ðpan beaz ó Chlaonad in Uib Paolain i Maiz Larcean. 3rd. Laithreach Briuin, which is the present Laraghbrine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county: September 2, Senán Laipiz ðpium in Uib Paolain. 4th. October 27, Epc epf. Domnaiz mór Moize luadat i dtuarceapt Ua b-Paolain.

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Conmaicne Cuile Toladh<sup>c</sup>.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Sinnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Teflia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain<sup>f</sup>, died; and Dunlaing O'Brain was elected in his place.

Donough, the son of Art, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, was slain by the O'Byrnes.

A great war [broke out] between O'Conor Faly and the English of Meath. During this war a great part of Meath was plundered and burned; many of its inhabitants were slain; and marauding parties were accustomed to come northward, as far as Tara<sup>g</sup>, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraigh<sup>h</sup>. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Conor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, Beoan mac neap-ran Epp. ó Fhuio cúilinn in Uib Faolain. Fiodh-Cuilinn is the present Feighcullen, a parish lying partly in the barony of Offaly, but that portion of it which contained St. Beoan's church is in the barony of Connell. 6th. It appears from various Anglo-Irish documents, that the town of Naas was called Naas Offelan, and was comprised in this territory.

From these six passages, and many other direct and collateral evidences, it can be inferred with great safety that, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, possessed the five baronies above mentioned, and that their country was bounded on the north by Deise-Teamhrach, on the west by Offaly, on the north-east by Hy-Donchadha, and on the south by Hy-Muireadhaigh, or Omurethi, which was O'Toole's original country, in the present county of Kildare.

<sup>g</sup> Tara, Teamair.—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

<sup>h</sup> Cul-Maighe-Claraigh.—This was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now correctly enough anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne, and county of Meath. This passage is translated as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18:

“Horrible Warrs betwixt O'Conner-ffaly and the English of Meath, so that he” [O'Conner] “preyed and burnt a great part of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his fforces reached as farr as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmagh-clary Eastward. Brian, Calvagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”

diarthaibh ruadh mac taidh uí cóncóbaire la hua cconcóbaire ndonn, 7 la cloinn Muirir na mbriú, 7 la cuib do cloinn feðlimið hi cuil ua fíonntain.

Cogað mór hi ttaoðmumáin dia po milleað tuaðmuma uile, 7 dar gabað ua bpiain buðóein co ndeachaibh mac uilliam cloinne Ríocaire hi ttaoðmumáin, 7 tucc ua bpiain amac ar éccin, 7 po fagaibh hi ccópa iacc.

Clann donnchaibh, 7 toirpðealbhað caprað ua concóbaire, 7 ua concóbaire donn do ðol ðiblimb hi ccfhn meic uilliam cloinne Ríocaire do ðenam. aoin meic Donnchaibh, 7 a ttaoðeacha na ndá mac donnchaibh po ðeóid, 7 poinn leithe ftoppa .i. Seaan mac concóbaire meic donnchaibh, 7 taidh mac tomaltaið moir meic donnchaibh.

Feðlimið mac Seain uí Ruairc do marbað for lap fíoðnacha la a ðepðfine .i. clann loclainn uí Ruairc.

Mac domnaill uí Ruairc do marbað la cloinn donnchaibh mic tigeapnain uí Ruairc.

Tómár mac Tomair óig uí Raðallaigh do marbað lá noclaigh mór la cloinn Rémainn mic giolla iopa uí Raðallaigh.

Domnaill ua cobtaigh, cfhn fíona maiz 7 paó le dán do marbað cona ðiar mac for cpoimr locha hainnind mic Neimio la cloinn meic airt uí maóilfíeaclainn, 7 la cloinn meic fíachach méig eoagáin.

Tanaibh mac Maóilín mic tanaibh uí maóilconaire décc hi cloinn feopair eitir da cáirg 7 a aðnacal i mainirtir baile uí bocáin.

<sup>i</sup> *Cuil-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. the corner, or angle of the O'Fintans. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in the province of Connaught.

<sup>k</sup> *One Mac Donough*.—This passage is translated as follows, by Duald Mac Firbis in F. I. 18 :

"A. D. 1446. Clann-Donachy and Therlagh Carrach O'Conner, and O'Conner Don, went together to mete Mac William of Clanrickard, to the end they might make one Mac Donachy, but so it was that they returned as two Mac Donaghys, and their dominions shared into two moyeties betweene them."

<sup>l</sup> *In the middle of*, for lap.—Thus rendered by D. F.: "Felim, son of John O'Ruairk was

killed in the midst of fídhnach, by his owne kinsmen."

<sup>m</sup> *Cro-inis*.—Duald Mac Firbis, in F. I. 18, calls it Croinis of Loch-Annin-fitz-Nemhy. It is called Cró-inis, pronounced Crow-inish, at this day by those who speak the Irish language. It belongs to the parish of Dysart, and lies in the north-west part of Lough Ennell, in Westmeath. It is sometimes called Cormorant Island, which is the name given it on Larkin's map of the county of Westmeath. It contains the ruins of a house or castle scattered on its surface. Opposite this island are situated the Fort of Dunna-sgiath, now locally called Doon, and the castle of Kilcooley. This is the island on which

Fionntain<sup>1</sup> by O'Conor Don, aided by the Mac Maurices na-m-Brigh [of Brize], and some of the sons of Felim.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond, by which all Thomond was spoiled: O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard went to Thomond, and having rescued O'Brien by force, he set all to rights.

The Clann-Donough, Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and O'Conor Don, repaired to Mac William of Clanrickard, in order to elect one Mac Donough<sup>k</sup>. They did not, however, return until they had finally agreed on the election of two Mac Donoughs, dividing the territory equally between them, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and Teige, the son of Tomaltagh More Mac Donough.

Felim, the son of John O'Rourke, was slain the middle of<sup>1</sup> [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O'Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis<sup>m</sup>, an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh<sup>a</sup>, by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlín, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais<sup>o</sup>, between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain<sup>p</sup>.

the Monarch Maelseachlainn II. died in 1022. It is to be distinguished from Inis-Croine, the island of St. Cron, which lies about two miles east of it, opposite the Belvedere demesne.

<sup>a</sup> *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westminster Inquisitions it is called Loch Enyn, *alias* Loch Enyll. In the notice of Malachy the Second's death, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Innill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Innill, near his house of Donnesgyath." In the

notice of the death of this king in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1022, the Lough Innill of Mageoghegan is written Loch Ainninn. For some account of the origin of this name, see the Book of Lecan, fol. 261, *a, b*; also Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Feorais*.—This, which was the tribe-name of the family of Bermingham, was at this period applied to their territory, which was co-extensive with the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogan,



Ταὸς μάς πλάννχαῖο το μαρβαὸ λα κορβμας μάς υἱ πλάννγαιν.  
 Εμάνν μάς μες Μυρριρ σαρραῖζε το μαρβαὸ λα κορβμας μάς εὐγαιν  
 μες κάρταιζ.

ὅριαν υα δουδα το μαρβαὸ λα τῖρ ναμάλγαδα.

Διάρματτ μάς ἱρ mic caitil ruaid meḡ Raghnaill το μαρβαὸ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1447.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cethpe chéu, cŕthpachao a Seacht.

Comorba piodnachas pŕr tige aoidheao coitcinn da ḡac aon do écc.

Πλαῖζ μὸρ ἡ ραῖρπαὸ ἡ ἡ ροḡμαρ na bliaona po, dia po écc ppioir baile  
 υι βοḡάν, ppióir connala, ḡarún calatpoma, ḡŕŕóitτ μάς μες ualponτa, ἡ

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"Tany fitz Mælyn fitz Tany O'Maelconary died in Clan-feoras between the two Easters, & was Honourably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, & Margret, daughter to the Sinnagh's son O'hanly, the said Tany his wife, died on Brigidmas afore that."

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. as in F. l. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1446. An Eclips of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

"The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

"Greate warr in Kenel-fiacha-mic-nell, by which Ædh buy Mageochagan was spoyled & banished, & some of his children kild, & some others taken prisoners by Feargall roe Mageochagan.

"Bresal ô Kelly was taken prisoner by the sons of William ô Kelly.

"Daniel, son to Gille-na-naemh ô hanley was killed by the sons of Loghlyn O'Hanley wickedly, & O'hanley himself was Robbed and turned out of his Lordship, being then an ould blind man; furthermore the said Lochlyn O'hanley againe followed O'hanley aforesaid, the blind ould man, towards Achadh-airend, & they were beaten, whereby Ædh, son to Lochlyn O'hanley, was slaine that day, thorough which accidents it became that blind O'hanley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imher O'hanley. The Gentry of the Tuathas & Ruairy O'Conner gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O'hanley, nevertheless the sonns of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O'Hanley to restore back his name or dignety to blind O'hanlye, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O'hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O'hanly. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairy O'Conner, & ffeilm O'Conner Donn's son, on the side of the sept of Ædh O'hanly. And O'Kelly at once with" [i. e. along with] "Iomhar

Teige Mac Clancy was slain by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Brian O'Dowda was slain by [the people of] Tirawly.

Dermot, the son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1447.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-seven.*

The Coarb of Fenagh, who kept a house of public hospitality for all comers, died.

In the Summer and Autumn of this year there raged a great plague, of which the Prior of Ballyboggan<sup>r</sup>, the Prior of Connala<sup>s</sup>, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Imhar O'hanly too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hanley, the only man of his own age & country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praised, & it was the comon saying of each man that Morthy his Dukedome decayed after that son, & further there was killed Mahon, son to Tomaltach O'hanly, & Edmond fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Eochy fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Rory fitz Ædh boy his son, & a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donach Carrach O'Kelly, & many others, so that O'Kelly came with a greate Army to Machairy Connacht, & he burnt Muinter Radhuibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Mælbrenyn, & balintubber, & returned after all these doings.

"A greate pestalence in Iochtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Mælrwany fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Conner's son, & Mælrwany Sreamach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Mæleachlyn mac Cormac mac Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Donachye's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Conner ffaly to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O Conner's son to be Ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmen's lands to the King's use; he also tooke the Dalton prisoner & turned him into Loch duff.

"Donnagh, son to Eogan Oge O Daly, being" [*recte* was] "plundered by the sons of Redmond Tirel, & by the Petit most wickedly & himself taken prisoner & sent to Lord ffurnivall. Gillepatrick, son to Morthy Mac ffeorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl, slaine."

<sup>r</sup> *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

<sup>s</sup> *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. 1. 18 :

"A. D. 1447. Greate ffamin in the Spring of

rochaíde mór hi míde, hi mumáin, 7 illaigimib, 7 acbhrac apoile gur po écc-  
pac pecc céo pacapc di.

Cfnn do chur ar cŕmpall achaid upchair, 7 an bŕno airŕŕach de do tócc-  
báil le tomár óg Maguibir tigeapna fear manach i nonóir dé, tigeapnaig,  
7 Rónáin do ráit a amna feirín.

Domnall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meguibir, do marbad la donn  
mac pilib még uibir, le macaib Airt méguibir, le macaib mec oirgiallaig,  
7 le macaib ua ndaimín, uair baói an domnall hírin i nŕaonta pe máguibir  
7 pe pilib tanair an tíre, 7 ag tionntúó dó o bŕeifne uí Raigillig 7 é ag  
dul go baile énrí ui néill ar ann táppŕur é gur po marbad. Ro haónaicead  
iarom i mainŕtir leapa gabail.

Aed mac tómar óig méguibir mac tigeapna fŕmanach décc.

Feolimio mac Seacain mic Pilib uí Raigillig aóbar tigeapna bŕeifne ar  
oirbeapc 7 oineac do dul go haé truium dionnŕoigib fŕ ionaid ríŕ Saxon  
Loró Fŕnumáil 7 feolimio do gabail lair, 7 a écc don plair, iar mbuaib  
ongŕa 7 airŕige, 7 a aóhnacal i mainŕtir Acha truium.

Pionnguala (ingean an cálbairg ui cónóbari pailig 7 Maipŕege ingene  
uí cŕibail) bŕn uí domnaill cŕtur, 7 Aŕoha buide uí neill iarom an aoin  
bŕn do bŕŕŕ dealb 7 denam, 7 do ba mó clá, 7 oirpdeapcŕ baói i nepinn  
uile i naon aimŕir fŕia gŕnmóŕa a maŕair buódein, do tŕegad an tŕaogail

this yeare throughout all Ireland, so that men  
were then wont to eate all manner of herbs for  
the most part. [A] Greate plague in Summer,  
Harvest, and Winter, by" [i.e. of] "which died  
the prior of Ballyboggan, and the prior of Con-  
nala; and the Baron of Calatrim, and Gerott, the  
son of Walrent, and the Listel" [Mistel?];  
"and many more in Meath, in Munster, in Lin-  
ster, died of that plague, and it is difficult to  
get an accompt of the innumerable multitudes  
that died in Dublin of that plague."

<sup>c</sup> *Baron of Calatruim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of  
Galtrim in Meath.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year  
1176, p. 27, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Achadh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an ex-  
tensive parish in the barony of Magheraste-  
phana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Was roofed*, literally, "a roof was put on  
the church, &c." It is stated in the Dublin  
copy of the Annals of Ulster that this was a  
French roof: "An bliabain ri do cuipéó cenn  
ŕrangac le tomair óg maguibir, .i. ri ŕep  
manac ar tempoll acaid upcáipe, &c."

<sup>x</sup> *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it  
is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken  
prisoner by the Lord ffurnivall, and that he  
afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy  
of the Annals of Ulster the passage is given  
somewhat differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1447. Felim, the son of John, son of  
Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of  
Breifny, for his hospitality and prowess, was  
treacherously taken prisoner at Ath-Truim by

truim', Garrett, son of Mac Walronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague.

The church of Achadh-Urchair" was roofed", and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighernach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul.

Donnell Ballagh, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, assisted by the sons of Art Maguire, the sons of Mac Oirghiallaigh [Mac Errilly], and the sons of O'Davine, for this Donnell had been at enmity with Maguire, and with Philip, the Tanist of the territory; and on his return from Breifny O'Reilly to the town of Henry O'Neill, he was seized upon, and killed. He was interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, [i. e.] son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, by reason of his noble deeds and hospitality, went to Trim, to meet Lord Furnival, the then Deputy of the King of England, by whom he was taken prisoner\*. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Conor Faly, and of Margaret', daughter of O'Carroll, who had been first married to O'Donnell, and afterwards to Hugh Boy O'Neill, the most beautiful and stately, the most renowned and illustrious woman of her time in all Ireland, her own mother only excepted, retired from

Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation. And at that time Ath-Truim was visited by a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Uction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath-Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds."

\* And of Margaret, i. e. Finola was the daughter

of O'Conor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calvagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædh boy O'Neill's wife, the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland besides" [*recte* except] "her owne mother, renouncing all worldly vanitie and Terrestriall glorious pomps embracing the Eternal glory which God prepares for his blessed Angles, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke her-

epcraðaiḡ ar an mbeachtað íutain ḡan íoirceñd, 7 a dul ío chuimḡ íaḡla 7 epaḡaḡ í mainirtir chille hachaidh.

Alod mac Muiréírtaiḡ óis meḡ eochagaim luam ḡairccio ua néill an deirceirt 7 aḡḡar toíriḡ cheneoil íaḡhaḡ uile décc do ḡalap aitéḡapp.

Emann mac emann a buíe do écc.

Íeðlimio mac mupchaḡa méḡ Raḡnaill décc.

ḡiolla na naom mac aipeḡtaiḡ mic íolaim meḡ Alḡagaim íaoí eíeann le bríctíímnur 7 le íéneachar décc.

Uilliam ua deopáim ollam laíḡen le bríctíímnur, 7 a bean do écc don pláíḡ.

Eoḡan mac Ííḡarar mic íaoíḡalaíḡ uí bríírlén ollam bríctííman ííí manac 7 arḡ aipeḡindeach aipeḡ íaoláim do écc.

Concobar mac Seaim meḡ íranain do tréḡuḡ a tíḡearnaíar 7 tomaltaḡ caríac mac cuimḡ mic Alḡha do oíḡḡneaḡ ína íonaḡ.

Mainirtir laoiḡhíur íllaíḡmí, í neappuccóideacht leíctíḡlinne do écc-bail la hUa moíḡḡa í nonoír .S. Íroníeír, 7 toḡa aḡhnaḡail uí móíḡḡa 7 a íleacht na ðiaíḡh ínníeíḡḡhe.

selfe into the austere devoute life in the Monastery of Killachy; and the blessing of guests and strangers and pore and Rich of both poet-philosephers and Archipoetphilosephers be on her in that life."

"Assumed the yoke of piety and devotion.—Cumḡ íaḡla, the yoke of a rule, i. e. took the veil or became a nun."

"Cill-Achaidh droma foda, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County. The ruins of a nunnery are pointed out here adjoining the modern church, but I am of opinion that they are the ruins of the abbey church, to which, perhaps, the nunnery was attached, as the cemeteries of the noble families of the district are to be seen in the church yard, as:

1st. The tomb of O'Conor Faly, with a rough marble slab exhibiting a long inscription in Latin, but much effaced, beginning,

"HIC JACET HEROUM CLARO DE STEMMAE NATÚS DONATUS PATRIÆ CURA DOLORQUE SUÆ.

"UNA SEPULTA JACET TUMULO DONATI PARENTUM, CASTA, PUDICA, PIA, HÆC CONJUX, MATERQUE JOHANNIS NECNON DONATI MATER."

2nd. The tomb of the Lords of Clanmalieri.

3rd. The burial place of the O'Molloys, with a long epitaph in praise of John O'Molloy, the son of Philip.

4th. The burial place of the O'Dunnes, chiefs of Hy-Regan, with their arms elaborately sculptured.

Two places of the name of Cill-Achaidh are mentioned by the Irish annalists as ecclesiastical establishments, of which one, according to Colgan, is situated in the eastern Breifny, the other in Ofalia in Leinster. The latter is sacred to St. Sinceall, and is always distinguished from the former by the addition *droma foda*, i. e. of the long druin, or ridge. *Achadh droma foda* signifies the field of the long ridge or hill, and Cill was prefixed after St. Sincheall had erected his church there. The name is very descriptive

this transitory world, to prepare for life eternal, and assumed the yoke of piety and devotion<sup>2</sup> in the monastery of Cill-achaidh<sup>a</sup>.

Hugh, son of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, helmsman of the valour of the Southern Hy-Nials, and heir to the lordship of all Kinel-Fiachach, died of a short fit of sickness.

Edmond, the son of Edmund Burke, died.

Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Aireachtach, who was son of Solomon Mac Egan, the most learned Brehon and Professor of Laws<sup>b</sup> in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon<sup>c</sup> of Leinster, and his wife, died.

Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and Erenach of Airech-Moelain [Derryvullan], died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branain, resigned his lordship, and Tomaltagh Carragh, the son of Con, son of Hugh, was elected in his place.

The monastery of Laoighis<sup>d</sup> in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it<sup>e</sup>.

of the locality, for a remarkable long, low *druim* or ridge extends south-westwards, immediately over the village of Killeigh. The entire of the ancient Ofalia, from Slieve Bloom to the hill of Allen, and from the Sugar-loaf hills to the Great Heath, is a plain nearly as level as the surface of a tranquil sea, and this *druim foda*, though not high, becomes a very remarkable feature in so level a district.

<sup>b</sup> *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemh, son to Aireachty, son to Solomon Mac Ægan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a fencevir), died."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deorain, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this year."

<sup>d</sup> *The monastery of Laoighis*, μαυρητιρ λαοιγ-ιρ, now Abbey-Leix, situated on the River Nore, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. Ware says that this monastery was founded in

1183 by Corchegeer [Conchobhar] O'More, and Archdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

<sup>e</sup> Under this year the Annals of Duall Mac Firbis, as preserved in F. 1. 18, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of ffidnacha, one celebrated for hospitallety to all Ireland, died.

"Castle Carbery was reedified by the Lord furnwall in this year.

"Colman, son's son to Art O'Maeleachlyn, being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbhna, in revenge of the killing of O'Coffy (hibernice O'Cobhthaigh), & the Irish and English of Meath, marched all together to the woods of the Ruffa, (or Rubha), so that they chased the sons of Art's son to Connacht, & they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, & that for the

## AOIS CRIOST, 1448.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, ceitpe céo, cétachatt, a hochtt.

Pláig mór ioin míde, concobair mac aoda ui fírgail, diarmaitt mág conmaige, 7 hainri dub Mac teceadain triur bratár do braitrib lonzuiric ui fírgail dég don pláig rin.

Concobair mac faolchaða eppcop Ruir ailiéir décc.

Abb na trinoide for loc cé décc.

Semur óg mac remair gallda mac iarla upmuman décc.

Catal mac ui concobair failge do marbad lá gallaib laighn.

Cúconnaétt mac Pilib méguidh décc fá buaid naitirige, 7 a adnacal i ctmall acharb upcarr.

Ua hfgra riabac do marbad.

Ua loclann tigeanna bóirne dég.

Niall ó maolmuaid do marbad lá huib Riaccain.

Irish tounge's sake, & the Rubha was burnt, & pulled down, & ransacked by ffeargall Mageoch-agane afterwards.

"Nicholaus being" [*recte* was] "ordained pope in Rome.

"Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), & Art Cãmhanagh, being prisoners by Walter Tobin & by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art, died on" [in] "his imprisonment, & Richard's son was ransomed.

"The Country called Angaly, both west & East, obeyed to Daniel boy O'ffeargall, & Rossa Mortach Midhach his son, to whom was given the name of Duke or Prime Lord of that country against him gave him obeydience.

"Thady Mac Donachy, & all those of the country men that adhered to him, gave domination to Tumaltach Mac Dermoda, King of Maghluirg, to defend them against the sons of Conner Mac Donnaghy.

"Illand Mac Murehy, & Ædh mac Dermot Caoch O'ffeargall, both died.

"Sara (i. Sadhbh), daughter to William fitz

Conner mac Brenan, Moylyn O Maelconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffergus, & a nurse to all guests and strangers, & to all the learned men in Ireland, died on Wednesday next after the feast day of St. Catherin the virgin, & is buried in St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, the Lord God of St. Patrick be propitious to her.

"A murther committed on Lochlyn O'hanlye's son, whereby were slaine theese, viz. Danniell, Loghlyn O'hanlye's son, & Conner O'hanlye's son, Loghlyn Sugach and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-naemh O'hanly, & by Maelachlyn O'hanlye's son, & by others of the Tuathas, & all that adhered to Lochlyn's son were preyed and burnt.

"Ffelim O'Conner-ffaly and others, tooke a prey from Læseach fitz Rossa ô ffeargall, but Læsach overtaking them tooke their prey from them, & above twenty of their men" [were] "killed and taken prisoners.

"A running prey taken by a company of Ossory at Maigh-aird, so that they were broken



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1448.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-eight.*

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell, Dermot Mac Conmaighe, and Henry Duv Mac Techedain, three friars of Longphort-Ui-Feargail<sup>f</sup>, died.

Conor Mac Faolchadha, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died.

The abbot of [the monastery of the Holy] Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, i. e. son of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English of Leinster.

Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher].

O'Hara Reagh was slain.

O'Loughlin, Lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Molloy was slain by the Hy-Regan<sup>g</sup> [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and Ignoble.

"Conner, son to John Mac Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Conn fitz Ædh, supplied his place.

"The O Lochlyn's killed each other.

"The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athtrym, after they were wickedly taken by ffurnwall aforesaid.

"The Abbot of Teagh-murry in Athtrim died by the aforesaid plague.

"Bryen, the son of Thady Offallon" [was] "wickedly taken prisoner by O'Kellie's son, & was murdered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enemies, for which crime they suffered hanging."

<sup>f</sup> *Longphort-O'Farrell*, Longphort Ui Feargail, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says (Monasticon, p. 443, note <sup>g</sup>), that Longford was anciently called in Irish Ath-foda, i. e. the long ford; but he refers to no authority, and is a bad authority himself on the origin of the names of places

in Ireland. Long-phort-Ui-Fhearghail signifies O'Farrell's fortress, or fortified residence; and, according to the tradition in the country, the fortress to which this name was originally applied occupied the site of the present barracks of Longford.

<sup>g</sup> *Hy-Regan* was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Offaly. Their country, which was formed into the barony of Tinahinch, and made a part of the Queen's County in the reign of Philip and Mary, is still popularly called Dooregan, in Irish *Doireán Riagán*. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a fiant for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

"Duæ sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.

Concobar mac Seathn mic eacmarcaig mec bhranán tigearna corca  
acland ppi pé rect mbliadán tríoat do écc i nduina realga for maig ae iar  
tpegaó a tigearnair ip in mbliadán roime, 7 a adnacaí i Rorr commain.

Ipse recipit decimas sed null. comparuit curat.  
ad respondendum pro servicio Ecclesiæ. Ideo  
fructus sequestrantur."

These two rectories are set down in the  
margin as Oregan and O'Rosnolis. O'Huidhrin,  
who died in 1420, writes of Hy-Regan thus :

“Αρ Υιβ Ριαγάν να ρυαζ ορημ,  
Ζαρηα μεαρ μυιδεαρ κομλονν,  
Ο’Ουνν τασίρεαχ να τογλα,  
Cuing na cpaorpeach caat-ópda.”

“Over the Hy-Regan, of the heavy onslaughts,  
A vigorous band who rout in battle,  
Rules O'Dunne, chief of demolition,  
Hero of the golden battle-spears.”

The tomb of the O'Dunne family, which ex-  
hibits their armorial bearings elaborately sculp-  
tured, is to be seen in the churchyard of Kill-  
eigh, near Tullamore, in the King's County.  
The pedigree of Donough O'Dunne, who seems  
to have flourished in the fourteenth century, is  
given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis :

“Donough, son of Awley, son of Teige, son  
of Awley, son of Cooley, son of Donslevy, son of  
Cooley, son of Carroll, son of Cu-Blama” [i. e.  
dog of Slieve Bloom]. “son of Connell, son of  
Fihilly, son of Donn, the progenitor from whom  
the surname O'Duinn, O'Doyne, or O'Dunne,  
is derived, son of Duvgilla, son of Maelfinn, son  
of Riagan, from whom is derived the tribe name  
of Hy-Regan, or Iregan, son of Kenny, son of  
Flann-da-Congal, son of Dimasagh, son of Con-  
galagh, son of Forannan, son of Maeluva, son of  
Cathal, son of Eoghan of Breen-da-choga, son of  
Nathi, son of Rossa Falgy, the ancestor of the  
people of Offaly, son of Cathaoir More, monarch  
of Ireland in the second century ; the ancestor  
of O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, and of all the

noble families of Leinster, except Mac Gillapa-  
trick, or Fitzpatrick, of Ossory.”

The present recognised head of this family is  
Major Francis Dunne, son of the late General  
Dunne of Brittas, near the foot of Slieve Bloom,  
in Dooregan, in the Queen's County. The pe-  
digree of this branch of the O'Dunne family  
can be very satisfactorily traced to the reign of  
Henry VIII., by the evidence of Anglo-Irish  
documents ; but it has not yet been connected  
with the ancient line above given. From a ma-  
nuscript in the Lambeth Library (Carew Col-  
lection, No. 635), and another in the British  
Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 169, a,  
the Leinster Inquisitions, &c., the Editor has  
been able to trace it as follows :

- I. *Leyny O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He built  
the castle called Castlebrack, and to defray  
the expenses attending the erection of it he  
imposed unusual tribute on the territory,  
which his successors continued to extort down  
to the reign of James I. He had a son,
- II. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He had  
two sons, Teige, No. III., and Turlough ; and  
a daughter, who was married to Rory Oge  
O'More, Chief of Leix.
- III. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Dowhie-Regan.  
He married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers  
Fitzgerald of the county of Kildare, and had  
by her Teige, or Thady Oge O'Doyne, or  
O'Dunne, his son and heir ; 2nd, Cormac ;  
3rd, Brian, or Barnaby, the ancestor of the  
Brittas family ; 4th, Cahir, or Charles Dunne,  
LL. D., T. C. D., “a good scholar, and a  
zealous Protestant,” who died without issue ;  
5th, Murtough ; and an illegitimate son, Mo-  
riertagh, who was slain in 1600. He had  
also three daughters, one of whom was mar-

Conor, the son of John, son of Eachmarcach Mac Branain, Lord<sup>b</sup> of Corco-achlann for a period of thirty-seven years, died at Dumha-Sealga in Magh-Ae, having resigned his lordship the year before, and was buried at Roscommon.

ried to Brian, son of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, the other to Calvagh O'Molloy, and the third to Mulrony O'Carroll. This Teige, No. III., was living, a very old man and blind, in 1593, when he signed, by his mark, a deed by which he settled Iregan on his five sons.

IV. Teige Oge O'Doyne, the son and heir of Teige fitz Teige fitz Leyny, married first, about the year 1570, Margaret, the daughter of Shane O'Neale, prince of Ulster, the son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill:

"That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconnaght Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion oute of the Northe to Lenster, to the greate charge of the Crowne, and was then in companie with Brian Reoghe at the Burninge of his Majestie's fort of Phillipstowne, and the next day at the burninge of Kilcullen, in the countie of Kildare,

and in companie with the said Brian when he was kild, and in Bonaght with Owny Mac Rorie" [O'More] "riflinge the towne of Marybroughe, and having not since, being now about 37 yeares of age, much bettered or altered his course, will likelye returne to his wounted practice, if the like times doe happen, and therefore not secure for his Majestie that any of so suspiciouse a behaviour should continue alone, the said countrye beinge so stronge and so fitt for rebellion.

"That the said Margaret, mother to the said Teige Reoghe, and the gentlewoman now kept by the saide Thadye in his howse, and by whome he hath many sones, beinge both alive, the issue begotten by the venter of one of them is illegitimate, yet by vertue of the estate passed unto him, and his assignes, by the said Fiant, maie leave the said landes and chiefferie to his unlawful issue, and soe disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chiefric of Iregaine."

It appears from an Inquisition taken at Maryborough, on the 17th of May, 1638, that this Teige Oge O'Doyne died on the 38th of October, 1637, when it was found that Edward Doyne, aged eighteen yeares and two months, was his next relative and heir. From this it would appear that the issue of Teige Reagh, Teige Oge's son by Margaret O'Neill, and of his half brothers, were set aside by the government. But it has not been yet proved how this Edward Doyne stood related to Teige Oge O'Doyne.

Cormac, the second son of Teige O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, No. III., married Joane O'Carroll, widow of Thomas Burke, Baron of Leitrim, and had by her a son, Donnell, who had the remainder of the castle of Roskyne, and sixty acres of

Catal mac feblimio mic Ruaidri uí concobair do marbað, la cloinn Ruaidri meic catal uí concobair coirpbeibac 7 Diarmait.

Taog écc mac taog mac giollacolaím uí uiginn ppiomioide aopa dána epeann 7 alban do écc iar naitrige i cill conmla, 7 a aónacal i mainirtir aca lftain.

Diarmait mac eogain mic maegamha uí dalaið ollam fear mibe uile raos foglainntið 7 fip dána décc, 7 a aónacal i ndurmaid colaimm cille.

land belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, but no account of his descendants has fallen in the Editor's way. Brian, the third son of Teige O'Doyne, No. III., married the daughter of Fergananim O'Molloy, and had by her a son, Barnaby, or Brian Oge, who obtained a patent from Charles I. for a considerable estate in the barony of Tinahinch, to hold in soccage to him and his heirs for ever, provided he should not take the name, style, or title of the Fox, or O'Doyne, &c. This Brian Oge, or Barnaby, who was compelled to reject the O and style himself, Barnaby Dunne, died on the 17th of November, 1661, leaving a son, Charles Dunne of Brittas, the ancestor of the present family of Brittas. Charles Dunne, LL. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the fourth son of the same Teige O'Doyne, does not appear to have left any issue. He made his last will and testament on the 2nd April, 1617, and after his death his property in Hy-Regan was claimed by his eldest brother, Teige Oge O'Doyne, who survived him by many years. Murtough, the fifth son of Teige, No. III., married the daughter of Turlough Fitzpatrick, brother of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, but no account of his descendants, if he left any, has yet been discovered.

From these evidences it is quite clear that the descendants of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill, would be the senior branch of this family, if they were extant; and that next after them should be placed the descendants of Cormac, the second son of Teige,

No. III.; and that, if these are extinct, Major Francis Dunne of Brittas, is indisputably the present head of the O'Doynes, or O'Duinns, of Dooregan. According to the tradition in the country, the late Mr. Joseph Dunne of Killowen, near the Great Heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County, was the lineal descendant of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of Margaret O'Neill. The Editor often saw him in the year 1833, when he was about 89 years old. He was one of the largest men in Europe, and had been an officer in the French service in his youth, but for the last fifty years of his life he lived on his farm at Killowen, from which he derived a considerable income. He had several sons remarkable for their great stature, strength, courage, and intelligence, but they all died unmarried.

<sup>h</sup> *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Corcachlann, thus:

"A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John ffitz Eachmarkagh, Dux of Corcachlann, for the space of thirtie-seaven yeares, died in Dumha Sealga on Magh-ay, after he had renounced his lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receiving Extreame unction and making pennance, and was buried in Roscommon. God rest his soule."

<sup>i</sup> *Cill Conmla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18:

"A. D. 1448. Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillecolum O'higgin, cheife master of the Poets (called *Æs-dana*) of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest

Cathal, son of Felim, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connla<sup>1</sup>, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-leathan.

Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, Ollav of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow-Columbkille<sup>k</sup>.

and happiest that ever professed the *dan*, died after due penance and extreame unction at Kill-connla, and was buried in the Monastery of Ath-leathyn."

\* Under this year the Annals of D. F. have the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A greate Army made by O'Conner-ffaly, & by the Irish of Linster : they marched to Kill-culinn, & to Castlemartin, so that his sword & helmet was taken from him. Caher O'Conner, Cathal O'Conner's son, hearing that O'Conner was taken, they returned towards him couragiously, & rescued him forceably, Calwagh sayeing that his leg was broken, & the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

"Richard Buttler gave a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, & to Pierce fitz James Gallda, where many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

"John Rainy, a Godly discreete friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

"The Roch of Crigh Roisdeach died.

"Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffelim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both slaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Kilculy-silinnny" [now the church of Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—ED.] "& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffelim ffitz ffelim by wan" [one] "thrust of a speere, & it is by ffelim & by Cormack Cam

Mac machon mac ffelim clery Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, & it was reported that the cast of Cormac Cam's speere had killed Brien fitz Cathall, & not the blowes in his head given him by ffelim at first. Brien went alive so wounded the same night to Ballintubber, & died the next day, & was buried in the ffriers Monastery at Roscomon, & ffelim Remained that night in Killculy, & died in the same hower the next day also, after Extreame unction & pennance, in a ffryers habit, & he chosed to be buried in the ffriers howse at Tulskey, to whome he granted a quarter of land the same yeare to build a Monastery thereon, and it was after his buriall the Monastery was consecrated to the glory of God, & to the honner of St. Patrick, Dominick, and to Diermod Mac Mæltuly, & also ffelim aforesaid, bestowed & left a greate rick of Corne as helpe to the ffryers to begin that worke.

"John fitz John boy O'hara, son to the King of Luiny, & one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did live, was slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælrwany finn's son of Coran-men, & this was the occasion thereof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormac Mac Donnaghy from the sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, & brought it to O'hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, in their returne from that pursuance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O'hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting day, whereby O'hara's son was slaine betwixt them by one cast as afore mentioned.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1449.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, ceitpe céo, céraçatt, a naoí.

Donnchað mac tigeapnáin óig tigeapna bpeipne tíar do écc iar ná bñt hı peipeççalair oçta pe bliaðain láin, 7 tigeapnán mac taidg uí Ruairc do éoga ina ionað láran mbpeipne tíar.

Eogan mac ršain tigeapna muntipe maolmopða do écc, 7 Šlan ua Rağallig a mac ršin do éoga ina ionað lá hua neill, 7 la ršiocht Šlain uı Rağillig, 7 pearğal ua Rağallig, .i. mac tomair móir, do éoga lá ršiocht matğanna uı Rağillig, 7 lá gallaib ġur po řar coccad 7 combuaidpead eatoppa. Taimcc an luptír 7 iarla uımunan do çongnam lá pearğal ua Rağallaiğ, 7 tuc Šlan ua Rağallig cona poçpaine ammur řor çorřac an treluaiğ ġur po marbað 7 ġur po ġaðað tpi řiçit oíob im mac toirpðealbaiğ 7 im mac domnaill bain uı Rağillig.

Đrian ócc o néill décc.

Mór inğín aoða mic řilib na tuaiğe méguiðir bñ airt mic eoğain uí néill décc.

Mağnur buide mac çairppe meic duinn méguiðir décc.

Đpeppmaidm lá mac uíðilín řor muirçearřac puad ua neill dú in po

"A greate skirmish between the Irish & English in Linster, whereby many were slaine & taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac Dubhgaill & O'neachtyn's son, with many others.

"A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son to Ædh boy O'ffeargail, & Diarmaid Mac Conway, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly ffriers; of the ffriers of Longford O'ffeargail, died by that plague.

"Ædh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan, taken prisoner by ffeargall Oge roe Mageochagan, & afterwards died in restraint.

"Ffelim O'Duinn being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "by Cu-coigrichy O'Maelmoy in revenge of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

"The prey of Calry taken by the sons of Layseach mac Rossa. Mac Magnus of Tirtuahyl

his son being" [*recte* was] "killed by the son of Conner Roe Magmanusa, he intruding upon him without just cause, as it was thought.

"Warr betwixt the sonns of Morty backach O'Conner, & the sons of Brien ffitz-Daniel O'Conner, so that Magnus ffitz-Brien's son was taken prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sonns was wounded, so that they did much harm to each other.

"Brien Mac Donnaghye's son tooke a prey from John Mac Donnaghye's son, & has" [had?] "driven it towards O'Ruairk, & Clanndonnaghly followed him, & they burnt Drum-da-Ethier, O'Ruairk's Residence, & Thady O'Ruairk his sonns persued them, & he turned against them, & Thady O'Ruairk's two sons were taken prisoners, & some of their men were slaine."

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.*

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption<sup>1</sup>; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John<sup>m</sup>, Lord of the district called Muintir-Maelmora, died; and his son, John O'Reilly, was elected in his place by O'Neill and the sept of John O'Reilly; but Farrell O'Reilly (i. e. the son of Thomas More) being elected by the sept of Mahon O'Reilly and by the English, war and disturbances arose between them [the candidates]. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond came to assist Farrell O'Reilly; but John O'Reilly and his forces suddenly charged the van of their army, and slew or made prisoners of sixty of them, among whom were the son of Turlough and the son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly.

Brian Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe<sup>a</sup> Maguire, and the wife of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Manus Boy, the son of Carbry, son of Don Maguire, died.

A sudden defeat<sup>o</sup> was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

<sup>1</sup> *Pulmonary consumption*, *peapggálan occa*, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duaid Mac Fírbis translates this passage as follows:

"Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full yeare in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruairk's son was ordayned to supply his place in the western Brefney."

<sup>m</sup> *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. l. 18:

"Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son" [was] "proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greate warrs grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter" [*recte* the number] "of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [1m] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son."

<sup>a</sup> *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

<sup>o</sup> *A sudden defeat*, *bhrímaróm*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

"A defeate given by Mac Ugilin *pop*" [i. e. upon] "Murthy Roe O'neil, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Neill's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll



marbaid mac maolmuire mec ruibne conrubal meic ui néill, 7 aongur mac mec doinnall na halban, 7 rocharde oile immaile friú.

Coccað mór eitir conallcaib buðdein, 7 moran do milleað.

Ua fialáin 7 giollacriort mac an baird décc.

Ado mac loclainn mic Seappraio tigeapna cloinne catail mic muiread-  
aig muillstain ré hfo imcian iar tpeccad a tigeapnair ar gead dé, 7 iar  
naoncuad diarmatta mic Seppaio ui flannagáin do cor ina ionad decc.

Duice deioic do tecc i neinnco nonoir móir, 7 iarlaða epeann do tecc  
ina teac, 7 gaoiðil leirimil miðe, 7 a breic fin do marcaib do tabairt do  
do cum a cirtimge.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed."

<sup>p</sup> *A great war.*—"Greate warr betwixt the Conallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties."—D. F.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O'Faelain.

<sup>r</sup> *Race of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancahill, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>s</sup> *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. 1. 18:

"The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in" [on] "the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King's Kitchin."

<sup>t</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"O'hara, halfe King of the west part of Leyny, died.

"O'flynn, Dux of Silmæluain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdclbh, at his owne house, slaine.

"Thady O'Conner's son tooke a prey from Balintubair. They also killed two or three of

the pursuers, whereby was occasioned greate insurrection of Warr on Machery Connacht especially, for that preye all the sons of ffeilm his son forsooke O'Conner & his sons, & they adhered to O'Conner Donn, so that O'Conner Donn & O'Conner Roe's sons coming to him they sent their preyeing horsemen & Galloglaghs through Cluan-Corr Eastward, & through Cluan-Cony, & towards Driggen, & Edan-na-Creggey, wherein was O'Conner Roe's Cattle (hibernice Carycht), & Carbry O'Conner & his Cosins, Cathal Duffe O'Conner's sons, & Mac Dubhgall guiding them, nevertheless their adversaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, & Mac Dubhgall was taken prisoner, & Dubhgall gruama Mac Swine his son was killed, & five or six Galloglasses more, and Daniell mac Rossa mac ffeilm Clery O'Conner was wounded. Magnus O'fflanagan's son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party" [were] "wounded, & died of their wounds.

"Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady ffitz Cormack Mac Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into Icarbry, & Mac Carthy More's sons with him, to wit, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said Armies' forelorne hopes overrun'd as far as Gleann-an-muilinn & Remeann, wherein Mac

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, O'Neill's constable, Aengus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, and many others, were slain.

A great war<sup>p</sup> broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain<sup>a</sup> and Gilchreest Mac Ward died.

Hugh, the son of Loughlin, son of Geoffry [O'Flanigan], who had been for a long time Lord of the race of Cathal<sup>r</sup>, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffrey O'Flanigan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York<sup>s</sup> arrived in Ireland, and was received with great honour; and the Earls of Ireland went into his house, as did also the Irish adjacent to Meath, and gave him as many beeves for the use of his kitchen as it pleased him to demand<sup>t</sup>.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid Mac Carthy More's son was slain therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballimudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullevane de Gleann-behy were slain, & two sons to the son of Buadhy O'Sullevane killed also, & Thady O'Sullevane, son to O'Sullevane More, was taken prisoner, & Daniell fitz Cormac-na-Coilley Mac Carthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slain at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horsemen of Ichtyr Connacht, after the towne was burnt, Mac William's sons were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of Armed men casting & shooting at them before & behind, & often

they escaped afar off by military strength & providence by fighting most manfully; the two sons of Mac William burk were slain, viz., Thomas & Moyler, then also Edmond mac William was taken prisoner, & Moyler son to Mac Johnyne & his son, & they lost the matter of 55 men both captives & slain.

"Breassal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, William Bourke's son, & was given into his brother in law, .i. Mæleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt suing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Mæleaglyn O'Kellie's wife, *quievit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruaric, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slain by ffeara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Ængus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Amhly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-ruain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent

## AOIS CRIOST, 1450.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, céite céo caoccat.

Airdeppop condaét, .i. mac an psrúin mic mic Seoinín búrc do écc i ngallm.

Diarrur maguidir eppcop clocair décc i cclaóinuir, 7 a aónacal illior gabail.

An teppcop ua gallcobair décc.

Abb eppa Ruaid, .i. émann, décc.

Concobair ua domnaill tanairi tpe conaill décc.

Nicolair ua plannagáin pearpún daiminri décc ipóim iar nvol do dénam turair.

Mág uidir tomár mac tomáir mic Pilib na tuaighe do dúl dia oiliere don róim, hi cind peémaine iarctain tainicc donnchað dúncaðac Mac atar do maguidir, .i. tomair occ, do roigíð caéail mic meguidir gur po gab é ina ionad (no ina tíg) féin hi ccnuc nindíð. Rucc leir é cona éreç go gort an fdaín, 7 po marb ann rin é. Do éuaíð iarom co teallaç ndúncaða hi ccoccað ar emann 7 ar donnchað maguidir. Tainicc tra hi cind pee iar rin, donnchað dúncaðac i ccoinne do roigíð emainn 7 donnchaíð, 7 do pónpac ríe pe apoile, ar a aoi po gab Emann fá deóíð donnchað dúncaðach hi ngabail liúin, 7 do rad lair é go hachad upcair, 7 po bñ cor 7 lam de i ndioğail marbta caéail.

drivers with the prey unknowne to their enemies, & they themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O'Conner was wounded & Terlagh Carragh O'Conner's son, and Felim O'Conner's horse was slaine, with 5 or 6 of their men also & scattered them. Another prey taken after that by O'Kellie's sons, & by ffeargal roe Mageochagan from the people of Liatrim, & Donnagh fitz Aedh fitz Cathal O'Conner pursuing them was slaine by ffergall roe by wan" [one] "blow of a speare, & brought away his horse afterwards.

"Greate preys taken by Lisagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner from the Sennagh. Another prey

taken by him from the sons of Diarmaid Cæch O'ffeargail."

"*Mac Seoinin Burke.*—He was the head of a branch of the Burkes descended from a Seoinin, or little John Burke. The name is still extant, but anglicised Jennings. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"The Arch Bishop of Connaght, son to the parson, son to Mac Johnin Burke, died in Gallway."

"*Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe, or battle-axe.

"*Dunchadhach.*—He was so called from having been fostered in the territory of Teallach

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1450.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty.*

The Archbishop of Connaught, Mac-an-Phearsuin, the son of Mac Seoinin Burke<sup>a</sup>, died at Galway.

Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

Bishop O'Gallagher died.

Edmond, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Conor O'Donnell, Tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip na Tuaighe<sup>w</sup>, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach<sup>x</sup>, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother<sup>y</sup>, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh<sup>z</sup>, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain<sup>a</sup>, where he put him to death; after which he proceeded to Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another; but notwithstanding this, Edmond in the end took Donough Dunchadhach prisoner at Gabhail-liuin<sup>b</sup>, and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], where he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge of the killing of Cathal.

Dunchadha, now Tullydonaghy, or Tullyhunco, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>y</sup> *Step-brother*, mac aṣap, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

<sup>z</sup> *Cnoc-Ninnigh*, i. e. St. Ninny's hill, now Knockninny, a beautiful hill in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Gort-an-fheadain*, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortinceddan, a townland in the parish of Tomregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

<sup>b</sup> *Gabhail-liuin*, now Galloon, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the extremity of Upper Lough Erne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159, line 24. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, this was an ancient church near Lough Erne, the patron of which was St. Comhgall:

“Comhgall ḡoḃla luín i n-Daṛpoige Com-

Muircéisreac ua flannagáin taoíreac tuaithe raṫa do dul dia oileiri don róim, 7 a écc iar mbuaib naireige, 7 a dearbhaṫair corbmac do gabail a ionaid.

Slóigeac do denom lá hénri o néill lá harṫ ua neill, 7 lá mac eoḡain uí neill hi tṫrian congail do congnam lé mac uibilin. Niall mac enri mic eoḡain do dul ar creic ar muircearṫac mac uí neill buide, 7 po ḡabrac gabala. Mac uí néill buide 7 eoḡain mac briain óig uí néill do bṫit ar mall, 7 rraoíneac for a muintir. Do raṫ eoḡain mac briain óig mic briain móir mic enri aimpéid da forḡam dia pleig for mall ḡur bó marb de, 7 po haṫnaiceac i nArṫ maṫa co nonóir móir.

Sit do denam do ṫeacan mac eoḡain uí Raḡaillig 7 do domnall bán ua Raḡaillig re apoile, 7 ṫṫrḡal mac tomair móir do cor a tṫḡearnar, 7 an bṫeipne uile do bṫit aḡ ṫeacan mac eoḡain, 7 ṫearḡal do gabail tuarṫṫail uaṫa.

Taḡ mac Pilib mic tomair méḡuibir do marbṫ la cloinn corbmaic mec Samraṫain, 7 a aṫnacal illior gabail.

Andreac mac ḡiollacriort uí ṫroma raoi eaḡnaib cṫaibṫeac decc iar oṫionṫúṫ ó roim.

O cairib cúile, taḡ mac ióreṫ ollam ṫearmanac le leigṫr décc.

O huigib, .i. tuatál ṫṫioṫoide aora dána eṫeann do éḡ do ḡalar obann.

Oirḡne móra do denom lá mac meḡeoṫḡáin for ḡallaib uair po cṫeac-

niri aḡur a ḡ-cṫnn loṫa h-Eirne. Comhgall of Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of Lough Erne."

<sup>c</sup> *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. I. 18, the going of O'Flanagan and others to Rome is thus noticed :

"A. D. 1450. *Annus Jubileus*, and many of the Irish went to Rome, viz., Maguire, King of Fermanagh, and O'Flanagan of Tuaraha, *et alii*."

<sup>d</sup> *Trian Chongail.*—This was the ancient name of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy, extending into the present counties of Down and Antrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Of which he died.*—The translation here is, perhaps, too literal. It would be better to say,

in English : "thrust his spear twice into the body of Niall and slew him."

<sup>f</sup> *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of vassalage.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum, without the prefix O. This family possessed the hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinnawley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cuil*, now Coole, a barony in the county of Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

<sup>i</sup> *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Higgin.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., as in F. I. 18 :

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage<sup>e</sup> to Rome; where he died, after the victory of penance; and his brother Cormac assumed his place.

An army was led by Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, into Trian Chongail<sup>d</sup>, to assist Mac Quillin.

Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen, went upon a predatory incursion against Murtough Mac-I-Neill Boy, and seized on preys; but he was overtaken by Mac-I-Neill Boy and Owen, the son of Brian Oge O'Neill, who routed his people. On this occasion Henry, the son of Brian Oge, son of Brian More, son of Henry Aimhreidh, gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, of which he died<sup>e</sup>, and was interred at Armagh with great honour.

A peace was made by John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donnell Bane O'Reilly, with each other; and Farrell, the son of Thomas [O'Reilly], was deposed of his lordship; and [the chieftainship of] all Breifny was conferred upon John, the son of Owen; and Farrell received wages from him<sup>f</sup>.

Teige, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was slain by the sons of Cormac Magauran, and interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Andreas, the son of Gilchreest O'Droma<sup>g</sup>, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>h</sup> (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicine<sup>i</sup>, died.

O'Higgin<sup>k</sup>, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations<sup>l</sup> were committed by the son of Mageoghegan upon the

“Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput suæ nationis*, and cheife master of the Æs-dana of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairy Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio*.”

<sup>l</sup> *Great depredations*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

“Mac Eochagan's son tooke greate spoyle from the English: he preyed and burned Rathguary, and Killucan, and Baliportel, and Ballyna-ngall Oirgiallagh, and Killbiggsy; and Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in

that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubert Dalton by him also, and Brien fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was killed also by him in Ballimore-Locha-Sewdy; and not that only” [but] “it is difficult to gett an accompt of all that was by him spoyle in that warr. Then came the English of Meath and the Duke of York, and the King's colours to Mullingar, and Mageochagan's son with a greate Army, and many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belathy Glas-Arnaragh to meete the English.

loipe Raie guaire, cill lucain, baile portel, baile na ngall oirgiallac, 7 cill bicrige. Ro gabad cairppe mac laoirige mic porra, 7 po marbad da mac mic teaboid mec hoibert lair an an ccogad rin. Ro marbad beor brian mac laoirige mic Porra lair i mbaile mor loca peridige. Act cna ba oirim in po millead lair don coccad rin. Tangadar goill mide 7 diuice deiorc, 7 bratac an rig comige an mullinn ceapp, 7 tainicc mac meg eocagan marcpluag mor edigte co bel ata glar annarach hi cooinne gall comid i comarple do ronnat gall aindride rid do denam ppir, 7 po maistris do uile a ndearna porra do cionn rioda drazail uaid.

Donochad o galleubhair comorba Adhamnain decc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1451.

Αοιρ Crioτ, mile, ceτpe cεd, cάoccatτ, a hάon.

Remann mac uilliam mec peorair do ecc por pligead na roma iar ngnouccad eppcopoide tuama.

Μαιιριτιρ an cabain do lopccad.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyle he had done for granting to them that peace."

<sup>m</sup> *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuaire by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1209.

<sup>n</sup> *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Poirtel by those who speak Irish.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Mor-Locha-Semhdidhe*, now Ballymore Loughsewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name, is now corruptly called, in Irish, loc Seimhle,

and, in English, Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin of Baronstown; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map.

<sup>q</sup> *Bel-atha-glasarnarach*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a townland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>r</sup> *Coarb of Adamnan*, i. e. the Abbot of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A hard warlick yeare was this, with greate stormes and loss of cattle.

"O'Daly, cheif Dan-maker of the Earle of Desmond, *mortuus est*.

"Johnine mac Cormac & Donnagh fitz Nicol fitz Brigdin mac Cormac were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

"Greate warrs in Muntir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for



English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire<sup>m</sup>, Cill-Lucain<sup>a</sup>, Baile-Portel<sup>p</sup>, Baile na n Gall-Oirghiallach, and Kilbixy. In the course of this war he made a prisoner of Carbry, the son of Laoiseach, son of Ross, and slew the two grandsons of Theobald Mac Hobert. He also slew Brian, son of Laoiseach, who was son of Ross, at Baile-Mor Locha-Semhdidhe<sup>p</sup>. In fine, it would be impossible to enumerate all that were destroyed (by him) during that war. The English of Meath and the Duke of York came with the standard of the King of England to Mullingar; and the son of Mageoghegan went the next day, with a strong body of cavalry, to Bel-atha-glas-arnarach<sup>q</sup>, to oppose them, whereupon the English, having held consultation, thought it advisable to make peace with him; and, in consideration of obtaining peace from him, they forgave him all the injuries he had done them.

Donough O'Gallagher, Coarb of Adamnan<sup>r</sup>, died<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-one.*

Redmond, son of William Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Raniall & by O'Ruairc.

"Greate Warr in Maghery-Connacht betwixt the two O'Conners, & O'Conner roe his sons on the westerne partie against their owne Brother, so that Thady O'Conner & his sons tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Conner's son, & by O'Conner, was taken the prey of Killerney, from Donnagh duffsuilagh," [Denis the black-eyed, Ed.] "son to Conner roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Ighter Connaght to Maghery-Connacht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Conner Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

"All the King of England's conquest in ffrence was taken from him but only Callice, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord ffurnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Licenced by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the ffrenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of



Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calbhach), the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations<sup>t</sup> of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards<sup>u</sup>, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the Devil; and Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Offaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both.

Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, the most powerful in his own territory, of mightiest arm, and best jurisdiction<sup>w</sup>, died.

Rory, son of Maelmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapatrik Boy Mac Gillafinnen, were slain by Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, on the sixth of the Ides of February.

was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and set downe to eate afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate churche of Da Sinchell clad in cloath of gould, her deerest freinds about her, her clergy and Judges too. Calwagh himself on horseback by the churche's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings. that day on the Alter to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster too" [two] "young orphans. But so it was we never saw nor heard neither the like of that day nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feaste day of the Assumption of our blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath-Imayn, and so we have been informed that that second day in Rath-Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only

woman that has made most of preparing high-ways and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soule, and not that only, but while the world stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett.

"Felim, son to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett aforesaid, the only King's son that has got most ffaime, reputation, and notable name, and that was most couragious that lived of the Lagenians in latter ages, died, and there was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death." "He died of the leprosy."—*Ann. Con.*

<sup>u</sup>*Those who sought for rewards.*—In the original *luēt iappata neēt*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

<sup>w</sup>*Best jurisdiction.*—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silanmchadha, a hospitall man towards

Coccað mór aḡ maíneachaib, 7 ó concobair donn do ðul do còrnam uí ceallaiḡ, 7 tuc a mac 7 diair braḡad oile dó 1 ngeall pé ríce maḡ do ḡrearr, .i. cñeḡe maḡ d'écce fearainn na ríce fuarattar mainiḡ hī cceannað o còirpðealbáð écc riar an tan rin, 7 tuc aod uā concobair rin irteac, 7 pé maḡcc oile for maḡ eocaḡáin [*recte* mac eochaða] don coḡad rin, 7 do corain pé uā ceallaiḡ don cup rin.

Caírlén còpað pinne do denom lá mac uilliam cloinni rícaíro.

Catal dub mac tomaltaiḡ óiḡ mec donnchaíð do maḡbað.

Catal mac brian mec donnchaíð do maḡbaíð lá brian fñin do urcúir do rcín, 7 pé occa íápuccáð pó a comairḡe.

Trí meic maíleaclainn uí bñin taðḡ, uilliam, 7 donnchaíð do maḡbað hī ccluan cpeamā 1 naon uair lá rñioct maíleaclainn méḡ raḡnaill, 7 lá domnall mac brian uí bñin.

Cpeac lá peðlimíð uā concobair for uā nḡaðpa, 7 cpeac lá hua nḡaðpa for luét baile mór hī fñoinn.

Diaḡmaíð mac taíðḡ mic corbmaic meḡ cairḡtaiḡ do maḡbað.

Diaḡmaíð mac uí Suilleabáin mór do maḡbað ina ðioḡail ríðe.

Catal ruad mac catail duib uí concobair do écc.

ḡiollapaðpaicc óḡ ó fñalan raí rñin dāna décc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that had best command, right, and rule, in his own land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good howse keeper was he also, died."—D. F.

\* *To protect O'Kelly.*—This passage is thus translated by D. F., in F. l. 18:

"Greate warr in Maynagh, and O'Conner Donn went to defend O'Kelly, so that he gave him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen marks of the lands of Sithy that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that time (and Ædh O'Conner redeemed that on it), and six marks more on Mac Eochy by that warr; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries for that time."

† *The land of Sith*, i. e. the land of the fairy mount.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 21,

where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful hill, the fictitious habitation of the *Sidhe* or fairies. There are hundreds of places bearing this name in Connaught, but it is not easy to determine which of the townlands so called this is. This land had been purchased by the Hy-Many from Turlough O'Conner, but it was repurchased on this occasion by Hugh O'Conor Don, he allowing for it twenty marks of the money which O'Kelly was bound to pay for his services during the present disturbances in Hy-Many. Makeogh of Moyfinn was obliged to pay O'Conor six marks as his share of the expenses attending the quieting of the disaffected clans of the territory.

‡ *Makeogh*, now Keogh, a branch of the O'Kellys, seated in the district of Moyfinn, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Ros-

A great war [broke out] among the Hy-Many; and O'Connor Don went to protect O'Kelly<sup>x</sup>, who gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks [annually], viz. fourteen marks for the land of Sith<sup>y</sup>, which the Hy-Many had purchased some time before from Turlough Oge, and which Hugh O'Connor now redeemed; and six marks due by Makeogh<sup>z</sup> in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne<sup>a</sup> was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duff, son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donough, was killed.

Cathal, son of Brian Mac Donough, was killed by his own father with a cast of a knife, as the former was in the act of violating his guarantee<sup>b</sup>.

The three sons of Melaghlin O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha<sup>c</sup>, within the space of one hour, by the descendants of Melaghlin Mag-Rannall and Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne.

A prey was taken<sup>d</sup> by Felim O'Connor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn<sup>e</sup>.

Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More, was slain in revenge of him<sup>f</sup>.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, died.

Gillapattrick Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died<sup>g</sup>.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagáin* by an oversight in transcribing.

<sup>a</sup> *Coradh-finne*, now Corofin, a townland in the parish of Cumber, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See Ord. Map, sheet 57.

<sup>b</sup> *Violating his guarantee*.—"Cathal fitz Brian Mac Donnagh slaine by his owne ffather Brian, by the cast of a knife, he rescuing his protection."—D. F. as in F. 1. 18.

<sup>c</sup> *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog-island, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Cloon-craff, and sometimes shortened to Cloonaff, a parish lying to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be the famous monastery of Cluain Coirpthe, which was founded by St. Berach, in the desert of Kinel Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note <sup>1</sup> on Cluain-Coirpthe under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *A prey was taken*: literally, "a prey was made by Felim O'Connor upon O'Gara," &c.

<sup>e</sup> *Ballymore-I-Flynn*, now Ballymore, a townland in the parish and barony of Boyle. This was called from O'Flynn, the Erenagh of Assylin on the river Boyle; and in an Inquisition taken in the reign of James I. it is called Ballimore-Assilin. See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 9.

<sup>f</sup> *In revenge of him*.—"Diarmoid fitz Thady fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullevane the Greate, was killed in revenge thereof."—D. F.

<sup>g</sup> In the Annals of D. F. the following entries are given under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

## AOIS CRIOST, 1452.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, cepe céo, caogatt, a dó.

Neachtain ua domhnall (.i. mac toirpdealbais an fíona) tigeapna típe conaill, cenel moáin, inni heogain 7 na coiccepioc ecomhpogur, fíri epoda corantach, ceinnlitir pioda 7 coccaio an tuairceirt do marbað le cloinn neill uí domhnall a dísbrátair i nduibhriú oíde féile bpenainn do ronnraoh uair po iondarbpoim an clann rin néill a típ conaill piaran tan rin .i. domhnall 7 Aodh ruadh. Seapcca bliadan ba plan do Neachtain an tan do éirí.

Ro éirig comphuachað coccaio 7 sraonta anbpoll eitir domhnall mac Neill garb 7 Ruðraige mac Neachtain uí domhnall im éigínur thípe conaill, gur po mfeccbuaiopeað an típ stoppa, go mbatar cairde, 7 comasntaio ceétar nae aca ag foigal, 7 acc díbearg for apoile. Do ponað marbað 7 muðaðað dafine, aigthe 7 cpeacha iolarua stoppa aoiú 7 anall.

Slóigeað lá hua néill (Eogan) ip na feaðaib do coccaio ap gallaib ma-  
caire oirgiall, 7 maguib do dol for an rloicceað rin. Mac uí néill, .i. Eogan óg ó néill, 7 muintir méig uioir do ùl for cpeic ap gallaib co cloic an bodais 7 an cpeac do tabairt leó dia longpoirt. Tóill 7 muintir méig maégamna 7 a braitir dia línmain hi toraigeaét go pangattar an longpoirt. Ua néill 7 maguib cona muintir do eirge ina naíað. Ro fígeað fígal stoppa 7 po marbað mac domhnall galloclac, .i. Somairle moir co poch-  
aioib iondaib immaile ppur, 7 po gabad apall don tplóg. O neill do ródad

“Redmond Tirel, Lord of Feara-tulagh, and his Cousin’s son, were murdered in Symons-towne by the Baron of Delbhna’s son, and by the sons of Garrett boy Tirel, and by the son’s son of Sir Hugh Tirel, and the Earle of Ormond made Richard, son to Richard Tirel, to be cheife of the Tirels, nevertheless he was Immediately slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan’s son, and by John Tirel’s son, and by the sonns of Redmond Tirel, and John Tirel’s son was made Chieftaine of the Tirels.

“The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son’s son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan’s son.

“William Butler went a preying to Maghery Cuireney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

“The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife’s, Daniel Boy ó ffeargail’s daughter, soe they were both slaine” [killed] “therein.

“Mac Dermott taken with a heavy sickness, so that the report of his death flew over all Ireland, although he has recovered afterwards.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1452.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-two.*

Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave and protecting man, and arbiter of the peace and war of the North, was slain in the darkness of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, by Donnell and Hugh Roe, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, because he had some time before banished these sons of Niall from Tirconnell. Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was killed.

Great war and dissensions arose in Tirconnell between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and Rory, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, concerning the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was thrown into confusion between them, and that the friends and abettors of either party plundered and harassed one another; and men were slain and destroyed, and many depredations and spoliations were committed between them on both sides.

An army was led by O'Neill (Owen) into the Feadha<sup>a</sup>, to make war against the English of Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and was joined by Maguire on that hosting. The son of O'Neill (Owen Oge) and Maguire's people then proceeded to Cloch-an-bhodaigh<sup>i</sup> to plunder the English; and they carried off the prey to their camp. Upon this the English and Mac Mahon's people, and his kinsmen, pursued them to their camp; and here O'Neill, Maguire, and their people, rose up against them; and a battle ensued between them, in which Mac Donnell Galloglagh, i.e. Sorley More, and numbers of others along with him were slain, and others of the forces<sup>k</sup> taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

"Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards marryed he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

"Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeoruis (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

"Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffe O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome."

<sup>a</sup> *The Feadha*, i.e. the woods, now the Fewes, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

<sup>i</sup> *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i.e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriel, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

<sup>k</sup> *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inelegant and faulty. It should



δια λογγορε αν οιδε ριν co bpeippe mōip. Enpí a mac (iaρ na cluipin ρin) do toce ina óail. Taimcc Máz maégaíanna iaipōi hi cclñh ui néill, 7 a cloinne, do pōhpat pít pe apōile, 7 do paṑaṑ épaic a eapōhpa dua neill lá taob épa mec doínnail.

Iapla upmumian 7 iurtip ná hépeann do bpipeaṑ caipléin uaiéne pōp con-cōṑar ua maōilpiaiān, 7 do gaṑail caipléin leige pōp uib diomupaiṑ co tpucc-pat cfo plige óó co haipem, do buain mic mec pēōpaiṑ amac do baōi illaīn ann. Ro loipc aipem iaipin. Do cóiṑ aippiṑe i nuib paile, 7 taimcc ua con-cōṑar ina téaṑ cūige i ngeall pé mac mec pēōpaiṑ do légeaṑ amac. Aippiṑe ipin anṑaile co ttaipis ua pēapṑail ina téaṑ, 7 ṑup iō ṑeall naōi ppiṑit maip do cionn a píoṑa. Do ṑeaṑaṑar diṑliniṑ ṑo maṑ mbpṑgaíne, 7 iō bpipeaṑ caipléin baipṑa leó, 7 iō millṑit upmōp a naipann. Iuṑ aippiṑe ṑo paṑar, 7 aipṑe co maṑ maíne. Tanṑatai muintip Raṑallaṑ ina téaṑ 7 tucpat a ipaṑ óó. Aippiṑe ṑo macaípe aipṑiall co tucpat méṑ maṑ-

be: "A battle ensued between both parties, in which Mac Donnell, the Constable of O'Neill's Gallowglasses, and others, were slain, and some of the more distinguished men of his party taken prisoners."

<sup>1</sup> *Eric*, i. e. mulct, or reparation. O'Neill obtained *eric* from his vassal, Mac Mahon, in atonement for the latter's insult to the former, who was his liege lord, in joining the English against him, and also for the death of Mac Donnell, the captain of his gallowglasses.

<sup>m</sup> *The Earl of Ormond*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by the authority of the King of England, and the best captaine of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those ages, died in Ath-firdia-fitz-Daman, betwixt the two feasts of St. Mary in Harvest, after he had broken the castle of Uaithny on Conner O'Mæl-rían, and taken the castle of Legey from the O'Dimasyes, untill they lycensed him to passe by to Airemh to gett out Mac ffeorais his son that was therein prisoner, soe that he burned

Aireamh afterwards and marched thence to Iffaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'feargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghbregmany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muintier-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clanna-Nell, and caused Henry O'nell to divorce Mac William Burke's daughter, whom he kept after O'Donnyll, and to take to him his own married wife Mac Morragh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earle; and marched thence to Baliathafirdia-mic-Daman, wherein he died afterwards, after he had done these journeyes within one month and a halfe. The daughter of the Earle of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three months before

turned to his camp that night in great wrath ; upon hearing of which, Henry, his son, came to meet him ; and Mac Mahon afterwards came to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other ; and O'Neill obtained an eric<sup>l</sup> for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond<sup>m</sup>, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Owny<sup>n</sup> upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempsys, who permitted him to pass to Airem<sup>o</sup>, to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Connor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty. From thence he proceeded into Annaly, where O'Farrell came into his house, and promised him ninescore beeves, as the price of obtaining peace from him. From thence both<sup>p</sup> proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine<sup>q</sup>, demolished the castle of Barrcha<sup>r</sup>, and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine<sup>s</sup>, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

<sup>n</sup> *Owny*.—This was the name of a territory now forming two half baronies in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The castle here referred to was situated at Abington in the barony and county of Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *Airem*.—The final *m* should be aspirated in this name as it is written by D. F. This name is anglicised Errew in the county of Mayo, and Erriff in other places. But the name here referred to, which is now obsolete, is shewn near the river Barrow on the old map of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, under the name of Irry.

<sup>p</sup> *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh Breaghmaine*.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. Magh-Breaghmhaine, anglicised Moybrawne, is the name of a district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrute, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrute, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

<sup>r</sup> *Barrcha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrute, and county of Longford.—See note <sup>a</sup> under the year 1295, where it has been conjectured that the castle of Barry might be the same as Magh Breacraighe there mentioned. This is an error, for the castle of Magh Breacraighe stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Magh-Maine*, i. e. the plain of Maine. This was the ancient name of a district situated to the east of Lough Sheelin, in East Breifney, which is now called the county of Cavan.

gairna a riar dó. Do dóid iarom hī ccoinne cloinne néill, 7 tuc ar éirí ua néill ingean mec uilliam búrc do baói ina mnaói aige iar nés uī doimnaill a riar fíin do cor uada, 7 a bñ pórda fíin do éabairt éuige do mórí, .i. ingean mec murchaða, 7 deirbřetar an iarla buð déin. Do dóid aipride co baile aða rírdiað mic damáin 7 atbat annrín eirí da féil muire iar ndéanā na ríubal rín uile in aon lřeráití amāin.

Inřín iarla cille dapa conðaoir urmunān do écc tiri rřetmaine ría nécc a riar an iarla reirráite.

Síe gall 7 gaoideal do ðul ar cculatb iar nécc an iarla, 7 iurir do denān do řir eðbarp iurðár.

Mór ingean uī concobair failge bñ mec uilliam cloinne Ricaird do ecc do earřar.

Deairbairdī iongnat do řřet in bliadān řo řeal riar an iarla do écc, .i. řeð dá míle do tpařatð dabāinn lře.

Sřan mac donncharđ lřetoirerac ua noilealla dēcc.

Tatř mac diarřada ruatb uī concobair duinn dēcc.

Toirrðealbāc ruatb mac bñian ballatř uī concobair, 7 toirrðealbāc mac tatř mic toirrðealbaitř ruatb uī concobair, 7 hainrī cřumėtānð mac uilliam mec dauit do mārbað řor cōirřrliatb na rřřra lá řluař cloinne donncharđ hī řampatb na bliadna řo.

Dauit ua mórda mac tigeapna laoirir do mārbað lá hearřur.

\* *Baile-atha-fhirdhia-mic-Damain*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ferdia, the son of Daman, and incorrectly latinized *Atrium Dei* by Ussher in his work "*De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis*," p. 857. The ford, near which the town is built, was called Ath-Firdia, i. e. the ford of Ferdia, from the defeat there of a celebrated champion of that name by Cuchullin, whom Tigernach styles "fortissimus heros Scotorum." O'Flaherty thus writes concerning this name:

"Septemdecim annorum erat Cuculandus, octennio ante caput æræ Christianæ cum prædam Cualgniam insectando primum virtutis suæ specimen exhibuerit. In illo Bello Cuculandi manu cecidit Ferdia, filius Damani e Damnoniis Con-nactiæ, a cujus excidii loco Athfirdia, nunc con-

tracti Ardee seu Atherdea, alias de Atrio Dei oppidum inter Louthianos nomen desumpsit."—*Ogygia*, par. iii. c. 47, p. 280.

"The peace.—In the Annals of D. F. this event is noticed as follows:

"The peace betwixt the English and Irish broke out into warrs after the Earle's death, and Sir Edward Eustace was made Lord Deputy. O'Conner ffaly went out" [with his people] "into the wilderness of Kildare, wherein they lighted from their horses expecting beverage, and the said new Lord Deputy being informed thereof, came with an Army unawares to O'Conner, and O'Conner falling from his horse by mishap of his own horsemen, and Thady, O'Conner's son, most courageously worked to

his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain<sup>t</sup>, where he died, between the two feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary (from the 15th of August to the 8th of September), having accomplished these journeys in half a quarter of a year.

The daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three weeks before her husband, the above-named Earl.

The peace<sup>u</sup> [concluded] between the English and Irish became null after the death of the Earl, and Sir Edward Eustace was appointed Lord Justice.

More, daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, died of a fall.

A sure wonderful presage<sup>w</sup> occurred in this year, some time before the death of the Earl; namely, part of the River Liffey was dried up, to the extent of two miles.

John Mac Donough Liath, Half Chief<sup>x</sup> of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor Don, died.

Turlough Roe, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor; Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor; and Henry of Crumthann<sup>y</sup>, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrsliabh na Seaghsa [the Curleus], by the army of the Clann-Donough.

David O'More, son of the Lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

rescue his father from the English horsemen; but O'Conner's horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him up twice, and O'Conner himself would not give his consent the third time to goe with him, soe that then O'Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safety towards their own houses afterwards."

<sup>w</sup> *A sure, wonderful presage, oearbairpe, a*

sure sign or omen. "A wonderful presage happened this year, afore the Earle's decease, viz., the River Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *Half Chief.*—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

<sup>y</sup> *Henry of Crumthann*, i. e. Henry of Cruffon. He was so called from his having been fostered in the district of Cruffon in the north of Hy-Many.

Catal mac william mic S'tain mic domnaill uí feargail do marbhad dúpáir ga iar lorcad fobair leó.

Giolla na naom mac aoda uí ainlióe tigeapna cenel doobta do ég hi cluain corpey iar ná bñe eó cian dall innte iar ttegead a tigeapnair do.

Loclainn ócc ua hainlió tasoirec éenél doobta do marbhad i meabail for crannóig loca lepi lá mac Murchad mic giolla na naom uí ainlió, 7 la mac Uaitne mic giolla na nasm, iar na brat da muintir fin 7 la domhnall carpac ua maolbriúde 7 a mac, 7 comar mac giolléporaiú uí maolbriúghde 7 tasoireach do éenám do Ruaidrí bñe mac giollananaom, 7 an triar maor rin dá muintir fin do feall for loclainn, Ro cpochaó iat lár an Ruaidrí rin ina mígníom.

Téig munna do cpeaclorcad lá fñgál mág eóagáin.

Mág carpéaiú riabac (.i. donnchaó) tigeapnaua ccairpne décc, 7 diármad an dúnaó do óirónead na ionad.

Órian mac an éalbaiú uí éoncóbaip 7 mairgrege do marbhad lá heargar.

Feargal ruad ócc mac feargail ruad mic feargail ruad mic donnchaó mic mairceapraiú móir mécc eóagáin éñd fñna bá móir clú 7 allad ina aimpí do marbhad lá mac barúin dealbna, 7 lá cloinn mac Riapair dalatún hi cpuac áball, 7 a diéñdaó leó, 7 a éñd do bñe hi tairbénaó leo co hat trium, 7 co hat cliaé, 7 a éabairt tairair doiróir, 7 a adnacal ar aon lia éolonn i nduimíag colaim éille.

Maoleaclainn mac ioraird uí maoléonair do écc do galap meóin lá féle micíl dia haoine do ponnapad.

<sup>a</sup> *Cast of a javelin.*—"Cathal fitz William fitz John O'Fergail was killed by throwing a dart at him after they" [*recte* he] "had burned Fobhyr."

<sup>b</sup> *Lord of Kinel-Doffa.*—"Gille-na-naemh fitz Edh O'Hanly, Dux of Kenel Doffa, died in Cluain Corpey, he being blind therein for a long time after resigning his Lordship."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Lough Leise.*—This name is now no longer remembered in the country; but there are various evidences to shew that it was the old name of Muickeanagh Lough, which divides O'Hanly's

country from Tir-Bruin-na-Sinna. In this lough not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called Ppíorún a' Dubhaltach, on which Dubhaltach O'Hanly is said to have kept a prison.

<sup>d</sup> *These three stewards,* an triar maor.—D. F. translates it: "And the three said sergeants that committed the murther were by him hanged."

<sup>e</sup> *Teagh Munna,* now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Moyashel and Magh-

Cathal, the son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin<sup>z</sup>, after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa<sup>a</sup>, died at Cluain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise<sup>b</sup> by the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, and the son of Owney, son of Gilla-na-naev, having been betrayed to them by his own people, namely, by Donnell Carragh O'Maelbrighde, and his son, and by Thomas, the son of Gilla-Crossagh O'Maelbrighde. Rory Boy, the son of Gilla-na-naev, was then elected Chieftain; and he hanged, for their evil deeds, these three stewards<sup>c</sup> of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna<sup>d</sup> was plundered and burned by Farrell Mageoghegan.

Mac Carthy Reagh Donough, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and Dermot an Duna was inaugurated in his place.

Brian, the son of Calvagh O'Conor, by Margaret, was killed by a fall.

Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, a captain<sup>e</sup> of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall<sup>f</sup>, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin, for exhibition; but it was (afterwards) brought back, and buried along with the body in Durrow-Coluim-Chille.

Melaghlin, the son of Irard O'Mulconry, died of an internal disease on Michaelmas Day, which fell on Friday.

eradernon, in the county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

<sup>a</sup> *A captain*.—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

“A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge ffitz ffeargal Roe ffitz Roe ffitz Donagh ffitz Morthy More Mageochagan, the only Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Ireland in his owne dayes, was slaine in the latter end of this year by the Baron of Delbhna's sonn, and by the sons of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the

Sonnagh, so that that night the English gathered against him, and next day killed him, and he was beheaded, and his head was caryed to Athtrymm and to Atheliath, viz., Dublin, and was caryed back to the Lord Deputy and many good peeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards was buried in Durmay of Columb-killey, with its body. And God be mercifull to his Soule.”

<sup>f</sup> *Cruach-abhall*, i. e. the round hill of the apple trees, now Croughool, a townland, in the parish of Churchtown, lying to the west of Mullingar,

Ua cobtaig, .i. aod mac an claraig raóí lé. dán γ le tigíour do écc don pláig hi fíraib tulac.

Cúconnaet ua fialán γ giolla íora ua fialán décc.

Ua duibhennan baile caillead foğair, .i. Magnur mac maoileaclainn ruaid dég.

Aed mac aeda óig mic aoda mic Pilib na tuaiqe még uirir do marbad hi ccaplén uí Ruairc (.i. tigearnann mac taidg mic tigearnán) lá brian mac donnchaod mic aoda méguidir, an .ui. iour Appil.

Concobar mac gillepinnéin taoircaé muintipe péodaáin décc an .ui. Callainn Appil.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1453.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṛpe céo, caoccat, a tpi.

Mag matganna aod ruaid mac Ruōpaige, fíh condaíl cpaibdeac go nemeac go naitne γ go neolur ar gac nealaodan go nfhnam, γ co noirbearp

in the county of Westmeath. There are the ruins of a castle in this townland which is said to have been erected by the family of Nugent.

<sup>8</sup> *Feara-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>b</sup> *Baile-Caille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note<sup>c</sup>, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Thady fitz Diarmaid roe I-Conner Donn died.

"Maurice, the Earle of Desmond's son, being" [was] "slaine on Vaithny by Conner ó Maelrian after the Castle of Uaithne was broken on Conner by the two Earles. Maurice only returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his owne men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh, son to the said Earle, died.

"A defeate given to Conner O'Maelrian after that by the sons of . . . . and Conner escaped

by the goodnes of his Horse, and there was killed his two sonns and thirty-four of the best of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too, and he that has" [had] "beaten the Earle's sonn was cutt in peeces afterwards.

"Mac ffeorais his son and Peirs, son to Meyler Mac ffeorais, have taken O'Conner ffaly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

"Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earl to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—Ed.]

"William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laighnagh died by the plague.

"O'Conner ffaly was released by the English againe.

"Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

"Felim O'Conner Roe his son, and Cathal



O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach<sup>5</sup>.

Cuconnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghair<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Manus, the son of Melaghlín Roe, died.

Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe [of the Battle-axe] Maguire, was slain on the sixth of the Ides of April, in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan, by Brian, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire.

Conor Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died on the sixth of the Calends of April<sup>i</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-three.*

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenel-fiagha, and the sonns of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that towne, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Courageous Champion Felim, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and forcible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felim being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buried in Athlone.

"A defeate called *maidhm-an-esg* (.i. the defeate of the fish) given by Feargal Mageochagan against Lysagh fitz Rossa in the Dillons, and the son's son of Art O'Mæleaghlyn; so" [i. e. thus] "it was: certaine English Merchants accompanying them to be by them conveyed, having bigg packs of ffish, carrying them from Athlone to Ath-trymm, and to Athboy, and to Ath-cliaith, .i. Dublin, and Mageochagan's son mett them at the Leaccain of the Rubha, soe that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behind them, with their merchants also, to Mageochagan's son's mercy, soe that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffuylagh fitz Cormac more fitz William fitz Cathal O'ffeargyl, and about the son of Uaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Marry fitz Murchadh bane O'Feargyl, and fourteen of his own men with him, and no man living shall give account of the multitude of Eeles

décc oide cárg ina tigh fín in lurgain, ⁊ a adnacal hiccuan eoair, ⁊ pedlimið mac briain méð matganna do oirnéad ina ionad for oirgiallaib.

Corbmac mac an giollabuib mic aoda mic Dilib mic duinn cáppaig méð uidiu déð an. 16. Callainn Iul.

Ruaidri mac aoda uí concobair do marbað la mac Sáin a búic i Conmaicne dúin móir.

Ruaidri mac catail mic Ruaidri uí concobair do écc hi ccairlén pora commáin.

Muircfríac mac eogain mic domnall uí concobair do marbað lá a braitrib fín, domnall ⁊ catail.

Eogán mac domnall báin uí Raigillig, ⁊ Dilib, mac Seaim uí Raigillig do écc.

Emann mac toirpdealbairg uí Raigillig do marbað lá gallaib.

Maðm dearmair for cloinn aoda buide uí néill i nard glairre lá rab-asípeacab, ⁊ lá gallaib aca cliað do deachaid loingir lán móir for an bfairge buð tuaid i ndeathaid loingir coccaid do briotáineachaib léir pladaid loingear aca cliað, ⁊ léir gabad airdeppcop aca cliað deór. Do pala Enri mac uí néill buide ainnride i nard glairi for a ccionn, ⁊ po gabad é lá gallaib. Ro marbað cuulað mac catbairr með aongura adbar tigeapna ua neacod ainnrin, ⁊ aod mag aongura, ⁊ mac airten, ⁊ ceitri cind feadna décc don rúta imá raon riú. Ro bí a neapaid uile píce ar óuicc cedab.

Órian mac concobair með donnchaid do gabail toirigecta ua noilealla, ⁊ taðð mac donnchaid do éirgead dia cairuib buð déin.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeat was called *maidm an eisg*, as aforesaid.

"Brian, son to Calwagh O'Conner and Margrett, killed by a fall.

"Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-I-Maelbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felim O'Conner. Ædh each O'Conner's sons were banished by Felim O'Conner Donn's son; lands taken from them, and to them given again.

"The Castle of Roscommon taken from the sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O'Conner by Ruary fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O'Conner by deceit.

"O'Madadhan taken prisoner by William

O'Kellye's sons.

"Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke slaine by Thomas Barrett."

<sup>i</sup> *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Magheross in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.

<sup>k</sup> *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.

<sup>l</sup> *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the "skippers of the Britons." Leland, in his history of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac Firbis's Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan<sup>l</sup>, on Easter night, and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, was elected to succeed him [as Lord] over the Oriels.

Cormac, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Connor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass<sup>k</sup> from the Savadges, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war<sup>l</sup> had plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; and the English of Dublin having pursued them with a large fleet, as far as the north sea, Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy met them [on their return] at Ardglass, but was taken prisoner by the English; and Cu-Uladh, the son of Cathbharr Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Artan, and fifteen captains from the territory of the Route, were slain. The total loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five hundred and twenty<sup>m</sup>.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordship<sup>n</sup> of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donough was abandoned by his own friends.

the O'Nials, "who having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passengers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage, as translated by Mac Firbis. Harris, also, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 340, has, under Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, a notice of his having been taken prisoner at sea, but he seems to doubt the authenticity of the

chronicle in which it is recorded, namely, certain annals ascribed to Dudley Firbisse. The fact was that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, in the county of Down, where they assisted the Savadges in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Clannaboy.

<sup>m</sup> *Five hundred and twenty*.—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus*."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *Assumed the lordship*.—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy tooke the whole domination of O'Oilella (viz. Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1454.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceṛpe céo, caocat a cṣaip.

Domnall mac Neill γαίρδ uí domnall do oiponeað hi tigeapnup cenél cconall i naḡaíð uí domnall (Ruðpαιγε mac Neachtain), 7 níρ bo cian iap pin ḡo po ḡabað an domnall hipin la hua ndoáptαιγṣ tṛia tángnaét ina tígh pṣin, 7 po cúip dia iomcómíſet é hi ccaiplén innpi. O po clop la Ruðpαιγε an ní pin do ponað tionól plóig laipíde. Taimce ua catáin, 7 Mac uíðilín, ḡo lion a pochrαιtte ina ðocum, 7 ní po anpact ḡo po ḡabpat occ toḡail an baile i mbuí domnall co nuathað ina páppað occa cóimſet im cáthai ua nouðioipma. Ro loipceað comla 7 dopup an cáipṣín la Ruðpαιγε cona plóḡ, 7 po ðſpcclap an pταιḡpe. Ða doiḡ la domnall cona baóí do paogal occa, acṣ ſð pṛipṛ a poipṛeað an ploḡ inunn ip in mbaile, 7 po chuinoiḡ (amaíl biðh athchuingið pṛi báp) a léḡeað a ḡſímeal ap po buð meabail laip a maipbað hi poipcoimeað, 7 hi ccuipṛeac. Do ponað páipṛium inoipin, ap po líſceað amac ap a ḡſímel é, 7 do cóið iapoí poṛ tαιbṣib an baile do mðemain an tṛlóiḡ uada. At conaipc Ruðpαιde pṛiṛpoṛcc poa occ anmáin pṛip an laipap do tṛaoṣað do ðol ipṣḡh do muðuðað domnall. ḡebaíð domnall ðna liaccécloich lanmioip pṛia aip, 7 noṛ líſceṣnn uað ḡo hindełoiṛeac ap amup Ruðpαιde ḡni po bñ hi ccíṛ a catṣaipṛ, 7 hi ccléte a chñomullaiḡ óo co ndeapna bṛúṛeac ðia chind ḡup bo maipḡ po céðóip. Ro meabað iapam dia plóḡ iap na maipbað, 7 tαιppaið domnall a anam 7 tigeapnup tṛipe conuill don upchop pin.

Domnall mac Seaan ui Raigilliz décc.

Seaan buíde, 7 ḡiollapactṛaice clann amlaoib mic duinn cáppaiḡ mṛḡ mðip do maipbað hi pell lá mall mac coipmaic mic an ḡiolla duib mic aóða

naghy was forsaken by his owne freinds.”—D. F.

<sup>o</sup> *Inis*, now Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, lying between Fahan and Rathmullan, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>p</sup> *With a few persons*.—“And few men, as keepers and waiters with him about Cathal O’Duffdirma.”—D. F.

<sup>q</sup> *O’Duvdirma*.—The name O’Duibhdiorma

is now generally anglicised Diarmoid, in the barony of Inishowen, and in the neighbourhood of Derry, but pronounced Doo-yerma by those who speak Irish.

<sup>r</sup> *Dying request*.—“In the meane time Daniel desired Cathal O’Duffdirma to loose his fetters, saying that it was more deacent for him to be so slaine than in his givves. So Cathal takeing compassion on his cause, and certifying himself

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-four.*

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell; in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis°. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillin came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons<sup>p</sup> about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvdirma<sup>q</sup>. Rury and his army burned the gate and door of the castle, and set the stairs on fire; whereupon, Donnell, thinking that his life would be taken as soon as the army should reach the castle, entreated (it being his dying request<sup>r</sup>) that he might be loosed from his fetters, as he deemed it treacherous to be killed while imprisoned and fettered. His request was granted, and he was loosed from his fetters; after which he ascended to the battlements<sup>s</sup> of the castle, to view the motions of the invading army. And he saw Rury beneath, with eyes flashing opposition, and waiting until the fire should subside, that he might enter, and kill him. Donnell then, finding a large stone by his side, hurled it directly down upon Rury, so that it fell on the crest of his helmet, on the top of his head, and fractured it, so that he instantly died. The [invading] forces were afterwards defeated, and by this throw Donnell saved his own life, and [acquired] the lordship of Tirconnell.

Donnell, son of John O'Reilly, died.

John Boy and Giollapátrick, sons of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh Maguire, were treacherously slain by Niall, son of Cormac, who was son of Gil-

that he could not escape by any means, but that he should be slain as soon as his enemies should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the top of the Tower, where he threw the happiest throw, or cast (that ever was cast in Ireland since Lugh Lamoda cast the Tabhuill) towards Rowry, and hitt him with a great stone, so that

he was instantly bruised all to the ground, soe that neither preist nor Clerke could find him alive; and by that throw Daniel defended his own soul and body with the lordship of Tirconnell to himselfe. And the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with sadness and disdaine."—D. F.

<sup>s</sup> *Battlements*, τειβλια.—This is the word used

(o tátat Shioct aoda cloinne hamlaoið) mic amlaoið mic Pilib mic amlaoið mic duinn cappaig 7c.

Brian mac donnchaioð taoipeac éirre hoilealla do écc ioin aóine ria cal-lainn Ianuari, 7 a aónacal i mainirtir Shiccið ian nongaoð, 7 ian naitepiðe oiongmala.

Aod mac néill ui maoslmuaioð tigeapna fear cceall do écc, 7 amac cúcoiccepiðe do gabáil a ionaid. Cúcoiccepiðe cona rocpaibe do ðul i naireap fear cceall i naðaið teabóio ui maoslmuaioð baioí occ iapraioð toirigeéta dó fñn, 7 cpeaca mópa do gabáil dóib, 7 teabóio do págbáil a ðaingin 7 a bó fútaib, 7 an pluag do imteet lá a nébalaib, 7 mac uí maoslmuaioð do pag-báil in uatad plóig i ndeoið na cpeac. Teapóit, 7 clann aoda buide még eoðagáin 7 hí piacáin do lñmian na cpeac, 7 rugrat for mac uí maoslmuaioð i nuet móna, 7 po marbað é annrin, 7 dpong oile immaile ppiir. Ro gabrat taðg ua ceapbaill. Do paðad toirigeet do teabóit 7 do mac mic an cor-naíaið uí maoslmuaioð i naðaið apoile.

Ua domnalláin plann mac corbmaic décc.

Dúnaðac mac caatail uí maðaðáin do marbað la cloinn uilliam in ceal-laið.

Siir éðbarð lurtar, lurtir na hepeann décc, 7 iaplaet cille ðapa do gabail do mac peasin caim mic an iapla, 7 lurtir do ðénam ðe ian nécc Siir éðbarð lírðár.

Ua bpaín do marbað i meabail lá mac a ðeapbraetar fñn ag págbáil cille mantain.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements. It literally means tablets.

<sup>c</sup> *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fer-managh.

<sup>u</sup> *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Don-nagh, sole King of O'Oilella, died by *stranguria*, on Friday before the Calends of January in the subsequent yeare; and sure the yeare charged her due unlookyly through the decease of the only most Hospitall" [i. e. hospitalis] "and valiantest man, that had best command, law, and rule in Connaght, and was buried in the Monastery of Sligo, after Extreame Uction,

and due pennance to God, and to the Catholick Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven." D. F.

<sup>\*</sup> *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This pas-sage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Ædh, son of Niall O'Mælmoy, King of Fer-Kell, died, and his son Cucogry supplied his place. An Army made by the said Cucogry towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott O'Mælmoy, another challenger of that Lordship of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greate preyes, Tibott leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures; and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley<sup>t</sup>), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough<sup>u</sup>, Chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Calends of January, after Unction and due Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Molloy<sup>w</sup>, Lord of Fircall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fircall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghagan, and the Hy-Regan<sup>x</sup>, followed in pursuit of the preys, and, overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, they slew him, and many others, on the spot. They took Teige O'Carroll prisoner. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy were then set up as chiefs, in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, Flann, the son of Cormac, died.

Dunadhach, the son of Cathal O'Madden, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, died; and the earldom of Kildare was assumed by the son of John Cam, i. e. the son of the Earl, who was appointed Lord Justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Byrne was treacherously slain by the son of his own brother, as he was leaving Cill-Mantain<sup>y</sup>.

so that with Ó Málmoie's son was left but few men on the tract of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott Ó Málmoie and Ædh boy Mageochagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursuing the said preyes overtook Ó Málmoie's son nigh by a bog<sup>z</sup> [i. núc móna], "and killed him therein, and they tooke Thady Ó Carrole prisoner, and killed others; and afterwards the said Tibott, and the son's son of Cosny Ó Málmoie, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

<sup>x</sup> *The Hy-Regan*, i. e. the O'Dunne's of Hy-Regan, O'Regan, or Doohy-Regan, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County, adjoining O'Molloy's country.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the cell or church of St. Mantan. This is the ancient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklo, is called by the Irish, Kilmantan. It should be also remarked, that concue Chille



Ἐξῆτα ρυσὸ μαξ εὐαζάν το ἐρέγαδ α τιξεαρнай, γ α δὺλ γο θυρμαξ  
colaim cille iar nōtē a παδαίρ, γ māl maξ εὐαζάν το γαβáιλ α ιοναδ.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ δαλλ mac τοιρρδεαλβαίξ όγς υί concobaίρ το écc το γáλαρ  
αιτξεαρρ.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac μαιρécηταιξ mic αὐδα υί concobaίρ το μαρβαδ lá  
cloinn ceitξηταιξ.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1455.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceτῖ céd, caoccat, α cúicc.

Τομαρ υα αιρμέν πριόίρ ατα luain ceann eagna γ eolupa connact ina  
αιμρῖρ décc.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ capraδ mac δομῖναίλ mic μαιρceαρταιξ τιξεαρῖα ριλιγξ  
décc.

Caταοίρ mac μupchaδ υι concobaίρ ραιλιγξ το μαρβαδ lá ταδξ mac an  
calbaίξ υί concobaίρ γ cuilén υα διομυραιξ το μαρβαδ laίρ ιρ in ló céona.

Cumhpepaδ mac concobaίρ υι ραιγίλλιξ décc.

Coccaδ δέιρξε eτῖρ Ρίλιρ mac τομάίρ μέγυιδίρ αδβαρ τiccήῖα ῑῑρ  
manach, γ Μάγ ραιρπαδαιν. Ρίλιρ το δenaῖῖ ῑορλονγpυιρ acc bῖῖῖῖ each-  
labῖa, γ Clann Ρίλιρ (bῖῖῖῖ, γ τοιρρδεαλβαδ) το δὺλ υα ῑῑρ décc ap eachaῖῖ,

Manzám is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"O'Broin" [was] "slaine by deceite thorough the malice of his own brother's son, he coming from Killmantan."

<sup>2</sup> *Clann-Keherny*.—This is the name of a district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

The Annals of D. F. contain the following entries under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill... nech.

"An Eclips of the sunn the last of November.

"Mac Donnagh died *in fine Anni* 1454."

"Isabell (daughter to Thady O'Carole) whose

first husband was James O'Kenedy, her second Husband, Mageochagan, died. God rest hir soule.

"Mælruany, son to Magranyll (anglice Reynolds), *mortuus est*.

"Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler Dexter, Lord of Ath-lehan, *in senectute bona quievit*.

"Duffecawly, daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O'Conner O'hara's wife, died, whose decease greived many of the Irish.

"Scor-mor sub advocacione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano. Bulla Nicholai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugénius O'Cormyn, et frater Thadæus Mac Ferbisii Eremitæ ordinis S.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan resigned his lordship, and retired into [the monastery of] Durrow-Columbkille, having lost his sight; and Niall Mageoghegan assumed his place.

Turlough Dall, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Keherny<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1455.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-five.*

Thomas O'Cairnen, Prior of Athlone, the most eminent man of his time in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge, died.

Turlough Carragh<sup>a</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir<sup>b</sup>, the son of Murrough O'Connor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Connor; and Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by him on the same day.

Cumhscrach, son of Conor O'Reilly, died.

A war broke out between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, and Magauran. Philip pitched his camp at Beann-Eachlabhra<sup>c</sup>; and Brian and Tuathal, Philip's sons, went forth with twelve

Augustini, qui terram quendam nuncupatam Scormore a nobili viro Thadæo O'Dowda Domino Diocesis Aladensis donatam ad erigendum conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis absque licencia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholaus exaudivit, et præposito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit, in nomine Domini concedens fratribus, ut naviculam habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciente capiendis et salsandis per venditionem et ponendis ad usum et utilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris annalibus (inquit frater Gualemus O'Meahayr)."

<sup>a</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

<sup>b</sup> *Cahir*.—"Cahir fitz Murragh-I-Conner was killed by Thady fitz Calvagh-I-Conner; and Culen O'Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Beann-Eachlabhra* is now called Binn-Eachlann. It is a very beautiful mountain near Swadlinbar, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Philip Ministeir Brady, in his legend of Mac na Miochomhairle, states that Binn Eachlabhra was corruptly called Binn Eachluana in his own time, and accounts for the origin of the name.

7 moirríreap ar píct dia ccoir. Ro loirccrístíde baile még ramrabadain, 7 eríor an tíre, marbait Maoileachlainn dub mac ramrabadáin, 7 drong mor dia muintir, 7 roait iar mbuaid dia ttiḡibh.

Coirpdealbác mac Pílip meḡuoir do dol go loch melge, 7 crannócc baói ag mág planmhaí do gabail, 7 a harccain lair.

Eogan ua neill do cumrccuccaó ar a plaitír la a mac fín Enri mac eoḡain. Comarba Patraicc, Máḡuibí, Máḡ maḡḡanna, ó caḡain, 7 clanna neill uile do dol la henri mac Eocchain mic neill óicc co tulaó ócc dia oirpneaó 7 po ḡoirrít ó neill de amail po baóh díor.

Enri mac uí Neill buíthe do tóct ar a ḡímel o ḡallaibh.

Cairlén áta luain do gabail for ḡalloib iar na bpat do mnaós boí ann.

Cairlén na rraide do bpireaó la hua pfríḡail, 7 mac mec hoirbert do marbaó lair acc gabail an cáirléin.

Maoilpuanaí do mac concobair mic caḡail puaió méḡ raḡnaill décc.

Seppraí do mac murchaí do oicc mic murchaí mór, mec caḡail ticcírna cloinne Aoḡa an tplebe décc.

Eocchan mac diarmata puaió ticcírna na ccoillteaó do marbaó la a dírbíne.

Mane mac maoileclainn méḡ caḡa, aḡbar conrapail an da bpiḡne, Airḡiall, 7 pfrmanach décc.

O cairpde cúile, .i. diarmait puaió mac neill puaióh do écc.

<sup>d</sup> *Magauran's town*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Clancy's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

<sup>g</sup> *Owen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'Neill was deposed by his own son Henry O'Neill."—D. F.

<sup>h</sup> *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givves from the English."

<sup>i</sup> *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

<sup>k</sup> *Caislen-na-Sraide*, i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, a short distance to the north of Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This entry is thus translated by D. F.:

"The castle of Straide was broken by O'Feargail, whereby Mac Herbert's son was killed."

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Hugh of the mountain*, i. e. the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clan-Hugh. For the exact situa-

horsemen and thirty-seven infantry, burned Magauran's town<sup>d</sup>, and the greater part of his territory, and killed Melaghlín Duv Magauran and a great number of his people; after which he returned home triumphantly.

Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, went to Loch Melge<sup>e</sup>, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's<sup>f</sup> crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill<sup>g</sup> was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i.e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills, went with Henry, the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullyhoge, to inaugurate him; and they called him O'Neill after the lawful manner.

Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy<sup>h</sup> made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athlone<sup>i</sup> was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide<sup>k</sup> was demolished by O'Farrell; and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him while taking the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Connor, who was son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, the son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain<sup>l</sup>, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe<sup>m</sup>, Lord of the Woods, was slain by his own kindred.

Maine, the son of Melaghlín Mac Cabe, materies of a Constable of the two Breifnies, of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died<sup>o</sup>.

tion of the territory of the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>m</sup> *Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods*, i. e. of the woods of Coillte Conchobhair, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, still enjoys a considerable tract of property in this district. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"Owen Mac Dermoda Roe, Lord of the Woods,

was slaine by his owne men."

<sup>n</sup> *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"An Eclips of the Moone on the first day of May.

"Mac Dermoda Gall, Lord of Artagh, died.

"Thomas O'Conner, Prior of Athlone, the cheife in wisdome and knowledge of all Ireland, in *Christo quievit*."

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1456.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceṫpe céo, caocca, a Se.

O Néll, Eoḡan, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móir décc.

Coccað móir eirip doṁnall mac neill ḡairḃ tigeapna típe conaill, ḡ ó neill énrí iar monnarbað cloinne neaṫtain uí doṁnaill lá hua ndoṁnaill hi tír eoḡain. Taimcc tpa ó néill ḡ mag uioir lá cloinn neaṫtain hi nioir eoḡain, ḡ ní po anpat gur po ḡabpat longpoṛt i compoṛaib cúile meic an tpeóin. An tan ad clor lá hua ndoṁnaill an ní rin do cóio ríde, ḡ aodh ruad a deapḃpaṫair, ḡ mac mec Suibne panad (maolmuirpe) poṛ a neaṫaib ḡo tinneapnaṫ gan aoín neaṫ oile ina bpaṛpað aṫ iate buð déin ina ttriúr do cóp barbað hi caipléen cuile meic an tpeóin ap cionn an tplóig móir rin po taipriṅgríe clann neaṫtain. Iar bpaḡbáil an baile do doṁnaill co na bḡ buioin ad connacḃair an pluag naile paḃapc poṛpa, ḡ léigḃ ina ndeóio amail ap déine conpaḡaṫar, ḡ iar mbreie poṛpa ní po daiað fíṛ fíṛ ná comlann pó comlíon doib aṫ po cinn an tiolar ap uaṫað gur po maṛbað ó doṁnaill, doṁnall mac neill ḡairḃ annir (i. an. 18. do Mai dia haoíne do ḡonnpað), ḡ po ḡabað aod ruad ḡ mac mec ruibne, ḡ po ḡab toipriḃdealbaṫ caipbreac mac neaṫtain tigeapnur típe conaill.

Fíṛḡal mac concobair mec diaṛmaḃa tanairi maige luirḡ, ḡ laṛaipḃiona inḡn an fíṛḡail céona bḡ caipṛpe uí concobair décc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1457.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, ceṫpe céo, coeccatt, a Seaṫ.

ḃrian mac Pilib na tuaiḡe mḡg uioir mac tigeapna peapmanaṫ déce iar mbuaio onḡta ḡ aieṛiḡe.

Coccað eirip máguioir ḡ clann Ruḃpaige meḡ maṫḡanna. Maguioir do tiolol a típe do ðul in oirḡiallaib. Ar ná clunṛin rin do cloinn meḡ

<sup>p</sup> *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*.—This was the name of a townland and castle situated on that arm of Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which extends to Castleforward, near the south-western

extremity of the barony of Inishowen.—See note<sup>7</sup>, under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Tanist*.—D. F. translates the word Tanist by *Second*, thus :

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1456.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-six.*

O'Neill, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall More, died.

A great war [broke out] between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, Lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, Henry, after the expulsion of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, by O'Donnell, into Tyrone. O'Neill and Maguire went with the sons of Naghtan into Inishowen, and marched, without halting, until they pitched their camp near the confines of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin<sup>p</sup>. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), proceeded expeditiously on horseback, and, unattended by any others, to place warders in the castle of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin, to oppose this great army, which the sons of Naghtan had drawn into the territory. [But] when O'Donnell left the town with his small number of attendants, the other party espied them, and followed them as quickly as they could, until they overtook them; and then they did not shew them the rights of men, nor did they oppose to them an equal number of their forces, but the many rushed upon the few, so that O'Donnell, Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, was slain (on the 18th of May, which fell on Friday), and Hugh Roe and the son of Mac Sweeny were taken prisoners. Turlough Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, [then] assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist<sup>a</sup> of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.*

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

<sup>a</sup> "A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermot, the Second of Maghluyrg, and Catherine, his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."

matgaimna do cóidre co na mbuar ina ndaingniúctib, .i. ar an eoganaig 7 fá rliab muğdorn. Téad iapom máguib 7 Pilib i ndartraiçe comiri, 7 ó naé puccrat ar éreachaib, po loirgref dartraiçe uile, 7 baile eogain mic puðraig meğ matgaimna, .i. lior na ngabar, 7 tangattar dia ttiğib iap rin.

Pilib mac tomáir méguib, 7 a clann do òol rlóigeaò i mbreipne uí Ruairc, 7 po cuir ó ruairc a buar ar daingniúctib an típe pempa. Do cóid tra Pilib go baile uí Ruairc. Ro loirceeaò an baile 7 an tír uile ar éfna lair, ruğ ua Ruairc ar pilib, 7 po picheaò iomairceacc stoppa, 7 tórcair tigeapnán mac taidg uí Ruairc, 7 mac mağnupa gnumaig mic catail buidri uí Ruairc, 7 rochaide uile cén mo éat lá fíhaib manac don éur rin.

Đrian mac muirceartaig óicc uí fearğail tigeapna cloinne hamlaib uí fearğail décc.

<sup>r</sup> *Eoghanach*.—This name is given on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, under the anglicised form of Owenagh. It was the name of a district situated to the south of the town of Ballybay, and comprised the parish of Aghanamullen, in the barony of Cremourne, and county of Monaghan. Owenagh is now obsolete as the name of a district, but the name is still preserved as that of a river in this neighbourhood, which rises in Lough Tacker near Bellatraine, in the parish of Aghanamullen, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and pays its tribute to the River Erne.

<sup>s</sup> *Sliabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*, i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirgiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

<sup>t</sup> *Lis-na-ngabhar*, i. e. the fort of the goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, situated about a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.

<sup>u</sup> *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Morthagh Oge O'feargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'feargail, died."

<sup>v</sup> The Four Masters have omitted, perhaps intentionally, to transcribe from the Ulster An-



Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into Eoghanach<sup>r</sup> and Sliabh Mughdhorn<sup>s</sup>. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-n-Gabhar<sup>r</sup>; after which they returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, and his sons, marched with an army into Breifny O'Rourke; and O'Rourke, before their arrival, sent his cows into the fastnesses of the country. Philip advanced to O'Rourke's town, and burned it, as well as the entire country [around it]. O'Rourke [however] came up with Philip; and a battle was fought between them, in which Tiernan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and the son of Manus Grumach, son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, and many others, were slain by the men of Fermanagh.

Brian, the son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe<sup>a</sup> O'Farrell, died.<sup>v</sup>

nals at this year, an account of a disgraceful rencounter which took place near Ballyconnell, in the now county of Cavan, between Maguire and O'Rourke. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that a war having broken out between these two chiefs, they appointed to hold a conference at the ford of Belatha-Chonaill, on the river Graine, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddin, near Knockninny, in Fermanagh] by a body of O'Rourke's kerns and gallow-glasses, he was obliged to make a stand, and defend himself as well as he was able; and this Fermanagh Chronicle adds, with exultation, that his kerns fought with such amazing valour, that they routed their numerous pursuers, and killed

sixteen gentlemen of O'Rourke's people, whose heads they cut off, and carried off in triumph to Maguire's mansion, where they were fixed on stakes over the *gardha* or bawn of the castle: “7 zucabap ceitepn meguioip ui. cinn déz leó so uaplib muinntipe huf. Ruapc co baile meguioip, 7 so cuipib ap cuailleac gappoa meguioip iaz.”—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 889, *supra*, for another reference to the custom of sticking heads of enemies over the walls of the *gardhas* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word *gappoa*, which usually denotes garden, or field, was also applied to the court-yard belonging to a castle. Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203, has the following reference to the *gappoa*, or bawn, of Mac Carthy's castle of Kilcrea, in the county of Cork:

“On the east side” [of the castle] “is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1458.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe céo, coeccatt, a hoctt.

Teampall achaid beite go momad do leabraid dñpcaigte do loycead ann ón óppicel, .i. Níall mac mec cpait mec matgamna.

Sluaigeaó lá hua ndomnaill toiprdealbac cairbreac, 7 tainicc ua néill enní dia commopaó Rangattar céur co hioctar connact lotar iapom don bpepne. Ro milleaó 7 po loycead leó o rliab riar, 7 po loycead baile uí Ruairc dpuim óá etiar, 7 po gabpat braigde ioctair connact, 7 do pabaó illaim uí domnaill iatt. Tangattar iapom dia ttiigib.

O concobair failge, an calbac móp mac mupchaó na madmann tigearna ua bpaige uile fear náp óúlte pe opec noune tigearna (do laigrib) ap mó puair do comtaib ó gallaib, 7 o gaoidealaib nó bítir ina aghaó do écc, 7 conn o concobair a mac fñn do óirpnead ina ionaó riaríu po haónaiceaó epum i ccill achaid.

Ua Ruairc, .i. loclainn mac taidg lectigearna na bpeipne décc.

Apt ó néill mac eoain mic neill óicc cñn oimig 7 eangnaia cenél eoain décc.

Mac paipadain tomár mac fñgail décc.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec diarmada tigearna maige luipcc airtig 7 tpe tuatail, etcetera, pecñn coitcñn do óamaib epaann fear toipbeara móip daipraib 7 baop tuapurbaib do écc aóhaig pele Patolain, 7 a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

<sup>w</sup> *Achadh-beithe*, i. e. the field of the birch trees, now anglicised Aghavea, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, situated in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Murrough-na-madhmunn*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Morragh na madhmunn (i. e. of the defeats), King of O'Faly, who never refused any man liveing, died; and he was, since Caher the Greate his

ancestor (King of Ireland), the only King of the Lagenians that tooke most from all such English and Irish as were his adversaries; and he also was the only man that bestowed most of both gold, silver, and broade cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place: afterwards he was buried in Killaichy. God rest his soule."

<sup>y</sup> *Who never refused the countenance of man*, náp óúlte pe opec noune, that is, whose hospitality extended equally to all, without exception of persons, whose house was open to all, to

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1458.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-eight.*

The church of Achadh-beithe<sup>w</sup>, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill, Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourk's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Connor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrough-na-madhm<sup>x</sup>, Lord of all Offaly, a man who never refused the countenance of man<sup>y</sup>, and who had won more wealth from his English and Irish enemies than any lord in Leinster, died; and Con O'Connor, his son, was elected in his place, before his father was buried in (the monastery of) Killeigh.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath, Lord of Breifny, died.

Art O'Neill, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, the most eminent man of Tyrone for hospitality and prowess, died.

Magauran, Thomas, the son of Farrell, died.

Tomaltagh<sup>z</sup>, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, Tir-Tuathail, &c., general patron of the learned of Ireland, and who had been very bountiful to the soldiery and other stipendiaries, died on the night before the

the rich, the poor, the learned, the stranger, the traveller, &c.

<sup>z</sup> *Tomaltagh*. — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluirg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermota, King of Maghluirg and Artagh, a Lord worthy of the kingdome of Connaght thorough his greate expences in almes deeds, hospitalitie, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Ireland that pleased to accept it

of him, died on the feast day of St. Bartholomew, in Harvest; and his son, Cathal Mac Dermota, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buryed in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their souls *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ædh fitz Conner Mac Dermota was made king in his throne."

The territories of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.

diogmála catal mac diarmada do écc coicéidir nua ran tan rin, 7 a naðnacal diblínib i mainirtir na búille. Aed mac concobair mec diarmada do gabáil ionaib tomaltair.

Seppaib mac emainb mic tomáir uí feargail do marbað lá Sfan mac domnaill Mhe Seagain uí fergail, 7 lá cloinn concobair .i. laoiðreac, etcetera.

Emann a búrc tigearna gall connact, 7 morain dá gaoidealaib aon roga gall epeann ar cruic ar delb ar dénam ar uairle, ar einac ar icc, 7 ar fírinne décc i ndeird na bliadna ro.

Feargal ruad mag eocagair tigearna cenel fiachac décc an xiii. februa.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1459.

Aoir Criosc, míle cétre céo, coeccat, a naoi.

O brian toirpdealbac tigearna tuadmuman décc.

Cumara mac conmara do marbað i meabail.

Connla mág eocagair tigearna cenel fiachac do marbað la mac airt uí maoleaclainn.

O binn, brian, toirpeac éire briuin décc.

Fergal mac tomair uí Raðallair décc.

Maibm mór do tabairt lá hiarla cille daira ar ua econcobair ppailgi conn mac an calbair dú in ro gabad conn fearin, 7 in ro marbað mac mic uilliam uí ceallair 7 rocharde mór dia muirtir.

Creaça cineoil duacáin lá brian mac Drib mic tomair méguib.

Creaça mairge pléct do dénom la máguib tomair occ, 7 baile mec Samraðain do lorccad lair don turur rin.

<sup>a</sup> *Edmond Burke*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

"A. D. 1458. Edmond Bourke, Lord of the Englishe of Connaught, and of many Irishmen also; and the only Englishman in Ireland worthy to be chosen cheife, for his formosity and proportion of person, generosity, hospitality, constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martiall feats, and all qualities by which a man might meritt prayse, died in the latter end of this

yeare. God's blessing be on him."

<sup>b</sup> *Farrell Roe Mageoghegan*.—"Feargal roe Mageochagan, Dux of Kenel-fiacha, xiii<sup>o</sup>. Kal. februarii, died. God blesse his soule."—D. F.

<sup>c</sup> *Cumara Mac Namara*.—"Cumara Mac Conmara slaine thorough deceite."—D. F.

<sup>d</sup> *Magh Slecht*.—Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 239, states that Moyslecht, the plain in which the Idol Crom Cruach stood in St. Patrick's time, is near

festival of St. Bartholomew, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle, with his worthy son, Cathal Mac Dermot, who had died a fortnight before him. Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermot, succeeded Tomaltagh.

Geoffry, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was slain by John, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, assisted by the sons of Conor Laoigh-seach, &c.

Edmond Burke<sup>a</sup>, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish of the same province, the choice of the English of Ireland for his personal shape, comeliness and stature, noble descent, hospitality, clemency, and veracity, died at the end of this year.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan<sup>b</sup>, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died on the 17th of February.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1459.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-nine.*

O'Brien (Turlough), Lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara<sup>c</sup> was treacherously slain.

Conla Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin.

O'Beirne (Brian), Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, died.

A great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which Con himself was taken prisoner; and the grandson of William O'Kelly, and many others of his people, were slain.

The spoils of Kinel-Duachain were carried off by Brian, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, Maguire.

The spoils of Magh Slecht<sup>d</sup> were seized on by Maguire (Thomas Oge); and Ballymagauran was burned by him on this occasion.

Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim; in which he would be correct were it not that from his words others have inferred that Moy-Slecht is in the county of Leitrim, which is not the fact, for we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that Magh-Slecht is in the territory of

Teallach-Eathach, which is the present barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. According to the Lives of St. Dallan and St. Maedhog, it was the ancient name of the level portion of the country called Teallach-Eachdhach; and according to the Book of Fenagh, the plain of Magh

Ėlaine mac concobair uí RaĖallaiĖ do marĖad lá cloinn ruĖraige méĖ maĖĖanna.

O neill enrí mac eoĖam do tabairt plóig Ėall lair co carplén na hog-maige dia Ėabail ar cloinn airt uí neill, Ė ruĖ do Ėenaim Ėoib ré aroile.

Sían cam mac conulaĖ mec an ĖairĖ decc.

Ua cúirmn, MaĖnur, ollam uí Ruairc lé Seancur decc.

Maolmaire ua cianám aĖĖar ruad lé reanĖur Ė lé Ėan decc.

MuirĖrtaĖ ua dálaig raóí lé Ėan decc.

### AOIS CRİOST, 1460.

AOÍR CRİORT, míle, cíĖte céo, Seapccatt.

ManerĖtir na Maige hi tír AmalĖada i neppcopoiteĖt cille ĖalaĖ i cconnaĖtaĖ do éoĖbail la Mac uilliam bupe ar impíĖe. Nehemiar uí ĖonnchaĖha an ceo Ėiocaire ppouinrí baóí i neppno ag opo .S. ppapreir Ėon obrepuantia.

An teppcob o Ėrian, eppcop cille Ėa lua do marĖad lá Ėrian an Ėoblaig mic ĖonnchaĖ mic maĖĖanna uí Ėrian i nimir cluana paíppoda.

RuaĖri mac maĖnura uí moĖám ppoaĖtí oile pino decc.

AoĖ ruad mac néill ĖairĖ uí Ėormail, Ė mac mec ruibne pánat maolmuire do léccaĖ ar a mbraiĖĖnur lá Ėua néill énrí iar na mbíĖe cíĖtí bĖiaĖna comlana illam occa ar po ba oile lair clann neĖtain olĖat clann néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Firbolgs, called Masraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Cruach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>e</sup> *Oghmoghagh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>f</sup> *Maighin*, Máigin, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the western side of the River Moy, near its mouth, and about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala. This passage is thus translated by D. F. in F. l. 18:

"A. D. 1460. The Monastery of Moyne, in Tirawley, in the Bishoprick of Killala, erected

Glasny, the son of Conor O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, brought an army of the English against the castle of Oghmoghagh<sup>c</sup>, to take it from the sons of Art O'Neill; but they made peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, died.

O'Cuirnin, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materies of a historian and poet, died.

Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty.*

The monastery of Maighin in Tirawley<sup>f</sup>, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nehemias O'Donohoe, the first Irish provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de Observantia.

O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh<sup>g</sup>, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Cluana-ramhfhoda<sup>h</sup>.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provost<sup>i</sup> of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), were liberated from prison by O'Neill (Henry), after they had been detained by him as prisoners for four full years; for the sons of Naghtan [who during this time enjoyed the chieftainship] were dearer to him than the sons of Niall<sup>k</sup>.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nehemias O'Donnaghadha, the first provincially vicar of the order of St. Francis *de observantia* in Ireland."

<sup>g</sup> *Brian-an-chobhlaigh*, i. e. Brian of the fleet. This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name of the bishop here referred to was Turlough, or Terence O'Brien.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 594.

<sup>h</sup> *Inis-cluana-ramhfhoda*, i. e. the holm, or strath, of Clonrode; now the town of Ennis, in

the county of Clare, which is immediately to the west of Clonrode; for the site of the present town of Inis, or Ennis, was originally a green belonging to Clonrode, which was the principal seat of the O'Briens.

<sup>i</sup> *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. 1. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairi fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

<sup>k</sup> *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-



Maíðm móp do tabairt ar gallaib lá hua cconcobair pfaílge, conn mac an éalbais dú i ttorcáir barún calatromma, 7 rocharí oile immaile ppir.

Maíðm do tabairt lá gallaib for ua Raḡallaiḡ Seaan mac eoḡain mic rḡain mic Pilib mic ḡiollaioḡa ruaið airim in ro marbaid é, 7 aed deapbpaḡair uí Raḡallaiḡ, 7 eoḡain caoc mac maḡamna-mec caba, 7 dponḡ oile ḡénmo táat. Catal mac eoḡain do ḡabáil a ionaid.

Mac paínpaóáin eoḡain décc.

Ruaiðri ballac mac muirceartaḡ uí cconcobair décc.

Tomár mac tomáir a búrc (ro buð mac uilliam dap éir emainn a búrc), décc.

Mac caba enpi mac ḡiollaapioḡt do teēt ipin anḡaile lá hua pfeapḡail, doínnall buide, 7 a éḡ do ḡalar obann i liop airḡabla, 7 cḡíḡi pícíḡ décc ḡalloglaḡ co tḡuaḡaib do bḡíḡ ina timceall oḡá bḡíḡ dia aḡnacal don cában.

Mac maḡnupa típe tḡaḡail, Ruaiðri mac eoḡain ruaið mec maḡnupa, ráit an típe pin do tḡḡearna do marbaid lá conn ua ndoínnall (.i. conn mac Nell ḡairb mic toirpḡealbais an piona), 7 la taḡḡ mac taḡḡ uí ruaiḡc aḡ toḡaḡeaḡt cḡeaḡ an típe, 7 ruḡḡat na cḡeaḡa leó ḡo haipḡḡoḡlino, 7 ro bḡḡḡat maíte cloinne maḡnupa na cḡeaḡa óioḡ ip in ḡlino pin iar marbaid mec maḡnupa.

Doínnall mac diaḡmaḡa uí maílle, uilliam ua maílle, 7 Seaan ua maílle

perfectly written by the Four Masters, should be understood as follows: "During the contention between the sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, O'Neill (Henry) took part with the sons of Naghtan, because they were dearer to him, and he took Hugh Roe O'Donnell and the son of Mac Sweeney Fianad, his opponents, prisoners, whom he detained in captivity for four entire years, when he set them at liberty, as fortune had declared in favour of his friends."—See the year 1456; but he was very much disappointed in the security of his freinds, for this very Hugh Roe O'Donnell, whose sphere of action had been confined within the walls of a prison for four years, on his liberation had a fresh contest for the chieftainship, and obtained it in 1461.

<sup>1</sup> *Defeated O'Reilly*, literally, "a defeat was given to O'Reilly." For the Anglo-Irish account of this defeat the reader is referred to Lodge's Peerage.—TAAFFE. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this battle was fought 3. *Nonas Septembris*, and that there happened not in Connaught, since the death of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, a more lamentable event than the killing of O'Reilly, King of the two Breifnys, for the loss of whom all Ireland was filled with grief.

<sup>m</sup> *Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke*.—"Thomas fitz Thomas Bourke, that was Mac William Bourke after Edmond Bourke, died, *in hoc anno*."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *Mac Cabe*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

A great defeat was given to the English by O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which the Baron of Galtrim, and many others besides, were slain.

The English defeated O'Reilly<sup>1</sup>, John, the son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe; and in the conflict O'Reilly himself, his brother Hugh, Owen Caech, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and a great number of others, were slain. Cathal, the son of Owen, assumed his place.

Magauran, Owen, died.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke<sup>m</sup> (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabe<sup>n</sup>, Henry, the son of Gilchreest, went with O'Farrell into Annaly, where he died of a short fit of sickness at Lisaird-abhla [Lissardowlin]. He was carried to Cavan, to be interred there, attended by two hundred and eighty gallowglasses, armed with battle-axes.

Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail<sup>o</sup>, Rory, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, fully worthy to be Lord of that territory, was slain by Con, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's people carried the spoils with them to Airged-glenn<sup>p</sup>; but, after the killing of Mac Manus, the chiefs of the Clann-Manus deprived them of their preys in that valley.

Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley<sup>a</sup>, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

"Macaba, i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Feargail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carried to be buried; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him going towards his buriall."

<sup>o</sup> *Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail.*—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors, seated in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1460. Mac Magnusa de Tir Thathyl, i. Ruary fitz Eogan roe Mac Magnusa, fit cheiftaine of that land, was killed by Conn

O'Donell, and by Thady fitz Thady O'Ruairk, in pursuance or rather tract of the preys of the countrey, after they have" [*recte* had] "brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa."

<sup>p</sup> *Airged-glenn*, i. e. the silver glen, or valley. This was probably the name of the vale of the River Arigna, which forms the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim for some miles.

<sup>a</sup> *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1460. Daniel fitz Dermoid O'Mally

do dól ar ríubal loingri. lá cloinn uí brian i corca baircinn for mac maé-  
gáinna, 7 a marbhad a ttriúr riariú pangadap a longa, 7 domnall ua brian  
do gabáil, 7 maégaíam ua brian. do lot ag dól do ríogíó a loinge, 7 a  
bátaó ríá roéctain na luinge hírin. Ro cuipead ár a muintire don cupur rin.

Brian ua máille do marbhad lá a dearbhaéair aod ua maille tria ioma-  
gallam tarla eaturra. Dá mac taidg uí máille iadride.

Mairtír do togbail i nínir Arcain irin mumain i neppcoroitteet Ruir  
do braitrib .S. Ffranreib i nbutaig uí eitiriceoil ata inir Arcain.

Mairtír inir coréad i laigrib i neppcoróitteet fírna ar brú na habann  
dianad ainm Sláine do togbail do braitrib .S. Ffranreib.

An cfeamáó Eudaro do ríogad or Sazab .4. marpa.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1461.

Aoís Crioist, míle, ceite céo, Searcat, a haon.

Felim mac eoíam mic néill óicc uí néill décc do bfoig ríaoí ar enead 7 ar  
íngnam cñh dām 7 deórad, neac ar mó ro éfnadag do dántaib, 7 ro ba mó  
duanairpe ina ainmíir décc iar nibeiret buada o doíman 7 deamán.

Aod mac toirpdealbais óig uí concobair leccigeapna connact i naíad

and William O'Mally, and John O'Mally, sailed a fleet with O'Brien's sons to Corca-Baskyn, against Mac Mahon; and they were all three killed afore they might enter their shipp, and Daniel O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien was wounded goeing towards his shipp and was drowned afore he could come thereto, and their men were slaughtered. And the said Daniel's death occasioned great greife to all receivers of gifts in Ireland. God rest his soule."

<sup>r</sup> *Corca-Bhaiscinn*, pronounced Corca-Vaskin. This was the name of Mac Mahon's country, which comprised the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

<sup>s</sup> *Inis-Arcain*, now Inisherecan, an island between Cape Clear and Baltimore Bay, in the

county of Cork. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 71), that this place was anciently called Iniskieran, but he refers to no authority, and it is evident from the orthography given here that he is mistaken. In Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 289, the ruins of this abbey are described as follows:

"About a mile to the south" [of the fortifications] "are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded anno 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscol, built after the model of that of Kilcrea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is a low square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are slated, having been used for fish-houses when the pilgrims frequented this coast."

went on a maritime expedition, with the sons of O'Brien, to Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>r</sup>, against Mac Mahon ; but the three were slain before they could reach their ships ; and Donnell O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien, as they were on their way to their ship ; and Mahon was drowned before he could reach his own ship. Their people were slaughtered on this occasion.

Brian O'Mailly was slain by his brother, Hugh O'Mailly, in a dispute which occurred between them. These were two sons of Teige O'Mailly.

A monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in Inis-Arcain<sup>s</sup>, in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh<sup>t</sup>, in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine<sup>u</sup>, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.<sup>w</sup> was made King of England on the 4th of March.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-one.*

Felim, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess ; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, Half Lord of Connaught<sup>x</sup>, in oppo-

<sup>r</sup> *Inis-Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, a market town on the River Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, about nine Irish miles to the north-west of Wexford. This town is still called *iní córēas*, pronounced *iní córēa* by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny. According to Ware's *Monasticon*, this monastery was founded for Minorites of the strict observance, by Donald surnamed Fuscus [Mac Murrough].—See also Archdall at Enniscorthy.

<sup>u</sup> *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Μαδωνος* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Sláine* since the time of the Belgæ :

"Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales."—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

<sup>w</sup> *Edward IV.*—This entry should be placed under the next year, for Edward IV. succeeded to the throne on the 4th of March, 1461.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas.

<sup>x</sup> *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the *Annals* of D. F. he is called "half King of Connaught," thus :

ταυδς υί cóncoðair, ðiol cónccrð connac̃t do ríð ar cpyt ar c̃aoínðelb ar  
 c̃poc̃ðac̃t ar c̃occað ar c̃oiðeac̃ðairi ðeic̃c̃pib, 7 d̃á gac̃ aon nó ríðeac̃ð a l̃f̃r  
 do éð i mbairle toðair b̃píðe in íð Man, iar nonðac̃ð 7 iar naic̃píðe ip in  
 .l̃xiii. a aóir, 7 a aónacal i ryp commain.

Clann neill g̃airb̃ ui ðom̃naill aod̃ p̃uað, conn, 7 eog̃an do c̃f̃glamað líon  
 a c̃c̃ionóil do ðul co fanair do r̃oiðíð mic mec Suibne m̃aolmuir̃e uair̃ baóí  
 ua ðom̃naill toir̃p̃ðealb̃ac̃ cair̃p̃p̃eac̃ ag imbir̃t a ainc̃p̃íðe for̃ mac mec  
 r̃uib̃ne 7 for̃ p̃ánaio uile t̃p̃ia na c̃apaðp̃að la cloinn neill. ðaðar̃ ðna  
 clann néill 7 mac mec r̃uib̃ne ag r̃c̃p̃uðac̃ð a c̃comair̃le ður̃ c̃ionnup̃ do g̃én-  
 ðaoí̃r̃ a ñm̃ðof̃oñ ar cloin neç̃tain cona r̃oc̃p̃aíðe ar po bat̃ar̃ acc aic̃e a  
 necc̃p̃aíðe 7 a nanp̃olað for̃p̃ia. Iar b̃p̃ior̃ r̃c̃él ðua ðom̃naill 7 do cloinn  
 neç̃tain clann néill do ðul i p̃ánaio do c̃oið r̃iðé co na b̃p̃aíð̃p̃ib, 7 co na  
 c̃oiç̃f̃r̃tal, 7 go c̃c̃óp̃uccað albanaç̃ baóí im̃maill̃e f̃p̃ip̃ ina ñðiaíð go po g̃ab̃  
 lonðp̃op̃it i c̃c̃ñn maðair̃ do c̃om̃air̃c̃ip̃, 7 do c̃oĩm̃eð ar cloinn neill uí ðom̃-  
 naill, 7 ar m̃aelmuir̃e do baóí ag ðul leo ar an t̃ip̃ 7 do c̃ualaðar̃ clann neill  
 uí ðom̃naill 7 muir̃c̃ip̃ fanac̃ r̃in ar̃i c̃om̃air̃le do r̃óñp̃at̃ gan an c̃onair̃ do  
 p̃eac̃na no do iong̃ab̃ail do lion r̃lóið no r̃oc̃aíðe ða mbaoi r̃f̃m̃pa, 7 o po  
 c̃inðeac̃ð for̃ an c̃comair̃le r̃in aca, tanðat̃ar̃ clann neill uí ðom̃naill 7  
 Maelmuir̃e mac r̃uib̃ne 7 eog̃an bacac̃ mac Suibne, 7 g̃ac̃ ar g̃ab̃ leo do  
 m̃uic̃ip̃ fanac̃ i c̃coinne 7 i c̃com̃ðail uí ðom̃naill 7 cloinne neac̃tain go c̃ñn  
 maðair̃, 7 ópo c̃om̃p̃oic̃c̃p̃ig̃f̃t ðia poile ni po lam̃p̃at̃ gan ioñp̃oiðíð a cele  
 pob̃it a b̃p̃ioç̃a, 7 a b̃p̃olað, a naðair̃, 7 a ñf̃raenta p̃e ap̃oile g̃ó r̃in. Tuc̃-  
 rat̃ t̃p̃oio 7 taç̃ar̃ ðioðair̃ ðaðac̃taç̃ ðia poile anñp̃in go p̃aoí̃m̃eac̃ð for̃  
 ua ñðom̃naill, toir̃p̃ðealb̃ac̃ cair̃p̃p̃eac̃, 7 ar cloinn neç̃tain, 7 po g̃ab̃ac̃ð  
 ua ðom̃naill, Ro mar̃ðac̃ Maðnup̃ a ðeap̃b̃p̃at̃air̃ co r̃oc̃haíð̃ib̃ oile im̃maill̃e  
 f̃p̃ip̃, 7 po h̃iom̃p̃c̃oç̃að toir̃p̃ðealb̃ac̃ cair̃p̃p̃eac̃ iar̃t̃tain. Tanðat̃ar̃ na

"A. D. 1461. Ædh fitz Torlagh Oge O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, against Thady O'Conner, and one well worthy of the kingdome of Ireland for the excellent formosity of his person, his martiall feats, eloquence, affabilitie, and hospitalitie to all receivers of gifts, both rich and poore, died in the towne of Tober-Bride, commonly called Balentober, on the Ides of May, after Extreame Unction and Pennance,

in the 63rd yeare of his age, and was buried in Roscommon."

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the castle of Bal-lintober, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweir, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilma-crenan, at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1392, p. 725.

sition to Teige O'Connor, and worthy to be King of Connaught for his personal shape and comeliness, his valour, his warfare, and his hospitality to learned men, and all who stood in need of it, died at Baile-tobair-Bhrighde', in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Uction and Penance, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Con, and Owen, assembled all their forces, and proceeded into Fanad to the son of Mac Sweeny, Mulmurry, because O'Donnell (Turlough Cairbreach) was wreaking his animosities on the son of Mac Sweeny and all Fanad, for their friendship to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall and the son of Mac Sweeny held a council, to consider how they should act, in order to defend themselves against the sons of Naghtan and their forces, who were ready to wreak their vengeance and enmity on them. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan were informed that the sons of Niall had arrived in Fanad, he set out after them with his brothers, his troops, and a battalion of Scotsmen then in his service, and pitched his camp at Ceann-Maghair, to watch and check the sons of Niall O'Donnell and Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, who was passing with them out of the territory. The sons of Niall O'Donnell and the people of Fanad having heard of this, they consulted with one another; and they came to a determination not to abandon or cede the pass to any host or army that should oppose them: and when this resolution was adopted, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Owen Bacagh Mac Sweeny, and all the people of Fanad who adhered to them, proceeded to Ceann-Maghair<sup>2</sup> to meet and oppose the forces of O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan; and as they [i. e. the hostile parties] approached each other, they did not hesitate to attack each other, in consequence of their enmities and hatred, provocations and animosities; and they met each other in a furious and obstinate battle, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Turlough Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan, were defeated. O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner, and his brother Manus, and numbers of others, were slain. Turlough Cairbreach was afterwards maimed<sup>a</sup>. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

<sup>a</sup> *Maimed*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb *po hionpcotad*, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus mu-

maíte rin iarran maibmri cinn mağair go cill mec nenain, 7 do ġairfó cıġ-  
earna baed ruad mac neill ġairb amail ro ba oir 7 do ġair o domnaill .i.  
aed ruad Mac Suibne fanat do maelmuirpe mac Suibne.

Mağnur mac brian mic domnaill mic muirceiraiğ cıġearna cairbre  
decc.

Mac caetmaoil .i. brian cıġearna cenél fřiaothaiğ decc 7 cıġřna do  
denam deogan mac cathmaoil.

Fearğal ua ġađra tanairi cuile o fřinn do marbađ la mac ġoirvelbaiğ.

An deccanađ ua maileoin řaol epenn uile decc i ccluam muc noir mic  
řiođaiğ.

Alonğar mağ epat řaol le van, Niall occ ó huiccinn, 7 miall mac řear-  
ğail ui uiccinn decc.

Matğamain mac uilliam uí fřřğail decc.

Uilliam ua řlannaccain Saccart 7 cananađ corađ i noirřinn decc.

Feiolm řionn ua concobař do ġabail oia braitřib řřin .i. cloinn brian

tilated to render him unfit for the chieftainship, and so prevent his future rivalry. In the Annals of D. F. the mutilation of O'Donnell is briefly noticed as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Torlagh Carbragh O'Donnell, head King of Tirconnell, had his members cutt off by the sons of Niall O'Donnell."

<sup>b</sup> *Cill-mic-Nenain*, corruptly anglicised Kilmacrenan, now a very poor village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Donegal.—See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. a, n. 19, and O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, lib. i. cc. 25, 29, 30, 59, 78, 103.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Cawell*.—This name is anglicised Mac Caghwel by Harris, in his edition of Ware's Writers, but it is never so written by any of the race at present. The Editor is acquainted with some of this family, who anglicise the name Camphill, and he has met others who make it Howell; but in the original territory of Kinel-Farry, which is comprised in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, the name is anglicised Mac Cawell, which comes near

enough to the Irish pronunciation, *MacCáhwēel*.

<sup>d</sup> *Farrell O'Gara*.—"Feargall O'Gara, that ought to be King of Culofinn, was killed by Mac Gosteloe."—D. F.

<sup>e</sup> *The Dean O'Malone*.—This passage is rendered by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. The Deane O'Mæleoin, one most ingenious of all Ireland, *quievit in Christo*, in Cluain-mic-Nois-fitz-Fidhy of St. Kieran."

<sup>f</sup> *Cluain-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh*.—This, which is given throughout the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, as the original Irish form of the name, which is now anglicised Clonmacnoise, signifies the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Nos, the son of Fiodhach, who was of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. But the name is also written cluain mic Noir, i. e. the Cluain of the son of Nos, and this form has been adopted throughout this work, except where the Four Masters themselves write the name differently, as in the present instance.

<sup>g</sup> *Aengus Magrath*.—"Ængus Magcraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland over, died in



went to Cill-Mic-Nenain<sup>b</sup>, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, was styled lord after the lawful manner ; and the O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, called Mulmurry Mac Sweeny the Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Manus, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell<sup>c</sup>, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died ; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara<sup>d</sup>, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone<sup>e</sup>, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Cluainmuc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh<sup>f</sup>.

Aengus Magrath<sup>g</sup>, a learned poet, Niall O'Higgin, and Niall, son of Farrell Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, son of William O'Farrell, died.

William O'Flanagan<sup>h</sup>, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Conor<sup>i</sup> was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>h</sup> *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flannagan's son, preist of Shankill, and the chiefe of the Quire in Elphin, *quievit*, and the said kill, or church, was burnt in Harvest following."—D. F.

<sup>i</sup> *Felim Finn O'Conor*.—In the Annals of D. F. the account of these transactions runs as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Felim finn O'Conner's son was taken prisoner by his own cousins, .i. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O'Conner Donn's son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs and common troubles grew in Silmuirethy afterwards, and Thady O'Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins, or kinsmen, and by O'Conner Donn.

"A greate Army gathered by Mac William Bourke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agreement) Felim ffinn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly ; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooe after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Aengus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards after he has" [*recte* had] "left the said pledges in Brian Ballach's son's hands. O'Conner Roe's sons, seeing the extraordinary proud crowning they gave the half town of Clare to O'Conner Donn, as ransom redeeming Thady O'Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac Branan on the Creaca and adhered they to them ; Brian's sonne having intelligence thereof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe and Felim ffinn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sonns sent . . . . . wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."

ballaig̃ 7 do Ruaid̃or̃ mac uī concobair̃ duinñ a t̃eup̃ na bliad̃na ra gur̃ far̃ cocc̃aō 7 commbuaiotheaō a riol̃ muir̃easohaiḡ oḡir̃ na ngabala riñ, 7 po gab̃aō taōḡ ua concobair̃ f̃s̃in la a b̃raitẽrib̃.

Sloicceāō la mac uilliam bupe co na b̃raitẽrib̃ co mac̃aire connac̃t̃ do r̃iōdiuccaō f̃eioilim̃ f̃inñ o mac b̃riaiñ ballaig̃, 7 t̃uep̃rat̃ do a b̃r̃s̃t̃ f̃s̃in ar̃ a maitẽ connac̃t̃ a c̃cop̃ f̃p̃ur̃, 7 po l̃icceāō f̃eioilim̃ a ḡimel̃. Rug̃rom̃ na maitẽ riñ laiḡ co cap̃ñ f̃p̃raoĩc̃ mic̃ f̃ioḡaiḡ f̃ol̃t̃p̃uaiõ, 7 do c̃uip̃ mac̃ diaḡmaḡa a b̃rocc̃ f̃ap̃ur̃ iap̃ na c̃f̃innãc̃, 7 do gab̃rat̃ b̃raig̃ḡe r̃l̃c̃t̃a oña mic̃ aeñgura 7 ua mb̃riuiñ, 7 do im̃eig̃ Mac uilliam iap̃ b̃raḡbaīl̃ na mb̃raḡat̃t̃ riñ aḡ mac b̃riaiñ ballaig̃. Iap̃ na cluiñriñ riñ do c̃loinñ uī concobair̃ Ruaid̃ po f̃uaḡl̃aiceḡf̃t̃ taōḡ ua concobair̃ ar̃ l̃s̃t̃ baile añ c̃laip̃ o ua concobair̃ ñḡonñ, do c̃oĩḡ r̃ioḡ a l̃s̃t̃ c̃loinne concobair̃ mec̃ b̃ranaiñ iap̃t̃tam̃.

Cocc̃aō mop̃ aḡ gall̃aib̃ m̃iḡe 7 laiḡs̃ñ gur̃ milleāō mop̃añ doñ m̃iḡe doñ c̃occ̃aō riñ. Ua concobair̃ f̃ailḡe 7 mac R̃iḡḡep̃o buiteḡep̃ do t̃eḡt̃ co ḡruim̃ t̃uip̃l̃s̃ime deich̃ c̃ced̃ no m̃ ar̃ uille do maḡeḡl̃oiḡ co c̃c̃inñb̃h̃ir̃t̃ib̃ f̃op̃aib̃ uile 7 baḡap̃p̃iḡe ceñ omañ ḡañ imec̃cla aḡ c̃p̃aīḡf̃o a neac̃, 7 a f̃luaiḡ 7 a r̃iḡḡe acc̃ c̃p̃eãc̃loḡccaō na m̃iḡe ina t̃tim̃ceall̃ co noña. ḡa ar̃ añ c̃cocc̃aō ñem̃p̃aite po gab̃aō mac̃ f̃eioilim̃iḡ mic̃ añ cal̃baḡ ĩ concobair̃ la S̃f̃añ mac̃

<sup>k</sup> *Felim was set at liberty*, po l̃icceāō f̃eioilim̃ a ḡimel̃.—D. F. renders this: "He lett Felim out of his givves." The literal translation is: "Felim was let out from fetters."

<sup>l</sup> *Carn-Fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh*, on which the O'Connor was inaugurated, is now called simply Carn, and is situated near the village of Tulsk, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1225, p. 221, *supra*. For some account of the inauguration of the Irish chiefs, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 425-452.

<sup>m</sup> *The descendants of Ona the son of Aengus*, i.e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Achlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Ona, the son of Aengus, their ancestor, was a noble Druid and lord of the district of Corca-Achlann, in the time of St. Pa-

trick, and is said to have made a present of his residence, called Imleach-Ona, then included in Corca-Achlann, to the saint, who there founded the episcopal see of Elphin.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 45; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 242.

<sup>n</sup> *The Hy-Briuin*, i. e. of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-an-chlaire*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontooskert, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Richard Butler*.—He was a distinguished chieftain of the Butler family, who took an Irish surname from his ancestor Richard. He had residences at Kilkenny, Dunmore, Gowran, Kill-Fraich, on the banks of the Nore, and at Dun-Aengusa-mic Nadfraich, otherwise called

his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh and Rory O'Connor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Connor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty<sup>k</sup>. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh<sup>l</sup>; and Mac Dermot put on his shoe, after having purchased him; and they obtained the hostages of the descendants of Ona, the son of Aengus<sup>m</sup>, and those of the Hy-Briuin<sup>n</sup>. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Connor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Connor from O'Connor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chlair<sup>o</sup> for him; and they afterwards went over to Conor Mac Branán.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Connor Faly and Mac Richard Butler<sup>p</sup> went to Druim-Tuirleime<sup>q</sup> with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds<sup>r</sup>; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Connor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photaile, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Laud. 610.

<sup>q</sup> *Druim-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

<sup>r</sup> *Shoeing their steeds*, *ag cpaitefo a neac*.—

This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

“A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner ffaly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmetts on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them” [7 babar ri6e ag cpaiteao a neac, 7 a fluag 7 a ripte acc cpeaclopcceao na mi6e i na taimceall], “untill it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the

mic tomair. Comta mopa d'fagbail d'ua concobair o gallaib do ciond Sioba amail fa gnae le fíh a ionaid do gheir.

Creaća mopa la mag eóagaim for barun dealbna 7 creaća mopa ele beor for leduíraib gur aircc an tír co híte.

Creaća Duirclomain la eloinn irial 1 fíhail.

Maoleaclainn mac fíoinn uí domnallain decc.

Teboid ua maolmuaid tigeapna líte fear cceall do marbað lá hua maolmuaid na coillead.

sons of Felim fitz Calwagh O'Conner, by John, son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless the English gave much goods to O'Conner for to graunt them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors often times afore that."

\* *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethney."

† *The sons of Irial O'Farrell.*—"The preyes of Portlomon, taken by Irial O'Fergail's sons, and by the youths of Clann-shane unknowne to their fathers."—D. F.

‡ *Port-Lomain*, i. e. the port, bank, or fort, of St. Loman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 7th February, where the name of this saint is thus entered : "Comán Cocha h-Uair : 7 ón Comán rin eugað Popt Comám a n-lapmíoe. Loman of Loch Uair: it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called Coé Uaill; but in an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 11th of April, 1610, it is called "Lough Waire, *alias* Loughwoyle," where it will be observed that the ancient and modern forms of the name are attempted to be given in the anglicised spellings. The ruins of St. Loman's monastery are still visible in the north-east ex-

tremity of the townland of Portlemon, within Lord De Blaquiére's demesne, and on a point of land on the very margin of Loch-Uair, now pronounced Coé Uaill, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uail and Loch Ingil, perfectly agrees with the description of Loch Uair and Loch Ainninn, given in the *Dinnsenchus* (Lib. Leacan, fol. 261, a, b), in which it is stated that "they are of equal size, and lie north and south." The town of Mullingar now lies nearly central between them.

For some account of St. Loman of Loch Uair see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966, where he calls Portlomain a town [*oppidum*] belonging to the family of Nugent : "A *Lomano* appellationem accepit *Port-Loman*, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Mediá oppidum; in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria."

\* *Theobald O'Molloy.*—"Tibbott O'Melmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Melmoy na Coille."—D. F.

† Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reylyes, by the English of Urgiall, and by the sons of Rowry Mag-mahon, wherein many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

"Another defeate given by O'Reily and by

O'Connor [however] obtained great rewards from the English for making peace with them, as had been usual with his predecessors.

Great depredations<sup>s</sup> were committed by Mageoghegan on the Baron of Delvin. Great depredations were also committed by him on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the River Inny.

The sons of Irial O'Farrell<sup>t</sup> plundered Port-Lomain<sup>n</sup>.

Melaghlin, son of Flann O'Donnella<sup>n</sup>, died.

Theobald O'Molloy<sup>w</sup>, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood<sup>x</sup>.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædh Maguire, wherein Mælaghlin mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

"Great dearth and very bad cheape through-out all Ireland.

"The Saxons, or English, Domination was dissolved, & spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him, and the Earle of Ormond.

"The Bishop of Killala, .i. O'Conoil, was killed by Magnus O'Dowda<sup>t</sup> his son.

"Mæleaghlyn, William O'Kellye's son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasal O'Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourke, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O'Kelly.

"Cormac (surnamed the lame) fitz Tomaltagh O'Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O'Birn, in Raith-na-Romhanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a prey of Cowes also.

"O'Daly of Corcomro and Niall Oge O'huiggin, and Niall fitz Feargal Oge O'huiggin, *mortui sunt*.

"Mahon fitz William O'Feargail died.

"Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Brennan, a courageous man, died.

"Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

"Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryck O'Mælconry died.

"A great prey was taken from the people of

Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Donnaghye's sons, and by part of the sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy.

"Donnagh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Clanmaicny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædh fitz William O'Kelly.

"Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

"Clan-Mæleaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

"Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

"Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greate preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides."

## AOIS CRIOST, 1462.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, cethre céo, Sírcca, a do.

Mairiur b'athar minur do tinnreccad i muineachán le linn peirlimíoh mic b'riain mic ardgail méz maégaína do b'íth na tígína i noirgiallaibh.

Prioir daiminri .i. Paréalon mac Aoða uí flannaccain decc ar loc deapcc.

briain mac Dilip meguíor p'í a aoiri ba p'íir eíneac, 7 íngnam i ccoicceó ulaó uile do marbaó a tóraighect a cpeiche la cloinn Airt uí néill, .i. la Ruaidrí co na b'raíribh iar p'raemáó a anacail, 7 iar mbíé athaíó aca illaimh. Emann Ruad mac S'lain méguíor do marbaó leir an Ruaidrí cceona.

Taócc mac Eocchain uí concobair ticcína cairbhe décc.

Maíom la taócc ua cconcobair 7 la a b'raírib' for cloinn briain ballaig in ró marbaó diarmaiect mac donnacháó mic briain, 7 S'lan mac taíoc mic tigeapnáin na corpa, 7 cuiréir iad do d'ruim a t'píre 7 a nuile maíéfra. Tiaáit da mac briain p'ín h'í Scén h'í cclónn mec b'ranáin ar in n'pneanchaig, 7 ro b'íccín do Mac b'ranain a t'p'íccín go ro cuiré ar foíra o éir co t'ír, 7 ro h'ionnarbaó Mac b'ranain p'íirín ar a óuthaig írín Anígaile. Ro gab ó p'írgail p'íir, 7 do p'ad p'íirann dia c'lethraibh 7 comnmíó t'íre dia muirir.

<sup>1</sup> *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

<sup>2</sup> *Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan*.—This was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church at Devenish, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the wall.

<sup>3</sup> *In pursuit of a prey*, a tóraighect a cpeiche.—D. F. renders it "pursuing his own prey."

<sup>4</sup> *Teige O'Conor*.—The substance of this entry is given somewhat more circumstantially in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1462. Thady O'Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons, came into the north part of Balintober, they on Sunday, in Corraygowann,

being stayed for victualls, the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac Dermoda and Mac Brenan, altogether, went against them, not respecting the Lord's day; but so it happily happened to them to have a circumspective watch, they making fires and dressing their horses, saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, over the top of Cluanyn, before the body of the host. Then O'Conner and his kinsmen tooke to their horses and marched manfully against their enimes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mac Branán by beating him, with his men, thorough the deepe River, but for that the river was neere to them, their losses might be much more. They lost Sytrick Mac Sanlye's son and other good persons of note, and

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1462.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-two.*

A monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muineachan<sup>y</sup>, while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan<sup>z</sup>, died on Lough Derg.

Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and chivalrous man of all the men of Ulster of his age, was killed, while in pursuit of a prey<sup>a</sup>, by the sons of Art O'Neill, i. e. Rory and his brothers, after they had promised to protect him, and after he had been in their hands for some time. Edmond Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by the same Rory.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, died.

Teige O'Connor<sup>b</sup> and his kinsmen defeated the sons of Brian Ballagh. Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Brian, and John, the son of Teige Mac Tiernan na Corra, were slain in the battle. The sons of Brian Ballagh were then driven from their country, and spoiled of all their property. The two sons of Brian himself went over in dismay to Conor Mac Branane to Greanach; but Mac Branane was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branane himself was banished from his country into Annaly, where O'Farrell received him, and gave him lands for his cattle, and coigny to his people<sup>c</sup> in his territory.

O'Conner went safe towards Mac Branane.

"Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Feargail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Conner's country, and burnt some of them. O'Conner having intelligence thereof, he being at Ard-bearna of Clannacathyl, marched to meet him, towards the mountain, and overtook them, and

Mac Branane charged him and gave a small touch of a speare to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac Branane and saved his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan" [one] "cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac Branane's men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac Branane was ransomed from him for the sum of fourscore marks, and for the rent of a free towne (which they had afore that), and the same rent to be given to O'Conner from thenceforth."

<sup>c</sup> *Coigny to his people.*—D. F. renders this



Sloicchead la Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb i nuid cairín gur eiriú ua meácair, .i. Tadcc cona comáistaiú doibh gur marbhad uilliam búrc mac mic uilliam dach upóor gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turóor rin pucc ua mshair co na plog ar. An tua mshair rin ticcsíra ua ccairin decc iarctain 7 a mac do gabáil a ionaid.

Mac branain, .i. Tomaltach carrach mac cuinn mic aodha decc iarccian aoir.

Iarla ócc upmumán do tect i nepinn co rochaide moir do Shaxoib. Ro páp coccad moir etir Iarla upmumán, 7 dearmumán dia ro gabad Deroio mac Iarla dšmumán la buztilepachaid. Ro gabad leo bfor Port lairge. Ro chinnrft iarain cat do tabairt diaoile co ro ionnraig cach a cele díob, 7 bá dar paruccad Iarla upmumán do deachaid Mac Rírošir do tabairt an cat a an la hirin. Cú pil ann éra acé ro ppaóinead an cat fair, 7 ro gabad é buó díin. Acbsírat aoile co ro haónaicit díschnebar ar céirre céo

“quarters to his men.” Do pad connmíó típe dia munitir means that he billeted Mac Branain’s people on the farmers of his territory.

<sup>d</sup> *Hy-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O’Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

<sup>e</sup> *One cast of a javelin*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. An army gathered by Mac William of Clanrickard towards Icarin, but O’Meachayr and his confederates raysing against them whereby William Bourk Mac William’s son was slaine by wan” [one] “cast of a dart by O’Meachayr’s son, by which one throw O’Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady O’Meachayr, King of Icarin, died, and his sonn supplid his place.”

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Branain*.—This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Carragh fitz Con fitz Ædh, died, he being impoverished for a long season before.”

<sup>g</sup> *The young Earl of Ormond*.—He was Sir John Butler, brother and heir to James, fifth Earl of

Ormond, who was one of the first victims to the revenge of the Yorkists after the battle of Towton. Edward IV. afterwards restored Sir John in blood, who succeeded as John sixth Earle of Ormond. He was considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age in which he lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said, “that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world they might be all found in the Earle of Ormonde.” He died on his pilgrimage at Jerusalem, in the year 1478, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.—See Leland’s History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, and the Pedigree of Ormond by Lodge and Burke.

<sup>h</sup> *Saxons*, i. e. Englishmen. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. The young Earle of Ormond came to Ireland in this yeare, with a multitude of Englishmen. Then great warr was raysed betwixt the Earles of Ormond and Desmond. Gerott, son to the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Portlargo was taken by them ; but afterwards they on both sides ordained to decide their variances by sett Battle,

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin<sup>d</sup>, where O'Meagher, i. e. Teige, and his confederates, rose up to oppose him. The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William, by one cast of a javelin<sup>e</sup>; and it was this cast that saved O'Meagher and his army. This O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin, died a short time afterwards, and his son assumed his place.

Mac Branan<sup>f</sup>, i. e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond<sup>g</sup> came to Ireland with a great number of Saxons<sup>h</sup> [i. e. Englishmen]. A great war broke out between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, in the course of which Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Waterford was also taken by them. They [i. e. both Earls] afterwards agreed to give battle to each other, and they came to an engagement; but it was against the will of the Earl of Ormond that Mac Richard went to fight the battle on that day. Howbeit he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and, according to some accounts, there were four hundred and ten of the

and soe they have done; meeting each one" [*recte* each other] "with an odious, irefull countenance; nevertheless, it was against the Earle of Ormond's will Mac Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Munday, nor after noon any day; but Mac Richard respected not that their superstitious observation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated and taken prisoner also; and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by Doggs and by foules of the aire" [cenmótá a nouabap com 7 eaíarídeasó]. "And Gerott tooke Kilkenny and the corporate townes of the Butler's Countrey after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, and the said young Earle with his said Englishmen, were in an impregnable stronghold. A young kinsman, or brother to the said Earle of Ormond, came to Ireland after he had taken four shipps of the Earle of Desmond's fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened."

It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, that this battle was fought at Baile-an-phoill, now Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel (which was then more perfect than it is at present), and also the Book of Carrick. This appears from a memorandum in the margin of fol. 110, p. b, of which the following is a literal translation:

"This was the Psalter of Mac Richard Butler untill the Defeat of Baile-an-phoill was given to the Earl of Ormond and to Mac Richard by the Earl of Desmond (Thomas) when this Book and the Book of Carrick were obtained in the redemption of Mac Richard; and it was this Mac Richard that had these Books transcribed for himself, and they remained in his possession until Thomas Earl of Desmond wrested them from him."

οἷς cenmóta a nouasap coin 7 eaasasda. Gabait dona ghaltaig cell cainnigh, 7 bailte mora epiche builepas iap ceop a náir ir in cath rin. Agus bai an tiapla occ upmuman rin cona shaxoib i mbailte daingín, 7 nochap féasda a togaril. Dpaatir ele don iapla rin do teet i nEirinn, 7 ceithre longa co na mbaoi innitib do gabail do do loingis iapla dfrumman por in pfairrige, 7 nfrt mor do gabail do builepacasib treota.

Maíom por ua pfrigail la mac cuinn uí maileclainn, la díolmuineacáibh 7 la laoioghreach mac Ropra irin nuacongáil in po gabad Emmann mac uí pfrigail, 7 aomfr dócc do phioct muirscirtaig óicc uí pfrigail. Seéctmozat a nfrbaða etir mapbasb 7 gabail.

Tomar mac catáil mic tomair uí pfr gail tánairi na hAngaile do mapbas i mbeol atha na Palirir ir in oíde por lopcc a epiche la dfrim do díolmuineacáibh, la cloinn Concobair, 7 la macaib Muirscirtaig co pucrat a cfnó 7 a epreach iap na pasbáil i nuathasb amail pob annam lair.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

<sup>i</sup> Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds [of prey], cenmóta a nouasap coin 7 eaasasda. This is rendered by D. F., "besides all that was eaten by Doggs and foules of the aire." The literal translation is, besides all that dogs and birds devoured. *Nouasap* is the third person plural, past tense of *íam*, I eat; and the word *eaasasda*, the plural of *eaasae*, which is still a living word, denoting a bird of prey, is used in the Book of Ballymote to signify birds in general, as in the following example: 7 *tiğ-epnasdi* do iapcas in map, 7 do eaasatib in nim, 7 do na huilib annannaib; "and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals."

<sup>i</sup> O'Farrell.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Melaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwail, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and eleaven men of the sept of Mortagh O'ffergail; and I was told that they lost to the number 70 men both captives and killed; and that defeate was but small loss to the Angaly in respect of" [*recte* in comparison to] "what happened therein afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed the only young son of a Duke that had most family and was excellentest in martiall feates, and was the most" [i. e. greatest] "preyer of English and Irish," his enimies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the palace, on the tract of his own prey, in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clann-Conner, and of the Mac Morthyes, so that they tooke his head and his prey, he being but few men as he never was accustomed afore that houre. God's blessing and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule."

<sup>k</sup> *Nuachongbhail*, now Naughaval, the name of a church and of a parish lying partly in the county of Longford and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this

slain of his people interred, besides the number who were devoured by dogs and birds [of prey<sup>1</sup>]. The Geraldines took Kilkenny and the other towns in the country of the Butlers, after the slaughter of the latter in this battle; but the young Earl of Ormond remained with his Englishmen in a fortified town, which could not be taken. Another brother of the Earl came to Ireland, and on the sea took four ships, with their crews, belonging to the Earl of Desmond; and, in consequence of this, the Butlers acquired great power.

O'Farrell<sup>1</sup> was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail<sup>k</sup>, where Edmond, the son of O'Farrell, and eleven men of the descendants of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, were taken prisoners. They [i. e. the vanquished] lost in all seventy men, including the prisoners and the slain.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Pailise<sup>1</sup>, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Conor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with [merely] a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him<sup>m</sup>.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: "Fáctna eappoc o Nuachongbhail in Iapimíde."

<sup>1</sup> *Bel-atha-na-Pailise*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Pailis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, in the parish of Forgný, barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

<sup>m</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Great frost in this yeare, that slaughtered many stocks, and it was dissolved partly from the begining untill the ffeast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of ffebruary.

"Thady O'Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballagh sons, whereby was slaine Dermoid fitz Donnagh, son's son to Brian, an excellent son of a King, and John fitz Thady mac Tigernan-na-corra, and

they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr Brian Ballagh's sons Reigne. The two sonns of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

"Great preyes taken by Rory mac Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghy's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Imgane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mac Dermoda, to the number of six score cowes, besides preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, whereby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slaine by one blow of a Lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cowes, and seaven scores in every hundred thereof, they all brought into their holds. Rory, son to O'Conner, was ransomed from O'Conner Donn for some certaine ransome, and for and" [*sic*] "Cathal roe O'Conner roe's son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for four score marks.

"Cathal Magranyll (*alias* Reynolds) defeated

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1463.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceire ceó, Sercca, a trí.

Ἰολλακριορτ mac edigin biocairpe tsmraill Pattraicc i noilfinn ἡ caná-  
nac coraó do ecc.

Concobair mac catail Ruairé még raгнаaill tigeapna cloinne bibraig décc.  
Sémur mac gearoid iarla deapmumán décc.

Ἰαρμαιδ μορ mac διαρματα í concobair do marbaó la cloinn taidcc  
ui concobair occ ear da conná por búill.

Cuilén ua diomurraig do marbaó la gallaib.

Corbmac ballac mac concobair mec donncharó an mac oirrig rob oir-  
óirca oineaó ἡ ἡgnam, ba fírrí aítne ἡ eolur ar gaó nealaóam dá raibe i  
moctar éonnaét décc iar mbuaíó nongta ἡ naíterige.

Ἰορραiccíó la huilliam bupc mac Ríoróirp por cairlen muilinn adam i  
neraic a rula gur leanaó é a ttopaigeaét co bopó baile in motaig go po  
iompaidóiríom fírrín tóraig ἡ po marbaó cuicc fírr décc don ttopaig lair fa  
mac maгnupa mic διαρματα mec donncharó, ἡ fa macaib hí neill, do bñ a  
puil appam fñn occ an ccairlen rín peét píam.

Mac maui baireó tigeapna éipe hamalgaíó, ἡ Siacur cam mac fírrgail  
tígeapna cloinne hamlaíóib ui fírrgail décc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglachs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

"Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

"Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was" [were] "found therein.

"Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbury, died.

"Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hospital and most courageous man of his own (agé, i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursueing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Neill, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

"Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoínine, died.

"O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner ffaly's wife, died."

<sup>n</sup> *Gilchreest Mac Etigen*.—"A. D. 1463. Gille-Christ Mac Edigen, vicar of St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, and one of the Quire, died."—D. F.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Bibsaigh*, a district in the barony and county of Leitrim. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. Conner fitz Cathal, *Dux* of Clan-Bibsy, died."

<sup>p</sup> *Eas-Da-Conna*, i. e. the cataract of St. Da-chonna, the son of Eirc, the patron saint of the place. This cataract is sometimes called Eas-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1463.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-three.*

Gilchreest Mac Edigen<sup>a</sup>, Vicar of St. Patrick's Church at Elphin, and a Canon Chorister, died.

Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Lord of Clann-Bibsaigh<sup>c</sup>, died.  
James, son of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, died.

Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Connor at Eas-Da-Conna<sup>p</sup>, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh<sup>a</sup>, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and son of a chieftain, the most illustrious for hospitality and prowess, and the most profoundly skilled in every science of all the Irish of Lower Connaught in his time, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, marched to attack the castle of Muilenn-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Manus<sup>r</sup>, son of Dermot Mac Donough, and with the sons of O'Neill, who had some time before put his eye out at that castle.

The son of Main Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, and Siacus Cam<sup>s</sup>, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell<sup>t</sup>, died.

mic-n-Eirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, and now always eap uí fíomn, anglice Assylin, i. e. O'Flynn's cataract, from O'Flynn, the coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, situated opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years 1209 and 1222.

<sup>a</sup> *Cormac Ballagh*.—"Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy, the only man of his own rank that most merited and got note and fame, and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodness and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enemies) in Ighter Connaght, died after receiving Extreame

Eunction, and has done penance. God rest his soule."—D. F.

<sup>r</sup> *With the son of Manus*.—D. F. translates it about the son of Magnus, thus:

"A. D. 1463. William Burke marched towards the castle of Mullinn Adam, in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers were slaine about the son of Magnus fitz Dermot Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Neill's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

<sup>s</sup> *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised

Ḑraimne inghn taibg ui Ruairc bin mec donnchaib decc.

Taibg mac doimnaill moir mec donnchaib tigherna rube for let tpe hoilealla 7 a ecc.

Enri mac peilim ui pagailig do marbaib la donnchaib mac tomar oice meguibir.

Aob mac giollapattraice meguibir decc.

Ri sahan do cor tioblaicib go hua neill enri mac eogain, .i. oit plata 7 ba ricit do rgarlaib, 7 id oir et cetera.

O neill do tabairt tuarbaib do tigherna tuadmunan do taibg mac toirpdealbair ui briain.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1464.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceire ced, Sircatt, a chtar.

Peardite mag dubne eppcop an ba breirne decc.

Oiarmaice mac murcaoin racart toccaide decc.

in the present barony of Moydow, in the county of Longford. For the number of townlands comprised in the territory of the Clanawley O'Farrell, see an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1463. James Cam fitz Felim, Lord of Clann-Awly O'Fergyl, died."

"*Gave wages*, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*.

"Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Hubert fitz William Mac David, the Second" [Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"William Mac David, Second" [i. e. Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"O'Broyne was slain by the English, and the English" [were] "defeated in the same day

by the Broynes, whereby they lost many noble and Ignoble men.

"Mac Donnaghy riavy of the Balimote, viz., Tomaltagh mac Maelruany, a good man, died by to" [too] "much drinking of *aqua vite*.

"Great preyes and pillages taken by O'Conner ffaly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna-in-iuber.

"Edmond O'ffergail was ransomed.

"Nine men of Kenelfiacha-mac-Nell were slain in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy, in Durmay, and that occasioned for challenging a bow, about the son of Dermoid fitz Aedh boy Mageochagan, and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clan-Colman, and of Fera-Keall.

"Thady O'Conner and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maccoghlan, wherein Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conner's son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks, and they being Goships and fosterers, and after the re-



Grainne, the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Donough, died.  
Teige, the son of Donnell More Mac Donough, Lord of half the territory of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by Thomas, son of Donough Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, died.

The King of England sent presents to O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, i. e. forty-eight yards of scarlet, a chain of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave wages<sup>a</sup> to Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond\*.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1464.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-four.*

Fearsithe Mac Duibhne, Bishop of the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died.

Dermot Mac Murchadhain, a worthy priest<sup>x</sup>, died.

leasement of Thady, he went to Fera tulagh, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O'Conner, and brought great spoyles from thence, that caused warr and common troubles betwixt O'Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine, so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clanmalure.

"O'Flanagan and his sons being taken prisoners by Brian Ballagh's sept, and his house was burnt in Collin-O'Carthy, and was grievously wounded by an arrow, Brian Ballagh's sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry-Carlindy, from Cathal Duffe O'Conner's son. O'Flanagan was released, and was not lycenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

"Conn O'Melaghlin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sons of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner faly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghlin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred cowes, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

"Thady O'Conner and Kenelfiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Curenny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

"Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of Tuam-Usin, and burnt a Towne therein, and have taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotts, and their men by land with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richard's men were slaine, and O'Moran's two sons, and two or three of the pursuers, were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Matthew fitz Cuconacht O'ffergail."

\* *A worthy priest.*—"Dermoid O'Murchadhan, a good priest, *quievit.*"—D. F.

Taós ua concobair do ecc an ratarin iar cced feil muirne 7 a aolacac co honorać hi Rop comain la plioć catail cpoibdeirg iar 7 toir, 7 la tuathairb ril muirfóhaig arćeana.

Cedać ua moróa ticeřna laoiri decc do tpeazait.

Domnall ua Ruairc, Seaan mac an oirpel mic muirceartairg oice ui řřřgail, Maoileaclainn mac briain mic muirceartairg óicc uí řřřgail co na rinnai, Mor ingean trémair ui éinneirig bñ mēg eoćaccain co na hingin 7 muirceartac mac řřain uí duibgñdoin decc don trřřait cedna.

Muircřřac mac airť uí maoileaclainn, 7 a bñ ingñ í cobćairg, 7 triar eile amaille řřiu do dol decc in aen lo co noirce tpe řęřac eic do cuair do na enarair cedna.

Remann mac an řřřřa mic loclainn uí řřřgail decc don tpeazait.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donnachair decc.

Mac diarmata ruair, .i. diarmait mac maoilecluin, Catail bacac mac corbmaic na řorpmaoile, 7 bñmumhan ingñ ui řlannagair decc.

Cono mac neill řairb uí domnall, 7 aengur mac neill uí domnall do marbać la heicneacain mac neacćain uí domnall hi řindruim an. 8. la Mai.

Cpeacrľuairćeac la hua neill, 7 la cloinn neacćain í domnall 1 trřř conaill iar marbać cuin do uí domnall řor loirćřť an tri co hac řeanaig co ruřrat řroigē, 7 bú iomóa. Acť éřna ní deachair řan diořail uair řo řařair řioť luagh a řuccrat, .i. briain mac concobair oice mic concobair Ruair meřuirir řaoi ar einac, ar řňgnam, 7 řřř tige aoirdeac coirćřno co noćtar ar řicť don trľuagh do marbać maraon řir.

<sup>1</sup> *Teige O'Conor*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscomon, in an honorable manner, by Cathal Crovederg's sept, by West and East, and by the Tuathas, viz. the countryes, of Silmuredhy Mulehan, as never a king in his dayes was, haveing so many grosses of Horse and foote companies of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body; and too" [*recte* and also] "it was difficult to account how many offerings both cowes,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defēded his soule through God's Grace and mercy, and so he was saved, as it is thought."

<sup>2</sup> *Formaol*.—This name would be anglicised Formoyle, but there is no place at present bearing the name in Mac Dermot Roe's country, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *Beanmumhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

<sup>4</sup> *Findruim*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill; now Findrum, a townland in the

Teige O'Connor<sup>y</sup> died on the Saturday before the first Festival of the [Blessed Virgin] Mary, and was interred with honour at Roscommon, among the descendants of Cathal Croiderg from the East and West, and the other septs of Sil-Murray.

Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague.

Donnell O'Rourke; John, son of the Official, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrel; Melaghlin, the son of Brien, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, and his wife More, daughter of James O'Kennedy; and wife of Mageoghegan, with her daughter; and Murtough, the son of John O'Duigennan, all died of the same plague.

Murtough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife, daughter of O'Coffey, and three others besides, died in one day from having seen a horse that had perished of the same spasms.

Redmond, son of Prior, who was son of Loughlin O'Farrell, died of the plague.

Donnell Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Dermot, the son of Melaghlin; Cathal Bacagh, son of Cormac of Formaoil<sup>z</sup>; and Beannumhan<sup>a</sup>, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aengus, son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim<sup>b</sup>, on the 8th day of May.

A plundering army<sup>c</sup> was led by O'Neill and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tirconnell, after the killing of Con O'Donnell; and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and seized upon many horses and cows. This, however, did not pass unrevenged, and for what they carried off they left a dear price behind them, for Brian, the son of Conor Oge, son of Conor Roe Maguire, one eminent for hospitality and prowess, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, was slain, together with twenty-eight of the army.

parish of Convoyn, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 69.

<sup>c</sup> *A plundering army*, cneac̃rluac̃ceac̃o.—It is stated in the margin that this passage has been taken from O'Mulconry's book. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. A preying army made by

O'Neill and by Neachtyn O'Donell's sons towards Tyrconnayll after the killing of Conn O'Donell, so that the countrey was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke greate spoiles both coves and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit, Brian fitz Conner Roe Maguire, a hospitall and valiant good gentleman, with 28 men more of the host, were slaine."

Brígal mac Donnchaib uí ceallaiḡ 7 maoleaclainn mac uilliam uí ceallaiḡ baí hī ffrírbearc ffrí apoile im tigeapnarp ua maine decc i naoin tpeéctmain i nderead appil, ar a dubairc bpearal an tan taimc giolla maoleaclainn dia fíor i ngalar a báir, Gabaim coinne le maoleaclainn hī ffríad nairí ar tigeapna diblinib nia ccionn Sícmaine 7 do ffregrattar apason an coinne hírin.

Coccað mop etip cloinn uilliam uí ceallaiḡ, 7 clann donnchaib uí ceallaiḡ iar necc brígal 7 maoleaclainn.

Mac Ríordíro buitiler an taoín fear bá hairde clu 7 oirdearcur do gallaib epeann ina pe do ecc.

IR mac catail Ruaid meḡ paḡnaill ba tanairí fop a duthaiḡ fín, 7 a díol do tigeapna ar ioét 7 ar fírinne decc fécctmain nia ffeil mícil, 7 IR mac uilliam meḡ paḡnaill do marbað la gilla nglar díolmain ip in tpeéctmain ceðna daen fopḡam do ḡa iar mbáit hī bparraib dearbpraetar a maetar dó .i. uilliam dalatun.

Donnall mac muirceartaiḡ bacaiḡ uí concobair tigeapna cairppí droma eliað (co na bparitib aét mað beacc) do marbað la cloinn eoḡain uí concobair, 7 tigeapna do denam do Ruaidrí mac briaín uí concobair ina ionad.

<sup>d</sup> *Breasal, the son of Donnough O'Kelly.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Breasal Donough O'Kellye's son and Maelaghlin fitz William O'Kelly, being att odds for the lordship of Omany, died in one weeke, in the latter end of April; in the mean season, said Bresal (when Maelaghlin's man came to visit him on his death bed), 'I shall hold meeting with Maelaghlyn before our Lord, and that before seaven dayes be ended:' and they both answered the said meeting."

<sup>e</sup> *A great war.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Greate warr betwixt the sons of William O'Kelly and Donnagh O'Kellye's sons, after Brian's and Maelaghlin's decease, that spoiled much, but they made peace afterwards; but the sept of . . . . . tooke greate part of the lands (that were taken from them in times past)

for their agreeing and concluding of that peace."

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Richard Butler.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1464. Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous chieftaine in Ireland, died."

Mac Richard Butler was chief of a branch of the Butlers of Ormond, who took the Irish appellation of Mac Richard. In memoranda in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, made for him in the year 1453, at his castle of Rath-an-photaire, his pedigree is given as "Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James, who was commonly called the Iarla Balbh, or stammering earl." This Iarla Balbh was the first Earl of Ormond. See Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 822. The following is a literal translation of a memorandum on fol. 115:

"A blessing on the soul of the Archbishop

Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly<sup>d</sup>, and Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contest with each other for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week, at the end of April. When Melaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his last sickness, Breasal said, "I shall meet Melaghlin in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

A great war<sup>e</sup> broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin.

Mac Richard Butler<sup>f</sup>, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall<sup>g</sup>, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Conor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Conor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

<sup>g</sup> *Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall.*—This and the six succeeding paragraphs are given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukedome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitality, and all good qualites, died seaven dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's Grace) to heaven, *in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gilleglas Dillon, and that by one

wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton, brother to his own mother.

"Daniel fitz Murcherty O'Conner, Lord of Carbry-of-Drumclaw, with the most part of his kinsmen, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Cluan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermoda Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with]

"Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdeloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Mælconry, died,

Peirðlm mac donnchaíð mic tigeapnain oicc uí Ruairc do gabail la hua Ruairc 7 aed mac taidcc uí Ruairc do gabail la tigeapnain occ mac donnchaíð iar pín ina díogail.

Tomaltac occ ua gádra do marbað i ngrísir oíche por rliab luga la Muirgír mac corbmaic mec diarmada gall 7 la hemann an macáire mac goirdeibaiḡ.

Loclaind mac mailín uí maolconaire decc iar ttreblaitt foda 7 iar mbuaíð naítrige, 7 a solacáð i noilpín.

Loclaind mac pircéirctne uí uiccinn decc.

Tomar gheannac 7 domnall da mac duinn megiúir do marbað la na ndearbhrátair, .i. Ruairí glar.

Creaíruatar la cloind uí éallaiḡ, .i. colla ppiuir tige eoin, 7 Ruairí ua cellaiḡ tpe pparlín brian uí bpaóin bríḡmuine, 7 cloinne Rora mic muirceartaiḡ mióḡ uí fírgail, 7 tainic a domaoín doib díblinib uair do marbað da mac uí éallaiḡ, 7 re pír decc dia muintir amaille ppiu.

Brian ua brian co noíčneabair dia muintir, 7 deíčneabair ele do luét an éalaið pa uiliam mac donnchaíð mic an ppiora uí fírgail do marbað la magamalḡaið.

O domnall, Mac uiliam buirc, 7 moran do ḡaoídeaiḡ, 7 do gallaiḡ epeann amaille ppiu do dol co haé cliaé dublinne hi ccfhn tomair iarla dífmuíman iurtpir na hepeann an tan pa, 7 pann 7 cñḡal do denam doib ppiir.

Tír tuaḡail do creaíð la haoð mac diarmada tigeapna muige luirc

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tuitions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

<sup>b</sup> *A sudden predatory excursion.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoyne Bregmany, and of the sonns of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'ffeargayl, which hurted them both parties; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sonns, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalgay" [Magawley].

<sup>i</sup> *Brawny.*—The territory of the O'Breens

is the present barony of Brawny, in the county of Westmeath. Edmond O'Breen of Darroge, near Ballymahon, is said to be the present head of this family, but he writes his name O'Brien. His father, who was usually called the Cornet O'Bryan, held Garrycastle in this barony, and some of the adjoining lands until about thirty yeares ago, when he mortgaged them to a Mr. Machum.

<sup>j</sup> *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Ratheline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

<sup>k</sup> *Magawley* was Chief of Calry in Teffia, now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the west of the county of Westmeath.

Felim, son of Donough, who was son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke ; and Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiernan Oge, son of Donough, in revenge of him [Felim].

Tomaltach O'Gara was slain, in a nocturnal attack on Sliabh Lugha, by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot Gall, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire Mac Costello.

Loughlin, the son of Maoilin O'Mulconry, died, after a long sickness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

Loughlin, son of Feirceirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach and Donnell, two sons of Don Maguire, were slain by their brother, Rory Glas.

A sudden predatory excursion<sup>h</sup> was made by the sons of O'Kelly, i. e. by Colla, Prior of Teach-Eoin, and Rory O'Conor, at the instigation of Brian O'Brien of Brawny<sup>i</sup>, and of the sons of Ross, the son of Murrough Midheach O'Farrell ; but both met the fate they deserved for what they had done, for both were slain, together with sixteen of their people.

Brian O'Brien, with ten of his people, and ten others of the inhabitants of Caladh<sup>j</sup>, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly<sup>k</sup>.

O'Donnell<sup>l</sup>, Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and English of Ireland, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas, Earl of Desmond, at that time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and entered into a league of friendship and fealty with him.

Tir-Tuathail<sup>m</sup> was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Mac

<sup>1</sup> *O'Donnell*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“ A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slain in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other.”

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Firbisse as authority for this quarrel between the Lord Deputy and the Bishop of Meath. See also Leland's History of Ireland, b. iii. c. 3, where the same annals are quoted as authority.

<sup>m</sup> *Tir-Tuathail*, a territory in the north of the present county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish



ἡ mac diaimada gall co maicib tpe tuatail do teact ar teac tar cno a cepeac, ἡ bpaighe do tabairt dao óir battaprom ag cloind ndonnchaib ó bar tomaltaiḡ mec diaimada conuicce rin.

Naonbar do muintir an iurair do mairbaib hī ppine gall tpe comairle eppuic na mibe. An iurair, an tēppcop, ἡ an pphioptunac do dol co tēc an rig diomcoraioit por apiole.

Tomar iapla dearmuman o oteact por cula ó tigh rig Saḡan co monact rig leir i neirinn ḡco ttioidlaicib mopa draḡbaib óo on rig.

Feidlimid ua Ruairc, ἡ aeð mac taidḡ uí Ruairc do leigean amac ap ḡac taidib ἡ rid na bpeirne do denam.

Uilliam mac maine mic aeða tighairna pleacta concobair mec branain decc.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donnchaib decc.

Mainertir. S. Branreir, i nAth dara irin munain i neppcopitect lum-nig do denam ap brú na Máige la tomar iapla cille dara, ἡ la Siobain ingin tsemair iapla dearmuman, ἡ tumba do denom doib innte.

of Kilronan; but it can be proved that it was anciently much more extensive, and comprised all the district lying between Lough Key and Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by the Shannon; on the south by the lower part of the River Boyle; and on the west and north by Tirerrill, in the present county of Sligo, and by Muintir-Kenny, in the present county of Leitrim. The northern part of this territory was called Coillte-Chonchubhair. — See note under the year 1471. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1464. Ædh Mac Dermoda, King of Moylurg, took the preys of Tirtuahyl, and those of Tirtuahyl obeyed for their preys and gave pledges to Mac Dermoda, and they were adhering to Clann-Donnaghy from Tomaltagh Mac Dermoda's days until that season. He also made Mac Dermoda Gall obey him."

"*Earl of Desmond.*—"A. D. 1464. The Earle of Desmond came from the King of England's house to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and got

many gifts from the King."—D. F.

"*Felim O'Rourke.*—"Felim O'Ruairc released. The Brehnians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was left at libertie."—D. F.

"*William, the son of Maine.*—"William fitz. Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac Branane, died."—D. F.

"*Ath-dara*, i. e. ford of the oak, now Adare, a small town on the River Maigne, in the barony of Kenry, county of Limerick, and about nine miles south-west of the city of Limerick. According to Ware, in his Monasticon, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, founded here a convent of Minorites of the Observance, in the year 1464, in the reign of Edward III., at the east side of the town of Athdare.

Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Maccaba, Daniel O'Ruairc, John, son to the Official Mac Muircherty, and Maelaghlyn fitz Brian fitz Murcherty Oge O'ffergayl, and his

Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond<sup>n</sup>, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke<sup>o</sup> and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine<sup>p</sup>, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara<sup>a</sup>, in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the River Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and [his wife] Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves in it<sup>f</sup>.

wife, and Mortagh fitz John O'Dugenane, all died.

"The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

"O'flynn, lord of Silmylruain, and Gillen-naemh, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluaincruim, and five of their men also.

"Peirs Butler died.

"Mortagh fitz Art O'Mælaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coffye's daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, and (it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

"More, James O'Kennedy's daughter, Ma-geochagan's wife, died.

"Ædh O'Mælmoy's two sons, slaine by the sons of Tibott O'Mælmoy, and by O'Conner ffalye's sons Mæl . . . . . O'Mælmoye's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

"Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Tirconell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

"Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Mælaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

"Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causlesly killed by Mælaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan" [one] "touch of a speare, slaine.

"A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sonnys of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sonnys of Brian Mac Donaghy

## AOIS CRIOST, 1465.

Áoir Crioirt, míle, cúitíre ceo, Sfarcca, a cuicc.

Tomar mac muirir mic maíra abb lífra gabail décc.

Ḡormlaicé caománac (ingín meic murchada ri laigín) bñ í neill do écc.

Áod mac concobair meic diarmada tigearna muicce luircce do ecc, 7 concobar occ mac concobair meic diarmada do gabail a ionaid do reir toga pleacta aoda meic diarmada etir cill, 7 tuait, áit clann Ruaidrí meic diarmada namá, 7 tainic a domaoín doibín ar do gabad la comne leó ar cainn ppaicé, ua concobair donn, donnchaó ua ceallaiḡ, 7 clann Ruaidrí don oara líc, Mac diarmada 7 a éir don líc apail. Paraid deabaid stoppa ḡor marbad diarmait mac Ruaidrí meic diarmada, 7 ba hec mór ina éir eirde. Ro gabad tadcc mac Ruaidrí buide, 7 ro madmaigead ua concobair donn.

Sían dub mac donnchaó mic aeda meiridí do marbad la Sían mac pilib meiridí.

Eoin mac alarḡrainn mic eoin móir meic domnaill do marbad la conn mac aeda buide í nell,

Maoileclainn ua bñn taoiréac tíre bhuiu na Síonna, 7 a mac occ .i. an

to Balillogha-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Mælagh-lin Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one cast of a smalle arrow.

"Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous cheiftaine in Ireland, died.

"Laccan's preys taken by Magranyll and by Dermoid, Loughlin Oge O'Hanly's son, and by the sept of John Mac Iago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by Irish nor English.

"Richard Bourke sayled with seaven shippes towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

"The preyes of Murcherty's sons and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (.i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (.i. the<sup>s</sup> smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as cows and horses, fled.

"Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

"O'Mælaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

"The Sraid [street] of Moybrecey burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

"Great warr betwixt the sons of Ædh O'Kelly, to witt, the sons of Eogan's daughter, and the sons of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

"The people of Calry left their country to

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-five.*

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Moylurg, died ; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition ; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other ; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balilogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfinn's daughter, a hospitall, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kellye's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and cccc. Cowes . . . . .

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fitz Loghlin O'fergayl, died."

<sup>s</sup> *Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot.*—This

passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1465. Ædh fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda, King of Moy-luyrg, died, and Conner Oge fitz Conner Fitz Dermoda was made king in his seat with consent of both Spirituality and Temporality of the sept of Ædh Mac Dermoda, besides" [*recte* except] "the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda only, which disobedience they repented thus: A meeting by them at Carn-Fry: O'Conner Donn and Donnagh O'Kelly and Ruairy Mac Dermoda's sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his" [confederates] "on the other side, they falling out and fought, and Dermoid fitz Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fitz Ruairy was taken

γιolla dub) Maolrfeclainn a ainm, do marbhadh 7 do loyccadh da bhratiribh fhin, 7 da oipeadht an domhnac riu ramain, 7 a mac ele cairppu ua bhuir do marbhadh daen upcor raiḡde laran dhuing cedna iuin mbfinaig mbaibh ir in mī ccedna.

Mac consnamha 7 a mac do marbhadh la domnall ua Ruairc 7 la a clonin a meabail 7 ruide doib ina tīr.

Αὐδ mac ταῦδε υἱ Ruairc decc.

Cormac mac diarmata gall tigeapna airtig decc.

Αὐδh mac Neachtain υἱ domnall do écc.

Maunrtur chille Créde iuin muḡain i neppcopóitecht corcaige do togbaib do bhratiribh .S. Fpanreir la riol ccapraig, 7 cumba onoraḡ do denom doib fpu haonacal a nuaral 7 a naireach.

prisoner, and O'Conner Donn fled away. Cathal Roe O'Conner's son, a youth and foster-son to Thady fitz Ruairi Boy, being in their own company, was slain by the sons of ffelimy More O'Conner, on that side when they fell out."

<sup>c</sup> *Melaghlin was his real name*, i. e. he usually went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-youth, although his baptismal name was Melaghlin or Malachy.

<sup>u</sup> *Bearnach Balbh.*—There is no place of this name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at present.

<sup>v</sup> *Mac Consnava.*—This name is pronounced in Irish Mac Connawa, which is supposed by the peasantry to be compounded of mac an áda, i. e. son of the ford; and from this false assumption it is now anglicised Forde. This family possessed the territory of Muintir-Kenny, situated between Lough Allen and the River Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1465. Mac Consnamha and his son were deceitfully slain by Donell O'Ruairc and his sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

<sup>w</sup> *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke.*—"Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc, died."—D. F.

<sup>x</sup> *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall.*—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilcrea. It is the name of a townland containing the ruins of an abbey situated in the parish of Desart, in the barony of East Muskerry, and county of Cork. Cill-Chredhe signifies the cell or church of St. Credh, a virgin, who had a nunnery here at an early period, but the exact time has not been determined. The following account of this abbey is given by Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203-208:

"About two fields east of this Castle" [i. e. Kilcrea Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of Kilcrea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laidir, lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built the above mentioned castle, and was buried in this abbey, A. D. 1494, being wounded at Caignamuck. The foundation of this was began, according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster annals (manuscript in Marsh's Library) place it in 1478.

"Ann. 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, committed the care of this abbey to Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Muskery, who was a protestant, upon condition that he should not permit the friars to live in it, and that none but English protestants should

Gilla-Duv (Melaghlin was his real name<sup>c</sup>), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlin's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh<sup>u</sup>, by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava<sup>v</sup> and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh<sup>w</sup>, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall<sup>x</sup>, Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe<sup>y</sup> in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Mac Carthys; and they erected an honourable tomb in it for the interment therein of their gentlemen and chieftains<sup>z</sup>.

be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord was buried here ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the south side of the former is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir, and supported by Gothic arches."

Dr. Smith adds, in a note, that, according to Wadding, this abbey was dedicated to Saint Bridget, and that Father Mac Carty, and the friar, Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, printed in 1627, 4to., with other works, lived in this house. But it must be here remarked that the Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, was not a friar, but an officer in the Spanish navy, as we learn from his own work, and from his contemporary,

Gratianus Lucius, and as Harris has correctly stated in his edition of Ware's Writers, p. 109, where he says that Philip O'Sullivan, the author of *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, Ulisipponæ, 1641, 4to, was a sea captain under Philip IV., and had been educated a scholar at Compostella.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sonns and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sonns and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-fiay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sonns and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, .i. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there vnhappily and most vnadvisedly, thorough

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1466.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cήrpe ced, Sήpccat, a pé.

Ὀριαν mac γιollaπαττpαιcc μεγυιδιr abb leapa γαβαιλ, 7 Ὀmnall ua leannan cananaic̃ do muincir leapa γαβαιλ dέcc.

Peibhm mac bριαν meγ maτγamna τiγeapna oipγiall dέcc.

Ὀριαν mac amlaοib meγυιδιr cήn a aicme pήn, 7 τiγeapna cloinne ham-laοib dέcc.

Αine inγήn meγεoάγain bήn meγ υiδιr dέcc.

Concobaρ mac ui concobaρ Ruac̃ dέcc.

Ὀριαν duib mac ταdcc υi concobaρ dέcc an cuicceac̃ la dέγ do mapta.

Riocaρ mac emainn tipial, 7 tomap γalloa mac emainn tipial dέcc.

Uilliam bupc mac uateip a bupc, 7 uilliam bupc mac Sfain mic mic uateip dέcc.

Ua duibγήmāin cille ponain pεapγal 7 muipγήr cananaic̃ mac conaing cananaic̃ υi maοilconaipe, 7 concobaρ mac ταdcc mec bpanain dέcc.

Uaitene mac pεapγail υi Raigillig̃ dέcc.

Donnchaδ mac muipceapταιγ υi δalac̃ dέcc.

Maδm mop do εabaipe pop γallaib macaipe apγiall la haec̃ mac eoγain υi neill.

Sloicceac̃ lā γallaib miδe, 7 laigēn i nuib pailge, tionoιlir ua concobaρ

which homicide they lost lordship and Reigning for ever. That deed was done before *Dominica Palmarum*.

"An exceeding great frost and foul weather that hindereth the growth of all herbs and leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or grown before the feast of St. Brendan, viz. 14 May, which occasioned greate famine in Silmuredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend persons were priviledged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was rescued for victuals, though he had been at the alter with the holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the mass vestiments.

"O'Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda . . . . .

"Edmond O'Kellye's son's son died.

"Ruairiy fitz Ruairiy fitz Terlagh Mac Donnell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

"Loghlyn O'Ruairc's son, died.

"Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by Gilla-na naemh O'Hanlye's sept."

<sup>a</sup> *Clann-Awley*, now *Clanawley*, and sometimes incorrectly *Glenawley*, a barony in the county of Fermanagh. This territory was more anciently called *Muintir-Pheodachain*.

<sup>b</sup> *Owney*, the son of *Farrell O'Reilly*.—This and the preceding obituaries are entered in one paragraph in the *Annals of D. F.* as follows :

"A. D. 1466. Brian Duffe fitz Thady O'Con-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1466.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-six.*

Brian, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, Abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a Canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Brian, the son of Auliffe Maguire, the chief of his own tribe, and Lord of Clann-Awley<sup>a</sup>, died.

Aine, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Brian Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilla, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branane, died.

Owny, the son of Farrell O'Reilly<sup>b</sup>, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led<sup>c</sup> by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly. O'Conor

ner, Richard fitz Richard Tirell, Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell, Uathny fitz Fergal O'Reily, Thady Magnell, lord of Ballimagnell, Conner fitz Thady Mac Branane, William fitz Walter Bourke, William fitz John fitz Walter Burke, O'Duvgenan de Kilronan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Mælconry, all th' aforementioned 12 men, died."

<sup>c</sup> *An army was led.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1466. The English of Meath and Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, whereby was slaine John son to Mac Thomas, in a skir-

mish therein, the best captaine of the English, although" [*recte* and] "his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earle were the next day defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner; Neverthelesse Thady O'Conner, the said Earle's brother in law, conveyed that Earle disarmed to Castlecarbry and a greate number of the army in his company. Item Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmuiry of Athtrym, and William Oge Nugent, and the Barnewall, with many more, were therein taken prisoners ; so that the Irish extended their forces as far as Tarra northwards

pailge .i. conn mac an calbaig a roépaide for a cionn 7 ro marbað lair ceour Sían mac tomair an cínó fíona ro ba fearr 7 ro b airgíða do gallaib, 7 ba banna ría fírair do gallaib an marbað hírin, ar do maomaiḡs do an tairla ar na máraic, 7 goill maille fíur, 7 gabtar hé buidein, 7 bñetar a arm 7 a eideað de 7 ioblaiceað la taðḡ ua concobaip an tairla a cliaimain go cairlén cairppe, 7 opong mor don tirluag amaille rir. Ro gabad ona don cur rin, Crioroir ploingcéo, 7 príoir tige muipe aca trium 7 uilliam occ uinníonn, An bearnabalaic 7 rochaide oile amaille fíur. Dala a ndeachaio irteach hi ccairlen cairppe ar in maom rin tangattar gaill aca cliaic ina ccoinne 7 puccrat leo iat daimídeoin a nscrarar tar a nair. No tñgúir iarom rirte a huib pailge co cñiraiḡ buo tuait, 7 co nár budear 7 no bíoir bpeirniḡ 7 airgíalla acc cpeaclorccað na mibe for gaic lfe gan tñparḡan gan toraigeit o rin amac go cñit tpeimri iar rin.

Taḡ ua brian tigeapna tuadmuman do dol rluag lanmóri tar rionaind amach ir in Samrað do rionrað go ro cpeachað gaioib dñmuman 7 iar-muman lair, 7 do raorac gaioib laigñ beor a riar do. Soair dia tigh iar rin 7 iar ngabail epice cloinne huilliam 7 condae luimniḡ, 7 iar na dirhuccad do on iarla do cionn ríoda dpaḡail do fíon 7 da tír 7 iar braḡbail tri

and Naas southwards, and that the Brehnians and Uriellians from thenceforth for a long term used to be preying and burning the country of Meath, without any defence or pursuance done from or by the inhabitants."

Leland, quoting Dudley Ferbis's Annals, gives the substance of this passage in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, but he does not seem to believe that the Earl of Desmond was the brother-in-law of Thady O'Connor, though the authority distinctly calls him such. His words are as follows:

"The Irish were disposed to treat Desmond with the respect usually paid to one of their own great chieftains; and happily, that son of O'Connor of O'Fally, who, on a former occasion, displayed so generous a concern for the safety of his father, considered the noble prisoner his kinsman, by fosterage, or some of these

artificial bands of connexion, held so sacred by his countrymen, and which, in despite of laws, had in several instances united them with English families. He had now a fair occasion to repay the indulgence shewn to his father, and he had generosity to embrace it. He conveyed Desmond, his brother as he called him, to a place of security, and dismissed him with a considerable number of his followers." [Such was not the case.—Ed.] "But although he was enabled by this mortifying act of kindness to regain the seat of government, yet such was his weakness and consternation that the enemy was encouraged to collect from different quarters round the helpless settlers of Meath, and to ravage them without control: while the sept of O'Brien issued from the south, and, crossing the Shannon in a formidable body, ravaged and expelled the English settlers of Munster, practised secretly with the Irish of

Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them ; and, first of all, he slew John Mac Thomas, the best and most illustrious captain of the English, whose death was an omen of ill success<sup>d</sup> to the English, for the Earl and his English were defeated next day, and the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury<sup>e</sup>. Christopher Plunket, and the Prior of the House of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them ; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had, after this defeat, been sent unto the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies. After this, marauding parties from Offaly were in the practice of going northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas; and the inhabitants of Breifny and Oriel continued for some time afterwards to devastate Meath in all directions, without opposition or pursuit.

Teige O'Brien<sup>f</sup>, Lord of Thomond, marched with a great army across the Shannon in the Summer of this year, and plundered the Irish of Desmond and West Munster. The English of Leinster gave him his demands. He then returned to his house. This O'Brien, after having possessed himself of the territory of Clann-William and the county of Limerick, both of which the Earl made over to him as a condition of obtaining peace from him for himself and

Leinster, and seemed on the point of forming a general confederacy with these, as well as the insurgents of Argial and Breffney, so as to overwhelm the whole English Pale."

<sup>d</sup> *An omen of ill-success*, *banna nua ppar*, in the Annals of Connaught the reading is *bamne né ppar do gatlauib*, literally, "a drop before a shower to the English." D. F. translates it loosely but correctly enough, "His death was but a beginning to the English losses."

<sup>e</sup> *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>f</sup> *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction :

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland ; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him ; and he bribed the Goills, i. e. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or citizens of Lymbrick gave sixty marks yearly to him for him ; afterwards he died of a fever in his owne house, and it was commonly reported that it was the multitude's envious

ppicst marcc gaca bliada ó muinntir luimniḡ co bpat adbat do galap ag a tiḡ buð déin, 7 Concobair mac toirdealbaiḡ uí brian doirpneab ina ionab.

Riocairt mac mec uilliam bupc mic Riocairt óiḡ tanairi cloinne Ricairt déc.

Ua dubba 7 a mac do marbað i meabail la cloinn maolpuanaib mic Ruairi í dubba.

Maíom moir do tabairt la gallaib .i. na miðe ar mág maḡamna dú mar marbað rochaiðe, 7 in po gabab aob ócc maḡ maḡamna, 7 mac dom-naill cloinne ceallaḡ.

Eogan, 7 aeb dub da mac Ruairi mic caḡail duib ui concobair, 7 taðcc mac brian mic caḡail do marbað la diarmait mac táidecc ui concobair, 7 la cloinn diarmatta Ruairi mic taidecc uí concobair luan capcc por cuir-peach liaḡpoma.

Maoleaclaimn, 7 Sfan da mac eogan mec diarmatta ruairi decc in en caeicdiḡir.

Eogan mac rfan mec donnchaið, 7 muircearḡac mac cononnaḡt ui dá-laiḡ decc.

Maunirḡir oilein na tḡrinoide .i. por loḡ cé, co moḡaiḡin na tḡrinoide do loḡccað lá coinnil.

harts and eyes that shortened his dayes. Conner fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

<sup>a</sup> *The English of Meath.*—This passage is literally translated as follows by D. F.:

"A. D. 1466. A great defeat by the English given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many were killed, and Ædh Oge Mac Mahon was taken prisoner."

<sup>b</sup> *Trinity Island.*—"The monastery of Holy Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

<sup>i</sup> The Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A kind of defeat given by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherein was taken prisoner the son's son of Ruairi O'Carole, lord of Kenel Ferga, and eight or nine of his men, were slaine, they being" [i. e. having] "come a preying to

Delvna with Mac Coghlan's sons.

"Greate warr in Maghery-Connacht, soe that the people generally raysed against Felim Finn, to wit, Thady's sonns, O'Kellye's sonns, Ruary Mac Dermoda's sons, and the Tuathas of Connacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac Dermoda on the Corsliaw; then the said Confederates marched against Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein was slaine Rossa fitz Mælaghlyn O'Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great to Maghery Connaght, and burned Balentober of St. Brigitt, and Mac Branane stole from him towards Mac Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own Countrey, but

his country, and after having obtained a perpetual tribute of sixty marks yearly from the inhabitants of Limerick, died of a disease at his own house; and Conor, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. the son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowda and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of Mulrony, the son of Rory O'Dowda.

The English of Meath<sup>s</sup> gained a great victory over Mac Mahon, in a battle in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, two sons of Rory, the son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Conor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, on Easter Monday, on the moor of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and John, two sons of Owen Mac Dermot Roe, died within one fortnight.

Owen, the son of John Mac Donough, and Murtough, son of Cuconnaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island<sup>b</sup> in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candle<sup>l</sup>.

he himselfe (viz. Felim) suffered Conner Mac Branan's sept to part with him, and tooke his owne followers with him, and his cattles at once with his army towards Clann-William Burke.

"A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim finn, and Ædh Cæch, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

"A great plague in Linster, and in Dublin, and in Meath.

"Brian fitz Edmond O'fergayl's son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, and the *said*" [sic] "castle was taken from them afterwards by O'Melaghlyne's son and by Conner mac Cathyl's sons, and all the Country was burned and utterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make peace after dispossessing

them of their Cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

"Mac Carthy Cluasagh, viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, lord of Dermoid rewach's sept, the only man that had most scarrs and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, .i. Dermoid fitz Daniel, both deceased.

"Mahon fitz Mælmoy fitz Donnagh, Cheife of Clan fingin, *quievit*.

"Thady boy O'Dowda, King of Ofiachra Muay being an old aged man, was unadvisedly slaine by Mælruany O'Dowda's sept.

"An army twice ledd by the Lord Deputy, Earle of Desmond, against the Brannagh, so that he passed all the Country from Invermore" [now Arklow.—Ed.] "to Bearna-na-gaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and

## AOIS CRÍOST, 1467.

Aoir Críost, mile, ceirpe céo, sírceat, a seaót.

Semur ua físgail abb léraeta rasoí ðeracá deigeimí décc.

Níall mac matgamna megepaíe oipicel loca hepne, 7 fearrún inri caoín-  
decc.

Eogan mac Ruópaige meḡ matgamna tiḡearna oirḡiall décc, 7 Remann  
mac Ruópaige do ḡabail tiḡearnaíur dia eir.

Toirpueallbac Ruao mac uí neill (Enri) decc.

O Raigillíḡ, .i. catál mac eogain decc.

Mac caímaoil Eogan decc.

Aoó mac bpiain uí ceallaiḡ tiḡearna ua maine decc, 7 a aólaao 1 naé  
luain, 7 Aoó na coilleao mac uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do ḡabail a ionaid.

Domnall buíde ua fearḡail apotaíreac na hangaile, 7 laoiḡreac mac  
pora mic concobaíur mic caíail uí fearḡail decc.

IRial ua fearḡail 1 monao domnall, 7 Sfan 1 monao lpiail.

Aoó dub mac bonnchaíó mic bpiain ballaiḡ, caóḡ a bpaíair, caóḡ mac  
bpiain, 7 aoó Ruao mac diaímaua móíur mic diaímaua ui éoncuobaíur do  
maíbaó a nḡeíur la diaímaíur ua cconcobaíur, 7 la cloinn diaímaua Ruaoí  
mic caíuḡ ui concobaíur, 7 la catál mac Ruaoíuí óice uí concobaíur.

Colla mac magníura meḡ matgamna, 7 áoin fear decc dia muintíur do  
maíbaó por lopce a cpeíce fein la bpeíreacaíu.

Dauid mac ḡoirpueallaiḡ do maíbaó la tomar mac feopaíur.

Bonnchaíó mac peain mic maíleaclainn uí físgail decc por phicíó na  
Roma.

Sfan mac emainn mic fearḡail ui Raigillíḡ do maíbaó.

Mac mec uilliam cloinne Riocaiú decc do ḡalap obann, ap ní ḡlóíur  
paḡaíua naé dubaíur a veiríó.

to Glenn-Coipy, and right hand to Ath-cualann  
on that jorney was burnt . . . . .

\* *James O'Farrell*.—"James, son to the Bishop  
Richard, son to the Great Deane, fitz Daniel  
fitz John Gallda O'Fergayl, abbot of Lethraith,  
a faire, young, learned, benign, hospitall, noble-

man, died in the flowere of youth and begin-  
ning of his happiness. Some thought that it  
was envy that killed him. God rest his soule."  
—D. F.

<sup>1</sup> *Inis-Caoín*, now Inishkeen, an island in the  
river Erne. See note <sup>b</sup>, p. 727, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.*

James O'Farrell<sup>k</sup>, Abbot of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara], a charitable and truly hospitable doctor, died.

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoimh, died.

Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Redmond, the son of Rury, assumed the lordship after him.

Turlough Roe, the son of O'Neill (Henry), died.

O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, son of Owen, died.

Mac Cathmhaoil, Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone; and Hugh-na-Coille, the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

Donnell Boy O'Farrell<sup>m</sup>, Chief of Annaly and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, son of Conor, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died. Irial O'Farrell [was installed] in his place; and John took the place of Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donough, who was son of Brian Ballagh, Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Brian, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, were slain in a nocturnal assault by Dermot O'Conor, the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Rory Oge O'Conor.

Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a prey<sup>n</sup> which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell Boy O'Farrell*.—"Daniel Boy O'Fergayl, the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner fitz Cathal O'ffergayl, both died. Irial O'Fergayl in Daniel's seate, and John supplid Irial's roome."—D. F.

<sup>n</sup> *In pursuit of a prey*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleaven of his men were killed on the tract" [i. e. track] "of his own prey, by the Brefnians."



Crioirtoir plóingead, Diarur mac Diarair dalatun, Semur ócc mac remair dalatun, 7 mac peitíoiḡ an muilinn ciorr .i. ppríoir an muilinn cíorr decc don plaig.

Sfan mac an dalatunaig do marbhad la a cénel fúirrin.

Toirpdealbhaé mac caéail uí concobair do marbhad i Rorr comáin la cloinn domnaill mic magnura cam i cellaig.

Sloiccead la hua neill .i. enri i noipeact i catáin 7 i r for an plóigead rin do marbhad tomair mac rilip meḡ uioir fear a aoirí do bfeairr do duéaig ina rímeair.

Maióm cpoiri moighe cpoinn for ua cceallaiḡ, 7 for cloinn uilliam bupc la mac uilliam cloinne Riocairí 7 la riol mbriain dú in ro marbhad uilliam caec a bupc mac mec uilliam, 7 da mac uí ceallaiḡ, 7 aed buide mac toirpvelbair meḡ domnaill conrapal a ngallócclac, 7 deicnebar duairlib cloinne domnaill amaille fúir. Torcraatar beor oet pfiéit gallocclac go rochaidé oile cenmotairíde. Ua domnaill .i. aed ruad mac neill gairb do éaect i cconnaétaib do díogail an maḡma rin ar bá panncairat óo mac uilliam 7 ua ceallaiḡ, 7 iú do bín do a cloinn Riocairí 7 imteect implan dia tig.

INir loea cairpgin do gabail la hua cconcobair ndonn, 7 la cloinn mic peiolimio for luét a comeda.

Creaea diuime la taḡ ua concobair, la maḡ eocagair, 7 la mac feóirair for maḡ Tscba gur airceirte an tír ó impir go baile mic uilliam.

<sup>p</sup> *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmacrin, a town-land near the western boundary of the parish of Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. A patron was annually held at this place on the last Sunday in Summer, usually called *Domnaé Chpuim Duib*, in Irish, and Garland Sunday, in English, by the natives. The account of the defeat at Magh Croinn is entered in the Annals of D. F., under the year 1566, as follows:

"A. D. 1566. An army raised by Mac William Bourke, viz., Richard fitz Thomas fitz Edmond Albany, and by *Édh O'Kelly*, King of Omany to and against Clanricard, whereby they burnt part of the country as farr as Loghreagh,

and they killed Richard, son to Mac Hubert, a good house-keeper. They went that night towards Omany, and the next day went they to burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about Tuluban. They after that (having intelligence of the countrye's towards them) made retreat. But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtooke them, the best Englishman's son in Ireland in his owne dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge, and Torlogh O'Brien's sept for the most part. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burke, .i. Uilleg fitz Richard, was slaine therein, and O'Kellye's two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i. *Édh* boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, eleaven men of

Christopher Plunkett; Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton; James Oge, the son of James Dalton; and the son of Petit of Mullingar, i. e. the Prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, the son of the Dalton, was slain by his own tribe.

Turlough, the son of Cathal O'Connor was slain at Roscommon by the sons of Donnell, son of Manus Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill (Henry) marched with an army into Oireacht Ui-Chathain [O'Kane's territory]. It was on this expedition that Philip Maguire, the best man of his country in his time, was slain.

O'Kelly and the sons of William Burke were defeated at Cros Moighe-Croin<sup>a</sup>, by Mac William of Clanrickard, and by the O'Briens. William Caech Burke, the son of Mac William, two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Boy, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of their Gallowglasses, and ten of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell who were along with him, were slain in the conflict. One hundred and sixty gallowglasses, and numbers of others, were also slain. O'Donnell i. e. Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, went to Connaught, to take revenge for this defeat, for Mac William and O'Kelly were his friends and confederates. He forced the Clanrickards to make peace, and then returned home in safety.

The island of Lough Cairrgin<sup>a</sup> was taken from its keepers by O'Connor Don and the grandsons of Felim.

Teige O'Connor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Birmingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Teffia, and plundered the country from Imper<sup>r</sup> to Baile-mic-William<sup>s</sup>.

their nobilitie, his two sonnns and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not account their losses at Cross-Moy-Croynn that day."

It is also entered in the same annals under the year 1567, as follows:

"A. D. 1567. The defeate of Crosse-Moy-Croynn this yeare, *secundum quosdam*, given to O'Kelly, and to Clann-William Burke, by Mac William of Clanrickard, wherein was slaine Ædh boy fitz Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of their Galloglaghs, and ten of the best of Clann-

Donell, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*. O'Donnell came to Connaght to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conclude peace, and went home afterwards."

<sup>a</sup> *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakillin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Imper*, now Emper, a remarkable castle, which belonged to the family of Dalton, situated near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymacwilliam,

Cairlen cuile maole do gabail la clonm corbmaic ballaig meo donncharo  
 for phioet corbmaic mic donncharo.

Iurair Sathanac do teet i nEirinn, 7 tomar daitearrao, ni dia etainic  
 milleao epeann.

### AOIS CRİOST, 1468.

AOIR CRİORT, mile, ceire ceo, Sircat, a hoet.

Concobar ua maoleaclainn eppcop oilpinn decc.

Tomar iarla dfrmunan, 7 po ba iurair i neirinn mac remair mic gearoid  
 deaprcatgeteac epeann ina aimpir dia cenel peirrin ar deilb ar denam ar

a townland near Edenderry, in the barony of Warrenstown, in the King's County.

\* *Cul-Maoile*, now Coloony, in the county of Sligo. In the Annals of D. F. this passage is translated as follows :

"A. D. 1467. The castle of Culmaily (called corruptly Cooluny) was taken by Cormack Bal-lagh Mac Donnaghye's son from the sept of Cormac Mac Donnaghy."

"*An English Justiciary*.—"An English Deputy came to Ireland, and Thomas was deposed, thorough which alteration all Ireland was spoiled."—D. F.

The Deputy here alluded to was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"Thady fitz Donnagh O'Kelly, one that ought to be king of Omany, died betwixt Epiphany and Brigidmas.

"David Mac Cosdelw killed by Thomas Bermingham.

"Donnagh fitz John fitz Maelaghlyn O'Fer-gayl, died on his journey to or from Rome.

"Torlagh fitz Cathal O'Conner killed on the feast day of the holy Cross in Roscomon, by the sons of Daniel fitz Magnus Cam O'Kelly."

"Cathal O'Reilly, King of East Brefsny, died."

\* *Thomas, Earl of Desmond*.—This is the last entry in the Annals of D. F., in which it runs as follows :

"A. D. 1468. An exceeding great mischance happened in Ireland this year, to witt, Thomas, Earle of Desmond, and the only Earl of Ireland for his excellent good qualities, in both comely fair person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie, martiall feates, nobleness of extraction in blood, almesdeeds, humanity towards the poore and needy of all mankind, surpassing bountifullness in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, Clergie, and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries, poets, Aedanas of all Ireland, being" [*recte* having] "repayred to the Great Court at Drochedatha to meet the English Deputy"—[left unfinished, the death of Sir James Ware having prevented the translator's further progress.—Ed.]

Dowling, in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1462, states that this Thomas was not Earl of Desmond, because his father was still living, and he refers to the pedigree of Desmond, as follows :

"Vide pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit comes, pater tum nevebat, *et cetera*. Usurping upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he" [the

The castle of Cuil Maoile' (Coloony) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough.

An English Justiciary<sup>a</sup> arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland<sup>v</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1468.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-eight.*

Conor O'Melaghlin, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond<sup>w</sup>, the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously

eineac, ar fhgnam, ar deirc, ar daonnaect do boctaid 7 daoidleccneacaid an coimbe ar eiodnacal ped 7 maoine do tuait deaglaip 7 dphilsoib ar corcc meiple 7 mibér do dol co droicte aca hi conne an iurcip Shaxanaig 7 gall na mbe arcfha. Ro peallrat fair 7 po dicfhaod leo é cen nac cionn 7 batap brónaig epmóir fear nepeann don pcel rin. Ruccaod iapañ a corp co tpaiglí, 7 Ro haonaicead i notairlige a arfn 7 rinneoir co nonoir 7 co naipmuidin naobail.

O Ruairc tigeapnan occ mac taidcc tigeapna dióngmala ua mbriuin 7 cata aeda rin decc iar mbuaid ó doman 7 o dñman, 7 domnall mac taidg uí ruairc do oirbnead ina ionad la hua ndomnaill 7 la a cairuib ar éfha. Shioct tigeapnain mic tigeapnain moir mic ualzarcc do eirge ina aghaid go heccioir, 7 donnchaod lorcc mac tigeapnain móir do pioccad doib fñn do cairpneachaid 7 do cloind ndonnchaid. O domnall iar na cluinrin rin dó toct fluaig diuin tar eirne anall 7 ioctap connaect do millead leir 7 cpeaca diairne do denam dó for airteap tpe fiaépac cuile cnama 7 coilltead luighe 7 a mbriut leir dia tigh iarpin. Mac uilliam uactapac .i. uillsc mac uillie an fionn, 7 o concobair donn co na rocpaide gall 7 gaoideal diblinib do dol hi poiruidin ioctap connaect, 7 baile uí ruairc do lorccad leo, 7 gan do maié do denam aet maó rin, 7 a ttoideet dia ttiq gan cat gan coma.

Ruaidri mac concobair mec donnchaid tigeapna tpe hoilealla 7 baile an duin decc iar mbriut báipe for doman 7 dñman.

submissive to the royal pleasure, that they passed an act reversing his attainder, and restoring him to his estate and dignity; and, to complete his triumph, he was soon after appointed to the government of Ireland as deputy to the Duke of Clarence; and Tiptoft, who was called away by the disorders of England, there suffered by the same sentence which he, had executed upon the Earl of Desmond!—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad annos*, 1467, 1468; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 169, 170; Ireland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 3; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. pp. 189, 190. A perfect account of the rents, victuals, and other revenues exacted by the Earl of Desmond, is preserved in the Carew collection of manu-

scripts, in the Library at Lambeth, No. 617, p. 212.

\* *Traigh-Li*, i. e. the strand of the River Li, now Tralee, the head town of the county of Kerry. This little river is now covered over, like the River Poddle in Dublin, so that a stranger visiting Tralee will be apt to conclude that the town is washed by no river.

† *Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha*.—This was the name of a district in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name Cuil-Cnamha is still remembered in the county of Sligo, but supposed to be applied to a district only co-extensive with the parish of Dromard; but it appears from the writings of the Mac Fimbises, that Cuil-Cnamha, which was

for his comeliness and stature, for his hospitality and chivalry, his charity and humanity to the poor and the indigent of the Lord, his bounteousness in bestowing jewels and riches on the laity, the clergy, and the poets, and his suppression of theft and immorality, went to Drogheda to meet the English Lord Justice, and the other English of Meath. These acted treacherously by him, and, without any crime [on his part], they beheaded him; the greater number of the men of Ireland were grieved at the news of it. His body was afterwards conveyed to Traigh-Li<sup>x</sup>, and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Losc, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha' and Coillte-Luighne<sup>z</sup>, which spoils he afterwards carried home. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona, and O'Conor Don, with the English and Irish forces of both, marched to the relief of Lower Connaught; and they burned the town of O'Rourke. But this was all the good they did; and they returned home without battle or booty.

Rory, the son of Conor Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill and of Baile-an-duin<sup>a</sup>, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borrach (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

<sup>z</sup> *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still remembered, and is applied

to a small district, near Ballysadare, in the north of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, verging on the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. the town of the *dun*, or earthen fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1352, p. 602, *supra*.

Toirrdealbác mac ríain uí ragaillig doiríonead i ttigearnna na bríne.

Ua catáin .i. maghur decc.

Catáil occ mac catáil ruaid meḡ ragnaill lantaoiríac muiníre heolair decc ina tíg fein ip in ced domnac don corḡur iar mbuaió nongta ḡ naitíre ḡ tairíac do ḡairm da mac .i. taḡḡ mag ragnaill, ḡ tairíac ele beor do ḡairm duilliam mag ragnaill la rííóct maoleacláinn meḡ ragnaill.

Airt mac cuinn uí maoleacláinn tigearna míde do marbáḡ hí ccnoc hí corḡairíḡ máirt éarcc do ronnraḡ.

Ua mórdá ḡ mac ḡiolla patríacc déḡ don tregaíat.

ḡnmuían ingean eḡáin uí concobair bñ uí ceallair .i. aḡḡ mac bríain decc.

Emann an macáire mac ḡoirḡelbairí do marbáḡ la a dearbpatríair uilliam mac ḡoirḡelbairí.

Concobair buíde mac corḡmaic meḡ bránain decc.

Uairíne mac meḡ eḡáḡain do marbáḡ dūrcor do raíḡíḡ hí ccairlen cnuic í corḡairíḡ.

Ruairí mac diaḡmáda ruaid mic tairíḡ uí concobair, ḡ a bñ ingean cairpre í concobair déḡ do ḡalar obann.

Tairíḡ mac tigearnaíḡ bruccáíḡ cédaḡ conáicḡ, ḡ a bñ nuala ingñ meḡ donnchaíḡ ríabairí .i. fearḡal decc.

An ḡiolla dub mac corḡmaic buíde meḡ donnchaíḡ décc.

Concobair mac emáinn mic maoleacláinn uí ainhíḡ decc patríair mináire.

Torna ua maolconaire ollam ríí muiríeasḡairí a ríncur ḡ a ríídeḡt decc ina tíg ríí illíor fearbain iar bfeil patríacc iar mbuaió naitíre, ḡ a aḡnacal i nollam. Earraḡ ua maolconaire i nollamnaḡt dia híre.

Ua concobair fairḡe conn do ḡabail la ḡallair.

Cairlen bona dḡobairí baí aḡ ua ndomnaill do éabairt dḡ dḡiríḡ do rííóct Mhuiríearḡairíḡ bacairíḡ.

Ríocair a burc do tairídeḡt hí muíḡ luícc ríḡ do denáíḡ dḡ ríí mac

<sup>b</sup> *Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh*, i.e. the hill of O'Cosery, now Knockycosker, in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

<sup>c</sup> *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

*Lisfarbaun*, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonahee, in the parish of Clooneraff, in the



Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uinction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh<sup>b</sup>, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillpatrick died of the plague.

Benmumhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branan, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh [Knockycosker].

Rory, the son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carbry O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Teige Mac Tiernan, a rich and flourishing Brughaidh-Cedach [farmer], and his wife Nuala, the daughter of the son of Donough Reagh, i. e. Farrell, died.

Gilla-duv, the son of Cormac Boy Mac Donough, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, who was son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, died in his own house at Lis-Fearbain<sup>c</sup>, [shortly] after the festival of St. Patrick, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Mulconry assumed the ollavship of Sil-Murray after him.

O'Conor Faly, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundrowes, which had been in O'Donnell's possession, was restored by him to the descendants of Murtough Bacagh<sup>d</sup>.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

<sup>d</sup> *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-

ndiarmata, 7 a ndol diblimb i ccoinne uí domnaill, 7 ó domnaill do dol tar éirne réirú do ruactatarrom, 7 gan a tsgmail dá ceile don cúir rin. Riocard diompúó tar a air i macairi cónnaet, 7 braithe do brait lair o cloinn uí concobair ruaid, 7 rliocht feidlim do brait lair o nar faomrat braithe dó.

Clann conhmaig dha do millead la hemann mac uilliam fein co na cloinn tre uabar 7 diomur.

Creaáa diairne la fíolm fíonn for ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 a mbrait leir i moig luirc. Creaáa anba lár a huib maine. Creaá ele leir ó rliocht feidlim cleirig 7 creaá ó muintir binn co cill aéraáa i ccoinne Riocard a bupc cona rluag, 7 po congair ré an rluag gan rgailead ó poile fíu ré rect-maine for a lon fín amain, 7 do forpáó iad ní ba ríu dia nandaoir aige. Creaá mori ele do brait la feidlim ó ciarraige mec cfiéirnaig, 7 mac mic aeáa caoió uí concobair do marbaó leir an la rin. Emann mac uilliam deirge dó for iomair uaráin tri ríóit gallóglác tri ríóit do cfiéirna cong-mala, 7 marcrluag a tpe féin. Ro loitead moran fcorra, 7 po bnaó an creaá dfeidlim cenmota a capall.

Moran do millead i mbe 7 hi lairuib la gearoid mac iarla dfríumán a ndógal tomair iarla.

Baile uí Raigillig 7 mainitir an ábain do lorcead la gallaib 7 leir an Saxanaó leir dicnbaó iarla dfríumán.

Mairm mor do ábairt la conn mac aeáa buide í neill hi mbínd uaima for gallaib líti catáil du in po gabad Muircearptá Ruad ua neill tigeirna cloinne aeáa buide in po marbaó aengur mac alaxandair mec domnaill, Mac pobepo rabaoir tigeirna líte catáil, 7 roánde do gallaib 7 do gaoidealaib cenmota tpeide.

Creaáa anba la feilim fíonn 7 la mac diarmata, concobair mac corbmaic for baile an tobair, 7 ua concobair fein co brait forra lion a

bury, and died in the year 1403. His race were set aside by the descendants of his brother Owen.

<sup>e</sup> *Ciarraighe-Mic-Keherney*, now Clann-Keherney, a well-known district in the modern barony of Castlereagh, in the west of the county of Roscommon. This district was also called *Ciarraighe-Aoi*, from the plain of Magh-Aoi, of

which it was anciently considered a part.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where he asserts that in his own time Kerry-Ai was called Clann-ketherny, and was a part of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>f</sup> *Imaire-Uarain*, i. e. the ridge of Oran, a ridge or long hill in the parish of Oran, in the

both set out to oppose O'Donnell, but before they could arrive [at where he was], he had crossed the Erne, so that they did not meet one another on this occasion. Richard returned to Machaire-Chonnacht, and took hostages from the sons of O'Conor Roe ; and he made prisoners of the descendants of Felim, because they would not consent to give him hostages.

Clann-Conway was plundered by Edmond, the son of William himself, and by his sons, through pride and arrogance.

Felim Finn [O'Conor] took great preys from O'Conor Don, and carried them with him into Moylurg. He also took great preys from Hy-Many, and a prey from the descendants of Felim Cleireach, and a prey from Muintir-Beirne, all which he carried off to Kill-Athrachta, to meet Richard Burke and his army ; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions ; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarruighe-Mic-Keherny<sup>c</sup> ; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Conor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Imaire-Uarain<sup>f</sup>, with sixty gallowglasses, and sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own territory ; many were wounded between them, and Felim was stripped of the prey, and also of his horses.

Much destruction was caused by Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster and Leinster, in revenge of [the death of] Thomas, the Earl.

O'Reilly's mansion-seat<sup>g</sup> and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon<sup>h</sup>, by whom the Earl of Desmond had been beheaded.

A great victory was gained by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, over the English of Lecale at Beann-uamha, where Murtough Roe O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, was taken prisoner, and Aengus, the son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many others, both English and Irish, were slain.

Great depredations were committed by Felim Finn and Mac Dermot, Conor, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober ; but O'Conor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymongan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

<sup>h</sup> *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note <sup>z</sup>, p. 1050, *supra*.

tionoil cenmótat a tuata, 7 Ruaidrí ua concobair lion a tionoil co ndruing moir do cloinn connmaig maraon nír, 7 phloct mic feidlimid uile abur dñirge doib dñibnib. Clann diarmata mic Ruaidrí mec diarmata, 7 clann corbmaic oig mec diarmata do bi hi pporlongporc i mbeola coillead do bñit porpra deór, 7 pñidim dñmteact co haitípac iomlan conuicce an rcor moir hi cclloinn catail mic muirceadai. Feidlimid iarom 7 mac diarmata diompuó co cpoða corccrach pñu 7 pñaconmaidm pñacpanac do tabairt porpra co na tabrad pñi dib iaract plaitte dia poile. Eogan mac toirpdelbai. Doill mic toirpdelbai. Óicc uí concobair 7 feidlimid mac toirpdelbai. Pñuad mic bñiam ballai, do marbad, 7 pñacade do pñacclanad himaille pñu, 7 feidlimid do bñit a cñeice leir iar mbuad, 7 corccar, 7 corccar, 7 iar pñagbail a bióðadad pñ mela 7 cuibead.

Inpñacchió do dénam lá donnachad mac tomair me. 7 uir ap Philip mac conconnacht me. 7 uir i cñhñoda, 7 cñeaca moira do tabairt lair. Muirpñ donnachad do dol lá a cñeacai. hi cclloinn ceallai, 7 donnachad dñagbail doib ina uata. 7 por deirad na cñeac. Pñu do bñit pñu ir in iarmpñeet. Soðair donnachad la mac conconnacht co po marbad lair é pñin 7 a mac don cñu pñin.

Ruaidrí mac gopñuad pñuad me. 7 maileclann mac donnachad mic gopñuad décc.

Ópñg moir do cloinn gopñuad do marbad la cloinn aeda mic Pñu na tuai. 7 me. 7 uir im mac gopñuad pñin .i. donnachad, immo mac feilim, 7 imo dñibpñatir .i. eón, 7 a mac pñin dñu diarmait mac eoin co tñriar ele imaille pñu.

<sup>i</sup> *Clann-Conway*.—This was the name of a tribe and district situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballinroe and county of Galway.

<sup>j</sup> *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felim Finn and Mac Dermot.

<sup>k</sup> *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballaghcuillia, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. It is bounded on the south by the townland of Belanagare.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheet 15. Some traces of the ancient bealach, or road, from which this townland derived its name, were pointed out to the Editor in 1837, by old Cormac Branan, who had been steward to the late O'Connor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

<sup>l</sup> *Scor-mor*, now Skurmore, a townland in the parish of Kilmacumshy, near the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Clann-Cathail, i. e. of the race of Ca-

forces and tribes, overtook them. Rory O'Connor, with all his forces, and a great party of the Clann-Conway<sup>l</sup>, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both<sup>l</sup>. The sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille<sup>k</sup>, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor<sup>l</sup> in Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray; and he and Mac Dermot afterwards engaged them with bravery and success, and routed and dispersed them, so that no man of them would give to his neighbour the loan of a rod. Owen, the son of Turlough Dall<sup>m</sup>, son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, and Felim, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh, and many other nobles, were slain. Felim carried off the spoil, and returned home victorious, and in triumph, leaving his enemies in grief and sorrow.

Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an incursion against Philip, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, into Tir-Kennedy<sup>n</sup>, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly<sup>o</sup>, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlin, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry<sup>p</sup> were slain by the sons of Hugh, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire; among whom was Mac Caffry himself, i. e. Donough, as also the son of Felim and his brother John, Dermot, son of this John, and three others besides.

thal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who died in the year 701, comprised this parish, as well as the entire of the parish of Kilcorkey, and the greater part of those of Shankill and Elphin. It was first the territory of the O'Morans, and afterwards of the O'Flanagans, who were both of the race of Cathal.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 16, 21, 22.

<sup>l</sup> *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

<sup>n</sup> *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Kelly*, an ancient tribe and territory; MacDonnell Galloglagh was chief of this territory for several centuries, now a barony, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Caffry*, a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of Mac Caffry. This name is still numerous in Fermanagh, and some of this family who removed to Clann-Keherny, in the west of the county of Roscommon, now call themselves Mac Gaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1469.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpi cett, Seapccatt a naoí.

Stan buíde mac pñain moip meçpaiτ comapba ceapmoínn dabeócc decc, 7 comapba do ðenam ina ionað do ðiapmaít mac mapcaip mic muipip meçpaiτ.

Máç cáipaiç mór tiçearna ðípmuñan decc.

Αοð mac uílliam uí ceallaiç tiçearna ua maine paoi epeann ap eineað peap ná po ðiult ppi ðieiç nuíne do mapbað tpe peíll la pñioct donnchaið uí ceallaiç .i. la cloínt bpeapail, 7 taiðcc mic donnchaið luan ímte an ðapa la pñia ppeíl beapaiçh 7 óá ua ceallaiç do çaipm ina noíaið .i. uílliam mac aeða mic bpñain, 7 taiðç caoç mac uílliam uí ceallaiç.

Rípðepð occ ua Raiçillíç tanaiip bpeípe decc.

Domínall mac bpñain mic Pílip mic an çíolla ðuib meçuiðip, 7 çíolla íopa mac copbmaít mic çíolla íopa uí plannacain do mapbað la cloínn aeða meçuiðip, 7 la muíntip mançain hí Popt acáið íñbip in. 9. Calainn September.

Íñðpaiçhið do ðenam do cloínn Pílip meçuiðip, 7 do cloínn tomaiip oíç pop cloínn aeða meçuiðip í mioðboícc, 7 cpeaða mopa do tabaipte leo don ðul pñ, 7 bpñain maineað mac donnchaið mic aeða meçuiðip do mapbað leó.

Íonnpaiçhið ele ðna do ðenam do cloínn an Pílip ceðna ap cloínn an aeða pempaiτε hí íopcc, eoçan mac aeða meçuiðip, 7 plaiτbeapíτaç a mac do mapbað leo don tuipup pñ.

Toipñðealbaç mac cataíl óicc mic magñupa meçuiðip decc.

Taiðç ðuibpúíleað mac meçpaiτ meçuiðip do mapbað la cloínn aeða meçuiðip.

Maipçpecc íngñ Pílip mic an çíolla ðuib meçuiðip bñn mec çille pñnein, taiðcc mic bpñain decc.

<sup>a</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tírugh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>r</sup> *Was made coarb*, literally, “and coarb was made, in his place, of Dermot, the son of Marcus,” &c.

<sup>s</sup> *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, “were called after him,” but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

<sup>t</sup> *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now Aghinver, on Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Midhbholg*, a district on the north side of Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 888, *supra*.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1469.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine.*

John Boy, the son of John More Magrath, Coarb of Termon-Daveog<sup>a</sup>, died; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice Magrath, was made Coarb<sup>b</sup> in his place.

Mac Carthy More, Lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent in Ireland for hospitality, a man who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donough, on Shrove-Tuesday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him<sup>c</sup>, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir<sup>d</sup>, on the 9th of the Calends of September.

An incursion was made by the sons of Philip Maguire and the sons of Thomas Oge into Midhbholg<sup>e</sup>, against the sons of Hugh Maguire. They carried off a great prey on this occasion; and Brian Maineach, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

Another incursion was made by the sons of the same Philip into Lurg<sup>w</sup>, against the sons of the same Hugh, during which they slew Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, and Flaherty, his son.

Turlough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige Dubhshuileach<sup>x</sup>, the son of Magrath Maguire, was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, the daughter of Philip, son of Gilla Duv Maguire, and wife of Mac Gillafinnen, Teige, the son of Brian, died.

<sup>w</sup> *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.



Mac an tSábaíricch .i. Pátraioc ócc, do gabail le fáiteaíobh 7 tigeap-  
nar leite catail do gabail do pátraioc fáite imaille le congnaím i neill  
.i. enri, 7 míc uídelin, 7 gac ar mair do Shabaoireachaíob do cor ar ionnar-  
baíob doibh.

O gáíora .i. eocáan mac tomaltaiḡ óicc mic tomaltaiḡ moir tigeapna  
cúile uá pḡinn décc eittir da féil muire irin pḡogmar, 7 a mac diongmala  
eogán décc do galan obann iarttain. Diarmait a mac naile do gabáil  
tígeapnair i nionab a atar.

Tadócc mac maḡnura mic Sḡain mec bḡanain ticcḡina corc atclann do  
marbáíob a meabail la a dearbḡatáir buḡéin, 7 la cloinn a dearbḡatáir pḡé-  
tain iar bḡeil micḡil 7 da tairpḡé do gabáil a ionab, .i. domnall mac corb-  
maic lar po marbáíob poim 7 uilliam mac aeḡa mac mic aeḡa.

Uá floinn tígeapna riol maolpuain co na dearbḡatáir amaille pḡir do  
marbáíob lá maoleacláinn uá pfloinn 7 maoleaclóinn do gabáil tairpḡécta  
iarom.

Mac dubgaill eogán mac eogán ele do marbáíob ina tíg fein a meabail  
la cloinn colla mec dubgaill.

Aḡo mac uaitne uí aḡnliḡi, 7 tadócc mac muirḡeapḡaicḡ mic mic tomal-  
taiḡ í aḡnliḡi decc. Tadócc mac bḡian mic tomaltaiḡ do gabáil tairpḡécta.

Eogán mac aeḡa buíde mḡé eocágain tánair cenél pḡachaíob do marbáíob  
la cloinn colmáin.

Ripḡepḡ mac tomáir a bḡic do tḡecceab a tígeapnair, 7 Riocarḡ mac  
emáinn a bḡic doirḡneab ina ionab.

Moḡpḡuairḡceab tḡa lír ó ndomnaill (aeḡ puab) co maḡiḡ cenel cconall,  
7 co neirḡe amac iocḡair connaḡt, 7 ní po airḡ co paimic do pḡaicḡíob mec  
uilliam bḡic Riocarḡ mac emáinn, 7 taimic riḡe maille lé huḡla hī cḡḡnḡ  
uí domnaill, 7 ipḡeab po cinḡḡt na maḡe rin ina ccomairle iarom dol ar  
mac uilliam cloinne Riocarḡ (uillecc mac uillicc an pḡona) do díogail a

<sup>y</sup> *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish chieftain appellation assumed by the head of the family of Savadge, in the county of Down. The head of this family is called “Mac an tSabhaoirḡ, an cḡoḡairḡ gaill,” by Aengus na naer O’Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus :

“Arḡ Ulaḡ gann gḡḡac,  
Tḡḡ gan aḡibḡear, gan airḡeann,  
Mac an tSabhaoirḡ an cḡoḡairḡ ḡoill,  
Fear carḡairḡ baḡḡneac pḡi h-uḡḡḡinn.”

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh<sup>y</sup>, i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus; son of John Mac Branan, Lord of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maelruain, and his brother, were slain by Melaghlin O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the lordship.

Mac Dowell (Owen, son of another Owen) was treacherously slain in his own house by the sons of Colla Mac Dowell.

Hugh, son of Owney O'Hanly, and Teige, the son of Murtough, grandson of Tomaltagh O'Hanly, died; and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh, assumed the chieftainship.

Owen, the son of Hagh Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain<sup>z</sup>.

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, resigned his lordship; and Richard, son of Edmund Burke, was appointed in his place.

A great army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), with the chiefs of Tirconnell, joined by the rising out of Lower Connaught, and marched, without halting, until he reached Mac William Burke [i. e.] Richard, the son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell. These chieftains afterwards held a consultation<sup>a</sup>, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

<sup>y</sup> "Ard Uladh is scarce, starving,

A country without happiness, without mass,  
Where Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh, the English hang-  
man,

Doth slaughter limpets with his scraper!"

<sup>z</sup> *The Clann-Colmain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlin, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>a</sup> *Held consultation*, literally, "what those

nanppolað 7 maðma cpoiri moige cpoind do bpiṛ mac uilliam cloinne piócaipṛ  
 ap mac uilliam bupe piap an tan pin. Aṣup Robðap aontaðaaig for an  
 ccomaiṛle hípin do éoiðpiot iapom i ccloinn Ricaiṛp. Loiṛceṛap, 7 millṛeap  
 leo cetup an machaiṛe piabach. Ðattap aṛhaið longpiuṛe i mbaile an  
 élaip, .i. baile mec uilliam, 7 loiṛceṛ é iapṛṛain. Ðattap aṛhaið amlaið pin  
 aṣ milleað 7 aṣ moiṛionṛiað an tiṛe dá gað leið oið. Mac uilliam imoṛpo,  
 .i. uilleacc po tappaiṛig piðe 7 po éionoiṛ cniṛce clann uí bpiain, an ḡiolla  
 ouð mac taiðḡ, 7 Muṛce ṛtað ḡarṇ mac taiðce, 7 oṛoiṛḡoiṛma do maiṛið  
 oiáileccaiṛ immaile ppiu. Ruṛc mac uilliam cona ṛluaḡ ṛein 7 co na leiṛ  
 éionoiṛ ap ua noṛmnaill aḡ ṛáḡbaill an tiṛe. Ro éuiṛṛṛe maṛeṛluaḡ mec uil-  
 liam, 7 ṛioṛ mbpiain ṛaiḡin iompiuaccṛa ap deiṛeað ṛlóig uí doṛmnaill aḡ  
 baile an ouð ap tiṛ 7 po ṛpeccṛað pin co níṛleapce la maṛeṛluaḡ uí doṛm-  
 naill, 7 lá heccneaðan mac neaṛṛain uí doṛmnaill do ṛonṛiað baói for deiṛeað  
 ṛlóig uí doṛmnaill ḡup po ṛṛaoineað fo ðeoíð for maṛeṛluaḡ mec uilliam 7  
 ṛil mbpiain, 7 poṛaiṛbað don éup pin doṛmnaill mac uí concoðaiṛ coṛemoðṛuað  
 co ṛochaiðoið oiṛe nað aiṛimṛeap. Ro éionoiṛ mac uilliam 7 ṛioṛ mbpiain a  
 ṛoðṛaiṛe do ṛiðṛe, 7 do coiðṛṛe i inneaṛ 7 i noṛduccað 7 po lṛṛat a haon  
 comaiṛle iapomh an ṛlocð pin uí doṛmnaill hi tṛóṛaiḡeaṛṛ. Ap a aoí níṛ bo  
 toṛṛa oið uaiṛ po ṛillṛṛe ṛluaḡ uí doṛmnaill for maṛeṛluaḡ mec uilliam, 7  
 ṛil mbpiain aḡ an abaiṛo ðianað ainm ḡlanog, 7 ṛṛaoiṛṛeap oṛoiðoiṛ ṛoṛṛa  
 annṛin, 7 ṛáḡbaṛṛe ðaoine eið, 7 éðala iomða, 7 po imṛiḡ ṛṛe an cuio oiṛe  
 oið i maiðm níocoṛoṛceaiṛ. Cona Maiðm ḡlanóiṛce indpin.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1470.

AOÍṛ Cṛioṛṛ, míṛe ceṛṛe céð, Seṛṛmoḡhaṛ.

ṛilip mac toṛap mic ṛilip mic aeða ṛuaíð méḡṛuiðhiṛ aððap tiḡeapṛna  
 ṛṛíṛmanach mac oiṛpiḡḡ do bṛeapṛi oiṛṛe, 7 ðaonnachṛ, 7 ba ṛṛíṛ oṛioṛ

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon  
 was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard."

<sup>b</sup> *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the  
 year 1467.

<sup>c</sup> *Machaire-Riabach*, i. e. the grey plain, a  
 district in the barony of Clare, in the county of

Galway, lying between Knockdoe and Lough  
 Corrib. It is principally in the parish of An-  
 nadown.

<sup>d</sup> *Baile-an-Chlair*, i. e. the town of the plain.  
 This is the present Irish name of the village of  
 Clare-Galway, in a parish of the same name, in

of Cros-Moighe-Croinn<sup>b</sup>, which Mac William of Clanrickard had some time before given to Mac William Burke ; and being unanimous on this resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard. Machaire-Riabach<sup>c</sup> was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair<sup>d</sup>, the town of Mac William, which they afterwards burned ; and they continued for some time destroying and laying waste the country on every side. Mac William (i. e. Ulick), however, drew and gathered to his assistance the sons of O'Brien, [i. e.] Gilla-Duv, the son of Teige, and Murtough Garv, the son of Teige, and a body of the Dalcassian chieftains along with them. Mac William, with his own troops and muster, came up with O'Donnell as he was leaving the country ; and Mac William's cavalry and the O'Briens made the first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's army, at Baile-an-Duibh<sup>e</sup>. This was vigorously responded to by O'Donnell's cavalry, and in particular by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who was in the rear of O'Donnell's army, so that the cavalry of Mac William and of the O'Briens were finally defeated ; and Donnell, the son of O'Conor of Corcomroe, and many others not enumerated, were slain on the occasion. Mac William and the O'Briens, however, rallied their forces, and, placing themselves in array and order, they pursued with one accord the army of O'Donnell. This, however, was of no profit to them, for O'Donnell's army wheeled round on Mac William's and the O'Briens' cavalry at the river which is called Glanog, and there routed them again ; and the defeated left many men, horses, and things of value, behind them, and fled in an inglorious retreat. This was called The Defeat of Glanog<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1470.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy.*

Philip, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, son of a chieftain, the most charitable and humane

the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. Here are the remains of a great abbey, founded by John De Cogan about the year 1290, and of a castle built by Mac William of Clanrickard.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killcoona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

<sup>f</sup> *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.

coccaíð ina aimíur, 7 O Flannaccain tairpeac tuaithe raeta corbmacc mac giolla iora decc.

Slóiccead mori lár ó neill .i. Enri mac Eoghain hi ccloinn Aoða buide i cclinn mec uídelín ra duibhthrian, 7 mac í néill buide co rocpaite cloinne aoða buide do dol ar críoch ar Mhac uídelín. O neill, 7 Mac uídelín do bhríth forpae. Troid do éabairt doib dia poile, 7 bhríreac for cloinn Aoða buidhe. Aoð ócc mac Aoða buide do gabail. Mac ruibne na coillead, 7 Eoin ruadh mac ruibhne do gabail bíos. Airt mac domnaill éaoil í neill, 7 Cairlén rgaé úircece do gabail la hua neill don turur rin, 7 a éabairt ar laimh mec Uídelín dia coimé.

Brian mac taircc mec donnchaíð tigeapna áta cliaé an corainn do marbað la taidg mac briain mec donnchaíð, 7 a éarraigecht do bfin de, 7 orong mór dia muintir do marbað a maille púir. Agus Mac mec donnchaíð toir do marbað ar iompuaccad an la cedna.

Ruaidrí bacac mac uí neill do marbað la cloinn airt í néill, 7 la plioct enri aimíris. Enri 7 briain da mac Airt uí neill .i. ó néill, 7 cétar do plioct enri do marbað la Conn mac uí néill ina diogail ren i naon ló. O neill co na cloinn do dol ra cairlen cloinne airt .i. cairlen na hogmaige.

Eoghan ua domnaill 7 clann neactain do gabail 7 do denam painn le cloinn Airt i naghaid uí neill.

Stan mac domnaill ballaig méguiridhir do marbað le Ruaidrí mac briain mic pilip meguiridhir.

Domnall 7 donnchaíð da mac Eógain mic uí concobair ruaid do marbað la Ruaidrí mac uí concobair duinn. Conn mac Taidg uí concobair, 7 catál mac fíolmíod finn do gabail lair bíos.

Connla mac aoða buide meg eochaccáin tairpeac éenél riachac do marbað for an achadh mbuide acc tigh bhrighde baile áta an upéoir la mac

<sup>s</sup> *Duibhthrian*, now Dufferin, a barony in the county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

<sup>k</sup> *Sgath-deirge*, now Sketrick island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lake, in the county of

Down. The ruins of this castle are still extant on the western side of the island.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Down, sheet 17.

<sup>l</sup> *Ath-Chiath-an-Chorainn*, i. e. the hurdle-ford of the territory of Corann, now Ballymote, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

<sup>m</sup> *Rory Bacagh*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger, the Lame.

man, and the best warrior, of his time, and O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Henry, the son of Owen) into Clannaboy, to assist Mac Quillin of Duibhthrian<sup>s</sup>; and Mac-I-Neill Boy set out to take a prey from Mac Quillin. O'Neill and Mac Quillin, with their forces, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other, in which the Clann-Hugh-Boy were defeated, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, Mac Sweeny na Coille<sup>h</sup>, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Caeli O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge<sup>k</sup> which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn<sup>l</sup>, was slain by Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, who had taken his creaghts from him, and slain a great number of his people. The son of the eastern Mac Donough was also slain in a skirmish on the same day.

Rory Bacagh<sup>m</sup>, son of O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Art O'Neill and the descendants of Henry Aimreidh. To avenge him, Henry and Brian, two sons of Art O'Neill, and four of the descendants of Henry, were slain in one day by Con, the son of O'Neill. O'Neill and his sons took the castle of the sons of Art, i. e. the castle of Oghmhagh<sup>n</sup>.

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghten, joined and formed a league with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, was slain by Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire.

Donnell and Donough, two sons of Owen, the sons of O'Conor Roe, were slain by Rory, the son of O'Conor Don. Moreover, Con, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Felim Finn, were taken prisoners by him.

Connla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe<sup>o</sup>, at Tigh-Bhrighde<sup>p</sup>, in Baile-atha-an-Urchair<sup>q</sup>, by the

<sup>n</sup> *Oghmhagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>o</sup> *Achadh-Buidhe*, i. e. yellow field. This was the name of a field near the castle of Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>p</sup> *Tigh-Bhrighde*, i. e. St. Bridget's house. This was the name of a small chapel, which stood in the townland of Ardnurcher. A holy well dedicated to St. Bridget still exists at the place, but the chapel has been totally destroyed.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of

airt mic cuinn uí maoleachlainn, 7 la cloinn colmain a ndíogail a átar  
.i. airt, do marbhad lairpium feacht riam.

Cairlen Slíccig do gabáil la hua ndóinnail for domnall mac eoğain  
uí concobair iar mbíth athaíð fóda in iomruide fair, 7 a bñstñ fñn d'páğail  
dó cómtaib duá domnail don éur rin la taob umla, 7 cior éána o ióctar  
connaçt. Bá don chur rin do raðað dó an leabair gñr, 7 leabair na huiohri,  
7 caðaípeacha domnail óicc pucað riar pe linn Shíain mic concobhair  
mic Aodha mic domnail óicc uí domhnail.

Slóicéað la hua ndóinnail 7 la hua ruairic do dól for cruacain ó cup-  
rain do ríoghad uí ruairic. Ua Rağailig, 7 goill, 7 ceallaç dunchaða ar a  
ccionn diblímbh agbél atha conail, 7 Émann mac Aodha uí Rağailig, 7 mac  
an earpuicc uí gailcubair do marbhad stórra, 7 eich, 7 daoine do lot. Ua  
domnail 7 a pluag díompuð, 7 gan a líccñ for cruacain don éur rin.

Céparina do denam la hiarla o Uairic 7 la díuice clapenr d'púigeall  
mallacht fñn nepeann .i. don iurpñr Sazanac lép milleað tomar iarla 7 ar

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnurcher, near Kilbeg-  
gan.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 93,  
*supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This  
manuscript is now unknown.

<sup>s</sup> *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*.—This book is quoted  
by the Four Masters under the year 266. It  
was compiled at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth  
century, and transcribed by Moelmuri, the son  
of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht,  
a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A con-  
siderable fragment of this manuscript, in the  
handwriting of Moelmuri, is still preserved, and  
now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish  
Academy. It contains two curious memoranda,  
on fol. 35 (now 18), one in the handwriting of  
Sighraídh O'Cuirnin, written in 1345, when  
the book was in the possession of Donnell, the  
son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige,  
son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian  
Luighneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor;  
and the other, in a more modern hand, stating  
how the two books above referred to in the text

were recovered by O'Donnell, after they had  
been in the possession of the O'Conors of Sligo  
during the reigns of ten successive lords of Car-  
bury.

<sup>t</sup> *Westward*, i. e. into Connaught.

<sup>u</sup> *Cruachan O'Cuproin*.—This place is some-  
times called Cuachan. Mhic-Tighearnain, from  
Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teal-  
lach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco,  
in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note <sup>s</sup>,  
under the year 1412, p. 808, *supra*. The place  
is now called Croaghan, and is situated about  
six furlongs to the north-west of the town of  
Killyshandra. For a list of the names of places  
where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugu-  
rated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of  
Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 431–434, where it has been  
inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O'Cuproin is  
in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O'Cuproin  
was in West Brieney, which originally com-  
prised all the present county of Leitrim, and  
that portion of the present county of Cavan  
which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan



son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Connla.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission, and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*<sup>r</sup>, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*<sup>s</sup>, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward<sup>r</sup> in the time of John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell.

An army was led by O'Donnell and O'Rourke to go upon [the hill of] Cruachan-Ua-Cuproin<sup>u</sup> to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at Beal-atha-Chonaill<sup>w</sup>, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher<sup>x</sup>, were slain, and many men and horses wounded. O'Donnell and his army returned, being prevented from going to Cruachan on this occasion.

The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cut into quarters the wreck of the maledictions of the men of Ireland<sup>y</sup>, namely, the Saxon Justiciary,

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhunco and Tullyhaw, which were originally tributary to O'Rourke, Prince of West-Briefny. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, they were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly, Chief of East Briefny, but whether he paid any tribute to O'Rourke the Editor has not been able to determine. There is a curious note of O'Rourke's demands preserved in a MS. in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 601, p. 149.

<sup>w</sup> *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Conall, so called according to a story in the Dinnsenchus, and the tradition of the country, from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who was killed at the ford here. The name is now anglicised Ballyconnell, which is that of a small town in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Tully-

haw, in the county of Cavan.

<sup>x</sup> *Bishop O'Gallagher*.—He was Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, of whom several strange traditional stories are still told in this country. It is stated in the Ulster Inquisitions that he bestowed certain lands belonging to the see of Raphoe on the daughter of O'Boyle, whom he kept as a concubine. Tradition adds, that O'Donnell levelled his castle, and compelled him to put away his concubine, and put him on his trial for incontinence before the Primate of all Ireland; and this tradition seems borne out by what Harris has collected of his history in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274.

<sup>y</sup> *Wreck of the curses of the men of Ireland*.—This is an idiomatical expression, signifying a person upon whom the obloquy and execrations of the Irish had been heaped. He was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

α νοιογαίλ τομαίρ τυεαδ αν μιδιας ριν φαίρ, 7 λυρτιρ δο βεναμh διαρλα  
cille δαπα ιαπριν.

Σιδ δο βεναμ δρσιδλινιδ ριονν ó concobair ρρι ρλιοετ υι concobair ρυαιδ,  
7 ρρι κάς α εκοιτέιννε.

Μαιμριτιρ .S. ρρονρειρ ι λιρ λαχτηνίν ιριν μύμαιν ι νεppcopóideετ  
Αρδα ρεαρτα δο τοεεβαίλ λα hua concobair ειαρραιγε, 7 α εογα ρλιν ιννε.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1471.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceítepe éed, Seaécmogatt, a haon.

Δο τιονδρghαδ Μαιμριτιρ λα βρατέριδ .S. ρρονρειρ ιριν ngallbhaile éthap-  
lac ι νεppcopóideετ ινλιγ ιριν μύμαιν, 7 δο ρεριοραδ αν βλιαδαιν ιρ ριν.

Ua concobair copcmoδpuaδ (concobair mac briaín oicc) δο μαρβαδ ιριν  
lúéinnir la cloinn α δεαρβραταρ ρλιν, .i. le cloinn donnchaíδ uí concobair.

Ταδεε mac uí concobair ραίλγ, .i. an calbác, 7 μαίρghpeicce an einig  
uí éearbailł ionnraigéteac gall 7 ghaoídeal decc don tpeghat.

Ταδεε mac διαρμαδα ρυαιδ τιghεαρna coillteac concobair décc.

Αοδ mac δομναίλ mic μαιρceαρταιγ υι concobair δο μαρβαδ lá ρλυαg  
Riocaíρd α bupe ταινιεε αρ ταρραινgh Ρυαιδρι mic briaín uí concobair.

Δομναίλ mac copmaic mic μαghnupa mec bpanaín δο μαρβαδ ι λιρ  
ua nouétaig α meabail ταρ ρλánaíδ τιghεαριναδ 7 ταιορεac ρíl μαιρcδhaig

<sup>z</sup> *Lis-Laichtnin*.—This should be Lis-Lachtin, as the place is now, and was, in the time of the Four Masters, called. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen near the village of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry. It would appear from the name that it was founded on the site of a primitive Irish church dedicated to St. Lachtin of Bealachabhra, who died in the year 622. Ware states, in his *Monasticon*, that Lislaghtin has its name from St. Lachtin, and the people of this barony still hold this saint in great veneration, and are wont to swear by his hand. O'Halloran's derivation of this name from *laoch-tonn*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislaghtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

<sup>b</sup> *Gallbhaile Eatharlach*, now Galbally, a village in the barony of Coshlea, in the south-east of the county of Limerick, and adjoining the glen of Aherlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Connor made peace with the sept of O'Connor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin<sup>2</sup> in Munster, in the diocese of Ardfert, by O'Connor Kerry<sup>a</sup>, who selected a burial-place for himself in it.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1471.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-one.*

A monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach<sup>b</sup>, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Connor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithinnsi<sup>c</sup> by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Connor.

Teige, son of O'Connor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair<sup>d</sup>, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branan, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh<sup>e</sup>, in violation of the guarantee of the lords and

date of the foundation or name of the founder. According to tradition this Abbey was founded by Mac Brien of Aherlagh, not by the great O'Brien of Thomond.

<sup>c</sup> *Leithinnsi*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Lehinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmaniheen, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

<sup>d</sup> *Coillte-Conchobhair*, i. e. Conor's woods. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county

of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne, in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

<sup>e</sup> *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffy, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs

la conn mac taidġ mec brianáin ian nūmluccaō dō poime rin, 7 emann mac brian mic magnaia do marbaō aiaon rin.

Diarmait mac mairceartaig mic aōa uí concobair do marbaō lá peiolimō mac uí concobair òuin.

Aōd mac toiribdelbaig mic Ruaidri mic catail uí concobair do marbaō a meabail la rliōt Eogain mic Ruaidri.

Ionnraigō do denam lá brian mac peilim uí raġaillig hi cclonn an ēaōic ar fērgal mac Siam uí Raġaillig. Creaā do ċur pompa òoibh. Feargal do bñt porra, 7 iompuaccaō do bñt ſorra, 7 catail mac iuaail mic rñolim uí Raġaillig do marbaō ann. Feargal do gabail on luēt naile.

Creaā anba la hua ndomnaill 7 la cloinn eogain uí concobair for ēaoraiġēt cairppe, 7 cloinne donnchaō allanſor do ſliġeac. Sloicēaō mōr lá mac uilliam bupc i moētar connaēt do congnam le Ruaidri mac brian í concobair, 7 dol dōib pa ēaiplén rliēcig. Clann eogain uí concobair do bñt a bpariaō uí domnaill an tan rin. Domnaill mac eogain do dol ran ēaiplén 7 tor an doraip do briaēaō la mac uilliam 7 riō do denam dōib iarrin.

Iarla do ġairm do mac tomair iarla, 7 a gabail lá cloinn ēarēaigh.

Ceata cloicrneaā dparēain i mbeltaine maille lé tinnrech 7 le toirneac ġur mill blaā 7 toirē. No bioō da opulac nō a tpi a cclōic dōib, 7 do ġuōir cneaā 7 creēta mōra ar na daoinib da mbñdaoir.

Sloicēaō la hua ndomnaill i moētar connaēt co po creachloirc cuio mic an cōrnamaiġ i dubba do ēīr riaērac.

Creaā la cloinn uí concobair ſailġe ó cēnēl rīachaā, 7 uaitne mac meġ ēcāġain 7 Mac neill mic an tpiōndaig ġo ndruing ele amaille ppiu do marbaō leo.

Cairlen na hoġmaiġe do gabail lei, ó neill Enri mac eogain. Ar amlanō po gabāō cumapcc do tabairt do cloinn uí neill 7 do cloinn airt dā poile

may be seen in the churchyard. Tradition says that the O'Duffys came hither from the county of Louth at a very early period, and that they were in possession of the townlands of Ballyduffy, Tullyvarren, Carroward, Caggalkeenagh, and Ballintemple, in the parish of Lissonuffy. The monument of O'Conor Roe is in this church, not in Ballinafad, as stated by Dr. O'Conor, in

the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 303.

<sup>f</sup> On this side, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilronan.

<sup>g</sup> The Castle of Omagh.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given

chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branan, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by Felim, the son of O'Connor Don.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Owen, son of Rory.

An inroad was made by Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, into Clankee, against Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly. They sent preys before them; but Farrell overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which Cathal, the son of Irial, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain; [and] Farrell was taken prisoner by the rest of the party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Connor committed vast depredations on the creaghts of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoughs on this side<sup>f</sup> of Sligo. A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower [i. e. North] Connaught, to assist Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor; and they attacked the castle of Sligo. The sons of Owen O'Connor were at this time with O'Donnell. Donnell, son of Owen, went into the castle, but Mac William broke down the tower of the gate, after which they made peace.

The son of the Earl Thomas was styled Earl, but was soon after taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two to three inches [in circumference], and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught; and he plundered and burned that part of Tireragh possessed by the son of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

A prey [was carried off] by the sons of O'Connor Faly from the Kinel-Fiachach, on which occasion Owney, the son of Mageoghegan, the son of Niall Mac-an-t-Sinnaigh, and many others, were slain by them.

The castle of Omagh<sup>s</sup> was taken by O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen. It was taken in the following way. In the beginning of the Winter the sons of

nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Ulster, but it is very much shortened in the Master, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Bodleian copy.

α τέρ αν γήμριδ. Σραοίνεαδ πορ cloinn αιρε, γ να mac αιρε do μαρβαδ  
 go ποράιδιb ele amail po páirísmar pñmáinn. Ua neill co na cloinn do ruide  
 ι τιμcell an baile. Síle ingen í domnaill, .i. niall garb, bñ neill mic αιρε  
 í neill do bñt ip in ccaiplen co ποράιδε amaille pñia. Niall peim co na  
 bñaiérib do dol ι ccfñn í domnaill γ conallac, γ ó neill do bñt pon ccaiplen  
 o éur ποζήμαρ go δερρεαδ eappaiz. Tangettar clann αιρε ιαρτταιν do  
 παζιδ í neill, γ do βερτρατ an baile do γ do βερτροιμ να mac pñn é, .i. do  
 conn, γ do deachaíð dia τiz ιαροιμ.

Τριαν congail uile do gabail le conn mac aeða buide, γ a maite do τεαct  
 cuige, .i. mac uí neill, Mac uíðilin, γ Enpi mac bñriain ballaicch.

Coccað mor ι nuib pailze etip ua cconcobair γ ταδγ ua concobair. Ταδγ  
 do dol ι cceand gall, γ pluaz gall do bñit leip ι nuib pailze, γ an tip do  
 milleað leo co leip.

Iarla cille dapa γ goill na mide do dol ap ploccead hi pearnmaiz, γ  
 cpeaca mora do ðenaim ap maz matganna. Maz matganna do tionol a  
 tpe ιarpiñ. Aipzete mora, loipcecti γ ár daoíne do éabairt dó ap gallaib  
 a noioγail na cpeac pñn.

Ruaíðpi mac donnchaíð mic aeða meγuiðpi do μαρβαδ la colla mac  
 aeða meγuiðpi γ la a cloinn acc τεαc meγepaít ι nallt Ruaíðpi hi τεap-

<sup>b</sup> *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

<sup>i</sup> *Síle*.—This name is usually anglicised Sheela, and thought to be an ancient Irish proper name of a woman; but it does not appear to have been in use among the Irish previous to the English invasion, nor much till the fourteenth century. It is a mere hibernicised form of Celia, or Cecilia, or, as the French write it, *Cécile*.

<sup>k</sup> *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: clann αιρε do éctε απεc cum uí néill, γ in caiplen do éabairt do, i. e. "the sons of Art came into O'Neill and gave him the castle."

<sup>l</sup> *Trian-Chongail*.—This territory afterwards received the name of Clannaboy from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who were at this period in firm possession of it.

<sup>m</sup> *Brian Ballagh*.—He was Brian Ballagh, i. e.

Brian the Freckled O'Neill, chief of Clannaboy, who was slain in the year 1426, who was the son of Muirheartach Ceannfada, the son of Henry, son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy, the progenitor of the Clannaboy branch of O'Neills, who was slain in the year 1283.

<sup>n</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan, of which a curious historical account has been lately published by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan. Mr. Shirley, in corroboration of the meaning of the name Farney, writes as follows :

"*The plain of the alder trees*.—So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the Alder Woods, which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the

O'Neill and the sons of Art O'Neill gave battle to each other; and the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, and many others [of their men], were slain, as we have before stated; and O'Neill and his sons sat round<sup>n</sup> the castle. Sile<sup>i</sup>, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, and wife of Nial, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with a body of troops. Nial himself, and his brothers, had gone over to O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Neill remained before the castle from the beginning of Autumn to the end of Spring. The sons of Art afterwards came [from Tyrconnell] to O'Neill, and delivered the town<sup>k</sup> up to him; and he [O'Neill] gave it up to his own son, Con, and then returned to his own house.

All Trian-Chongail<sup>l</sup> was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and its chieftains came [and submitted] to him, namely Mac Neill, Mac Quillin, and Henry, the son of Brian Ballagh<sup>m</sup>.

A great war broke out in Offaly between O'Connor and Teige O'Connor. Teige went over to the English and brought an English army with him into Offaly; and the whole country was spoiled by them.

The Earl of Kildare and the English of Meath made an incursion into Fearnmhagh<sup>n</sup>, and committed great depredations on Mac Mahon. Mac Mahon afterwards assembled the forces of his country, and committed great depredations, burnings, and slaughters on the English in revenge of their preys.

Rory, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at Alt Ruaidhin<sup>o</sup>,

hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as "Alder shrubb-wood," and "Alder Bogge;" and even at the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea, the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there."—*Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 1.

The Editor had written the following note to this name in the year 1835: "Fearnmhagh, i. e. *the Alder Plain*, now the barony of Farney, in the south of the county of Monaghan, adjoining the county of Meath. It is very strange that no Irish historical or topographical writer has

ever told us the modern name or situation of this territory. Fynes, Moryson, and all the writers who treated of the affairs of Ulster, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., have styled this territory "*the Fernie*."

<sup>o</sup> *Alt Ruaidhin*, i. e. *Altitudo Rotherici*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhín*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirhugh and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.



monn [Oabeócc]. Donnchaó ócc mac donnchaíó méguíóir do línmain colla, γ έρέιν, γ α mac do márbhaó ar namaraó ír in ionaó cedna tre miorbuilíó dé γ oabeócc.

Sloicéaó lá hua neill hí tír bpeapail, γ α lorccaó leir. Meic míoγ tíre conaill uile, γ clann airt í neill do bpeit forpa, γ o neill do íoaó dia tíγ don tupaí rín.

Maguíóir, .i. tomap occ mac tomap do cóp α tígeapnair de ar ccaítlín upmóir α aoiri le deirc, le heineac, γ le huairle, γ tígeapnar do tabairt da mac (émann), γ α mac ele d'áccbáil ina tanairde, an tpeap mac Roppa í neppuccóide clocair.

Muircírtaó mac eoγain uí neill decc.

Aoó mac briain mic Pílip na tuaige meguíóir decc .16. calainn marita.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1472.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe céo, Seóctmoγaó, α dó.

Maéγamain mac toirpdealbairγ uí briain tanairi tuaódmuman décc.

O caátain Ruaióir airtíreccar do márbhaó α ppiull la Mac uióelín .i. Sein-icin caprac. Conn mac aoóa buíde uí neill do éionol α roóraitte γ gofppaió ua caátain deapbpaéair don Ruaióir. cedna do dol γup an rúta do úioγail Ruaióir ar mac uióelín. Peacáir iomairpecc ítoppa co ttopcair gofppaió ua caátain (píri lan do óíric, deineac, γ buairle), la Ruópaige mac uióilín daon upcóp γae. Inópaigíó do óenam ar namaraó don conn cedna ar an rúta, γ maióm mor do éabairt forpa, γ Mac uióilín peim corbmac do

<sup>p</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Tir-Breasail*.—This was evidently the name of a district in Tirconnell, not Tir-O-m-Breasail or Clann-Breasail, in the county of Armagh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 274, note <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “γ hua Néill do éeéct d'á éiγ do'n tupaí rín fo buaíó corγair γ comaióme.”

<sup>s</sup> *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>t</sup> *His third son Rossa*.—Ross Maguire, the son of Thomas Oge, succeeded to the Bishopric of Clogher by the Pope's provision, and was consecrated at Drogheda, by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 186.

<sup>u</sup> *Philip na tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

in Termon [Daveog<sup>p</sup>], but Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and 'slew him and his son the next day at the same place, through the merits of God and St. Daveog.

An army was led by O'Neill into Tir-Breasail<sup>a</sup>, and he burned the country. The sons of the Chiefs of Tirconnell, and the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home<sup>r</sup> from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater part of his life in acts of charity, hospitality, and nobleness; and he gave the lordship to his son Edmond; he left another son<sup>s</sup> as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa<sup>t</sup>, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe<sup>u</sup> Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of March.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1472.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-two.*

Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brian, Tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, Rory Ainsheasgar<sup>w</sup>, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillin, i. e. Seinicin Carragh<sup>x</sup>. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces<sup>y</sup>, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rury Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

<sup>w</sup> *Rory Ainsheascair*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

<sup>x</sup> *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duaid Mac Firis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carragh was chief of his name for thirteen years.

<sup>y</sup> *Assembled his forces*.—This sentence, which has been very carelessly copied by the Four Masters, runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1472: "A hosting was made by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and by Godfrey O'Kane, i. e. the brother of Rory, into the Route, to revenge the death of O'Kane's son upon them, &c.

μαρβαδ. Mac uíðilin do gairm do ruðpaige ⁊ pié do denam dó lé Mac aeda buide (.i. conn), ⁊ coinne do denam dóib le hoipeact uí catáin. Dol do mac uíðilin hi ccoite becc ap bun na banna do toct do latair uí catáin. Oream doirpét uí catáin do éscmail dó acc dol ⁊ tír, ⁊ a marbað ⁊ bat-að ap in mbanna.

Donnchað mac tomair óicc meguir do gabail le na deapbraðair féin emand, .i. mag uir, ina baile feirín, ⁊ fuarcclað mór do buam ap.

Mac Suibne fanad Maolmuir do marbað ⁊ maíom an tapadain, ⁊ domnall mac félim uí docharaicch, la cloinn Neachtain uí domhnaill, ⁊ la hua neill, ⁊ a mac Ruaidrí meic Suibne do gabail a ionaid.

Órian mac feilim mic duinn mic conconnact meguir do marbað la cloinn trfain buide meḡ matgáimna, ⁊ la cloinn ndomnaill cloinne ceallaig.

O hfoirpceol mór, pingin mac míccon mic pingin mic donnchað guite décc ina éig féin iar ndenam oiltpe San Sem, ⁊ a mac taðcc mac pingin décc go haitpicchead a ccionn mír iar nécc a atar iar tteaet ón oiltpe cédna.

Clann méḡ pagnaill concobair, ⁊ Maoileclainn da mac taoirig do bfeir. omeac ⁊ uairle do bi a cconnaetaib ina pé do marbað ⁊ naon lo la phioct Mhaoileclainn méḡ pagnaill tri peactémaine pia noblaicc iar marbað míc conmaic mec Seoinin leo iar ccor an típe fucaib co pliab cairppe, ⁊ iar mbriét buada gaça tscmála gur an ló rin.

Eocchan mac concobair mec diarmada décc an aoine pia bfeil beapaignh.

Muirpétrac mac tomaltair mic iomair uí áinnligi décc.

<sup>z</sup> *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

<sup>a</sup> *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chieftain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

<sup>b</sup> *Tappadan*, now Tappaghan, a hill in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1472. A conference was held between O'Neill and O'Donnell, but it ended in a quarrel, in which O'Neill routed O'Donnell, and gave him a great defeat, at the ford of Caislen-mael, where

Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Maelmurry, was slain, together with many others.”

The place here called Caislen-mael is the present Castlemoyle, the parsonage house of the parish of West Longfield aforesaid. The ford of Caislen-mael was on the river Strule where Moyle bridge now stands.

<sup>c</sup> *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cairbre's mountain, so called from Cairbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick's time, the territory afterwards called Cairbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Hugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned<sup>a</sup> him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town<sup>a</sup> by his own brother, Edmond (i. e. the Maguire), who afterwards exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mulmurry, was slain at the breach of Tapadan<sup>b</sup>, as was also Donnell, the son of Felim O'Doherty, by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and by O'Neill; and his son, Rory Mac Sweeny, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon, and by the Clann-Donnell of Clankelly<sup>c</sup>.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlin, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Seoinin [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre<sup>d</sup>, and after they had gained the victory in every contest up to that day.

Owen, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, died on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bearach<sup>e</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Ivor O'Hanly, died.

Gabhra. Sliabh-Cairbre is still the name of a mountainous district in the north of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. It was the name of a territory in the reign of James I., for the exact extent of which the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

<sup>e</sup> *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilog of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

Diarmait mac Stháin mic maileaclainn uí físgail do marbhad la cloinn  
tríain mic domnaill uí físgail.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec diarmada do marbhad la cloinn diarmada  
mic Ruaidrí mec diarmada domnac na Páirí i mbéol ata cáiril bracam.

Uilliam mac taidcc éaoic mic uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do marbhad lá mac  
taidcc mic donnchaib uí ceallaiḡ.

Móirionnraicéid la hua cceallaiḡ for an muine liaé, goill iartair míde  
do bhríe páir, Dúidicch, Peitidḡ, Tirialaiḡ, Dairriḡiḡ, 7 balatúnaiḡ.  
briread for ua cceallaiḡ. Donnchaib ua ceallaiḡ co rochaide amaille ppiḡ  
do erḡabail, 7 bponḡ dá ccoiridib, 7 da cceitearnaiḡ do marbhadh.

Anmann ionḡantaic do éaé 7 neirinn o piḡ Saxon .i. ionnraimail bainneich,  
daé buide fuirpe, ingne bó aice, braitḡe foda, ceann po mor, earball imlea-  
bar opé ḡranua teipceionnraicéic, 7 díollait di fín fuirpe, cruineacéic, 7  
palann aread nó caicéic, no éairnḡiḡ ḡac plaod eipe dá méo ar a hḡball.  
Do leiccead for a ḡluimb po ḡac doḡur da aipde, 7 acc dol dia marcac  
fuirpe.

Iarla ócc dḡmumian do leicceinn la cloinn cártaiḡ, 7 ḡearoite mac an  
iarla deirneiuicéic lair.

Maine pionnac tḡearna muinḡipe caḡḡain do marbhad, 7 caohce mac  
maine do ḡabail a ionaid.

Ualḡarce mac caéail ballaiḡ uí Ruairc do marbhad la muinḡipe eóccain  
mic loéclainn uí Ruairc.

Sloiccead la mac uilliam bupe i nuib maine do congnaim la caḡḡ caoch  
ua cceallaiḡ 7 iar nḡabail nḡice for mainecharib o fuaa riap, 7 iar bḡaḡ-  
bail bḡaḡat uaéa do ronaib díḡḡbail mór do po deoib uair po éla reircar  
ar píeic ar an pluaiḡ im mac mic uater abupe, im cloinn mec muirip, im  
cloinn mec Siurḡain, 7 im mac mec an milead, et cetera. Ro ḡabaitte, 7  
po marbait uile la mainecharib cenmota mac díurḡáin a aonap teḡna ar  
eiccin beḡḡonta allop a lama, 7 mac uilliam do foad po mela.

An ḡiolla ḡlar mac uí uiccin decc a pḡocémar na bliadna po.

<sup>f</sup> *Muine-liath*, i. e. the grey shrubbery, now Moneylea, a townland situated a short distance to the north-west of Knockdrin castle, and about two miles and a quarter to the north-east of the

town of Mullingar in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>g</sup> *A saddle of her own*.—It is quite evident from this artless description that this was a she camel or dromedary, and that díollait di fín means a

Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-Bracain, on Passion Sunday.

William, the son of Teige Caech, son of William O'Kelly, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Kelly.

A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath<sup>f</sup>. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys, and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; Donough O'Kelly and many others were taken prisoners, and a party of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own<sup>g</sup>. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.<sup>h</sup> She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high, and also to let her rider mount.

The young Earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys; and he disabled Garrett, the son of the Earl.

Maine Sionach [Fox] Lord of Muintir-Tadhgain, was slain; and his son Teige took his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

An army was led by Mac William Burke into Hy-Many, to assist Teige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdued the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among whom were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. MacWilliam returned home in sorrow.

Gilla-Glas, the son of O'Higgin, died in the autumn of this year.

natural saddle, i. e. the hump on her back.

<sup>h</sup> By her tail.—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “ 7 gac eipe da meao do cuipéi

ap a hepball do eáinneó he, 7 do leigeó ap a glumib h i in caó doap d á áipoe 7 do uol a mapcach fuippe; i. e. And every load, be it ever

## AOIS CRIOST, 1473.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile, ceitpe ceo, Seactmoγat, a tpi.

Dondchað mac aëda mic Piliṛ meguidiṛ décc ina ticc fein iap mḃreit  
buaða o doṃan, ⁊ o deamān.

Aṛt mac doṃnaill ballaiḡ meguidiṛ décc iap mbuaið nongta ⁊ naiṛicce.

Catál riabac mac duinn catānaicé mic maccnuṛa meguidiṛ ⁊ Ruaiðri  
mac aṛt í neill décc.

Tomar mac meguidiṛ (.i. Emann mac tomaiṛ) do marbað le cloinn  
catail meguidiṛ a fiull.

Raḡnall mac Seṛṛaið meḡraḡnaill aḃbar tatoiḡ conmaicne décc.

Muircṡitaé mac uí concobaṛi ṡailḡi do marbað.

Eduarð mac baruin delbna do cori do cum báir i naé cliaé tpi a mḃer-  
aib buðdein.

Mac uilliam buṛc .i. Rirdeṛo, décc iap tṛeccað a tiḡearnaiṛ do  
poime rin ar dia.

Tómár mac feopaiṛ tiḡearna aṛa na ríog ⁊ conmaicne ðuine moiri décc  
iap rṡnḃataib toḡaibde, ⁊ a mac féin, .i. tomaiṛ ócc do ḡabail a ionaib, ⁊ ainm  
do ḡairm do mac riṛḃiṛo mec feopaiṛ ina aḡhaið.

Ruaiðri mac aéda mic toirṛdelbaiḡ óicc uí concobaṛi Ríogdaṛmna con-  
naét do marbað la huilliam mac emainn mic uilliam hi cceall bṛuicé baile  
an tṛplaicḃh.

Emann mac Maṛa mic conconnaét uí ṡṡḡail décc.

Uilliam mac raḡnaill lṡttatoiṛeac muintipe heolaiṛ décc.

Ṣeiblimið mácc coḃlain aḃbar tiḡearna delbna décc.

Maolpuanaib mac ṡearḡail mec diaṛmata décc.

Maolpuanaib mac catail mic tomaltaḡ mec diaṛmata do marbað la  
coṛbmac mic Ruaiðri mec diaṛmata hi mbealaé na hṛbṛon.

so great, that used to be put from her tail she  
used to draw it, and she used to kneel under  
any doorway, be it ever so high, and for her rider  
to mount." *Ar a heṛball*, i. e. literally "from,  
or out of her tail," in this sentence is possibly  
an idiomatic phrase meaning "to which she was

yoked." But this admits of dispute.

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-Bruigh*.—Kilbree is a townland divided  
into two parts in a detached portion of the parish  
of Ballintober, barony of Burrishoole, and county  
of Mayo, but it is several miles distant from  
Baile-an-Turlaigh. See Ordnance Map, sheet 88.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1473.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-three.*

Donough, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Art, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Cathal Reagh, the son of Don Cahanagh, son of Manus Maguire, and Rory, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire (i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Randal, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne, died.

Murtough, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain.

Edward, son of the Baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdemeanours.

Mac William Burke (i. e. Richard) died, having some time before resigned his lordship for the sake of God.

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry and of Conmaicne of Dunmore, died at a venerable old age; and his own son, Thomas Oge, took his place; but the title was given to the son of Richard Mac Feorais, in opposition to him.

Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, was slain by William, son of Edmond Mac William, at Cill-Bruigh<sup>1</sup> of Baile-an-Turlaigh<sup>k</sup>.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

William Mac Rannall, half chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, died.

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, died.

Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-hurbron<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> *Baile-an-Turlaigh*, i. e. town of the dried lough, now the village of Turlagh, in the barony of Carra, in the same county.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under

the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.

Donnchað mac físgail mic eoðain mic tígearnán mór uí Ruairc do mairbhad lá a cénel peirín.

Concobaí mac diarmata uí concobaí páilge décc.

Emann mac domnaill buíde uí físgail décc.

Coccað mór a muintir eolair 7 mórán do milleað stoppa eittir lorcach 7 mairbhad. Inoiraicéid do éabairt lá mag pagnaill ar baile méz rínlaoic, an baile do lorcach 7 donnchað mac donnchað mec fearnlaoic do mairbhad ann co ndroing eile. Shioct Maoileaclainn do tionol for an tulaig co ro loirccead an baile. Mag pagnaill do bhrít forpa, 7 ruaidrí mac donnchað, 7 clann corbmaic ballaig meic mec donnchað, Ualtar mac dubgaill, 7 donnchað mac toirpdealbair meic mec dubgaill go ro comraicrít diblinib i ndoipe baile na cairrce. Bripéad for phioct maoileaclainn. Feargal mac murchaí meiz pagnaill ráit commaicne daoín tígearna do mairbhad don cúp rin, 7 diarmait mac uilliam meizpagnaill, catál mac uaitne mic murchaí, brian mac diarmata meizpagnaill, brian mág rínlaoic, Rírdrí mac fearpáig, 7 rocaíde cenmoct do mairbhad amaille ppiu.

Sluaiccead la hua ndomnaill i moctar comact co pucc cíor uí concobaí doó buídein.

Mac mec domnaill na halban .i. giolla eppuic mac domnaill mic eoin na hile décc.

O duibidí .i. tomar mac concobaí mic tomar do mairbhad la riol ccsinneitig.

O huiginn .i. giolla na naoim mac Ruaidrí mór décc.

Brian mac Roibrí meic aeðaccáin ollam uí concobaí duinn 7 uí annligi décc.

Baile na gailme do lorcach an dapa la do mí lun, dia haoine do ponnrad 7 mórán do millead ann.

Ua físgail lriat do balladh.

It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Ballagh, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. It lies about one mile south-east of the boundary of Moylurg.

<sup>m</sup> *Tulach*.—There are several places of this name in Mac Rannall's country, in the county of

Leitrim; but this is probably the townland of Tully, which contains a part of the village of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen.

<sup>n</sup> *Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge*, i. e. the oak wood of the town or village of the Rock. This was a wood near the little town of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim. There is a vivid

Donough, the son of Farrell, son of Owen, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, was slain by his own tribe.

Conor, the son of Dermot O'Conor Faly, died.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, died.

A great war [broke out] in Muintir-Eolais; and much was destroyed between them, both by burning and slaying. An attack was made by Mac Rannall on the town of Mac Shanly, and the town was burned, and Donough, the son of Donough Mac Shanly, and many others, were slain by him. The descendants of Melaghlin assembled at Tulach<sup>m</sup>, and burned the town. Mac Rannall, Rory Mac Donough, and the sons of Cormac Ballagh, son of Mac Donough, Walter Mac Dowell, and Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, came up with them, so that a battle was fought between both parties at Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge<sup>a</sup>, in which the descendants of Melaghlin were defeated. On this occasion Farrell, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, worthy of being sole Lord of Conmaicne, was slain, as were also Dermot, the son of William Mac Rannall; Cathal, the son of Owny, son of Murrough; Brian, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall; Brian Mac Shanly, Richard Mac Sherry, and many others besides these.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught, so that he obtained for himself the rents of O'Conor.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Gilla-Easpoig, the son of Donnell, son of John of Ilay<sup>o</sup>, died.

O'Dwyer, i. e. Thomas, the son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, son of Rory More, died.

Brian, the son of Robert Mac Egan, ollav to O'Conor Don and O'Hanly, died.

The town of Gaillimh<sup>p</sup> was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Cloon-coric, a short distance to the north of this town.

<sup>o</sup> *Ilay*, ile : This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

<sup>p</sup> *The town of Gaillimh*, baile na gailime, i. e. the town of Galway.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1474.

Αοίρ Crioστ, mile, ceṛpe céo, Seṛctmogat, a cṛtaip.

Μαινιρτιρ dúin na ngall do éionnirghnaḁ la haoḁ ruatḁ (.i. ó doṁnaill) mac neill ḡairbḁ, ḡ la α ṁṁnai pionnḡuala inḡṁn uí bṛiaín (concoḁar na Sṛona), ḡ α hṡḁbairt do dia ḡ do bṛaitéribh .S. Pṛonṛeip do pait α nanma ap daigh ḡombatḁ Rom adhnaitḁ an mainiρτιρ rin doibḁ buḁḁéin ḡ dia cclannmaicne ina ndeasḁhaḁ, ḡ nṛi do hṛiḁe namá, aṛt paitṛat apccaḁa iomḁa oile doibh.

Eppcop doipe .i. Niocol do ecc.

O concoḁair pailḡe, .i. conn mac an ḁalbairḡ decc ip in poḡmar do ṛonṛatḁ ḡ α ṁac caṛaoip doipḁneatḁ ina ionatḁ.

Maḡ eoḁaccain, cúcoicṛiche mac neill ticcṡṛina ḁenél ṛiachaḁ do marbaḁ la hAḁḁ mac ṛṡḡail meḡeoḁaḡain, ḡ an tíρ do ṁilleatḁ la hua cconcoḁair ṛṛailḡe, ḡ caipḁen an baile nuí do bṛipeatḁ laip, ḡ ṛhioṛt ṛṡḡail ruatḁ dionḁarbaḁh.

Maḡ maṛḡamṁna, .i. Ruḁṛairḡe ócc do écc iar mbṛíṡṡḁ buatḁa o ḁṡṁan ḡ o ḁḁman.

Donn ruatḁ mac conconnaṛt méḡuidip do marbaḁ la mac Riocairḁ meccaṛmaoíl.

Ṽlaitébṛitach mac toṁáip óicc meḡuidip décc ina tíḡ ṛṡṁ iar mbuaḁḁ naitéṛiḡe.

Ṽṡḡail mac Sṡain uí Raḡíllḡ do ecc.

Cṛṡḁa móṛa do ḁenatḁ oUa doṁnaill ap muinṡip í neill, .i. ap Aḁḁh mballaḁ mac doṁnaill.

Coccatḁ moṛ etip Ua neill ḡ clann Aḁḁa buḁe uí néill ḡ o neill do ḁol ap ṛluaccheatḁ i tíρ conuill, ḡ tíρ Aḁḁa do loṛccaḁ-lṡip, ḡ teaṛt ṛlán dia tíḡ.

Inḁṛaicḁhḁ do ḁenatḁ oUa neill ap ṁac Aḁḁa buḁe ḡ ap cloinn. Aipṛ

<sup>a</sup> *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas Weston, who succeeded in 1466. According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 291, he lived till the year 1484. According to O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, this Nicholas was an Englishman, and made himself obnoxious to the Irish

by pulling down one of Saint Columbkille's churches, which the Irish held in great veneration.—See note <sup>a</sup>, at the year 1197, p. 109, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Baile-nua*, i. e. new town, now Newtown, situated to the east of Kilbeggán, in the barony

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1474.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-four.*

The monastery of Donegal was commenced by the O'Donnell, i. e. by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, and his wife, Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-srona), and was granted by them to God and the friars of St. Francis for the prosperity of their own souls, and that the monastery might be a burial-place for themselves and their descendants; and they not only granted this, but also conferred many other gifts upon them.

The Bishop of Derry, i. e. Nicholas<sup>a</sup>, died.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, died in Autumn; and his son Cahir was inaugurated in his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Cucogry, the son of Niall, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by Hugh, the son of Farrell Mageoghegan. The country was ravaged by O'Conor Faly, and he demolished the castle of Baile-nua<sup>r</sup>, and expelled the descendants of Farrell Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rury Oge, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Don Roe, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cawell.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died in his own house, after the victory of penance.

Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon the people of O'Neill, i. e. of Hugh Ballagh, the son of Donnell. A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and the sons of Hugh Boy O'Neill and the O'Neill marched with an army into Tirconnell, and burned Tirhugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart<sup>s</sup>, against the son of Hugh

of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This was the seat of the sept of the Mageoghegans, descended from Farrell Roe, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in the year 1382.—See

note <sup>a</sup>, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See

í néill ír in tuaisceart ⁊ cefscha mora do cor nísma. Trian congail uile do bñích orra. O neill do bñích na cefsich lár, ⁊ teét plán dia éigh.

Lá coimne doṛuicéad la hua cconcobair ndonn .i. fñídlmíó mac toirp-dealbáig, ⁊ la hua ccealláig, ⁊ bñíreáḁ ríoda scorpá ír in ccoimne hñíñ íar ndol i ccsñn aṛoile doib, go no bñíreáḁ for ua cconcobair, no gonaḁ e, ⁊ Ro gabaḁ dñá a mac, .i. Eogan caoḁ. Ro gabaḁ umorpo toirp-dealbáic caoḁ mac ruibñe. Ro marbaḁ dñn Eogan caoḁ mac ruibhñe ⁊ mac dubgaill gñuamḁ mac ruibñe. Ro gabaḁ ann conrapal meic donnchaíḁ, ⁊ no lávñ áñ na ngallocclach eñir marbaḁ ⁊ gabaíl. Ua concobair decc dia gñonabh íarṛṛṛain, ⁊ da éighaṛna do gñairm ina ionaḁ, .i. donnchaḁ dubruileach ⁊ caḁg mac eoghain uí concobair.

Mac uí bñíain, .i. caḁg mac concobair, ⁊ diaṛmaíḁ mac an earpuice uí bñíain do éaccmaíl ñe poile tñe imñíñain fñíñain boí scorpá, ⁊ noṛ áíl lá caḁg diaṛmaíṛ do gabaíl. Do paṛṛ diaṛmaíṛ bñm do éloíḁm do éaḁg ina éññmullaḁ gñr lícc a mñinn amaḁ. Ar a ai gabaíñ mññṛñí caíḁg eññmñ, ⁊ do bñíṛ anacal dó. Aṛbaíl caḁg gñn fñíreáḁ. Ro rñágaḁ diaṛmaíṛ íarṛaí la hua mbñíain a ccionaiḁ a mñc.

An gñolla dub ua heaḁra (.i. mac uí fñíñ) do marbaḁ la a ḁñbñraṛaíñ fñm Eogan.

Caḁg ua bñíain eighaṛna aṛaḁh do écc.

Laiḁnech mac neill meḁ eocaccaín do écc.

Maolṛeachlann mac Aoḁa meḁ bñanain, ⁊ Euaṛḁ Plóingceḁ an taon gall no bñíñ do gñllaíḁ na mñḁ do ecc.

Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Diocese of Down and Connor, and Dromore, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

<sup>1</sup> *Before him.*—The literal translation is: "An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart, against the son of Hugh Boy, and the sons of Art O'Neill, and they sent great preys before them." The chief defect in the style of these Annals arises from a want of due attention to the use of the pronouns. In this construction O'Neill only is mentioned as having made the incursion into Tuaisceart, but the writer suddenly forgets himself and speaks of

O'Neill and his army, as if he had mentioned both in the beginning of the sentence. This carelessness in the use of the pronouns stamps the style of the Four Masters with a character of rustic inelegance, from which the more ancient annalists are almost wholly free.

<sup>2</sup> *Trian-Chongail.*—A territory in the present counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy Upper and Lower.

<sup>3</sup> *Donough Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the black-eyed.

<sup>4</sup> *Hanged, Ro rñágaḁ.*—The meaning of the Irish verb rñágaḁ is determined from the fol-

Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill; and sent great preys before him'. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail<sup>u</sup> overtook him, but O'Neill carried away the preys, and returned safe to his house.

A day was appointed for the holding of a conference between O'Connor Don, i. e. Felim, the son of Turlough, and O'Kelly; but, when they met, a breach of the peace happened between them, and they came to a battle, in which O'Connor was defeated and wounded; and his son, i. e. Owen Caech, was taken prisoner, as was also Turlough Caech Mac Sweeny. Owen Caech Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Cruama Mac Sweeny were slain. Mac Donough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the gallowglasses were either slain or taken prisoners. O'Connor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely, Donough Dubhshuileach<sup>v</sup>, and Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and Dermot, the son of the Bishop O'Brien, had a meeting on account of a dispute they had about land, and Teige wished to take Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the top of the head, and let out his brains. Teige's people, however, took Dermot prisoner and gave him protection. Teige died immediately, and Dermot was afterwards hanged<sup>w</sup> by O'Brien, in revenge of his son.

Gilla-Duv O'Hara (i. e. O'Hara's son) was slain by his own brother, Owen.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Ara, died.

Laighneach, the son of Neill Mageoghegan, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, and Edward Plunkett, the very best of the English of Meath, died.

lowing passage, which occurs in the Dinnsenn-chus, Lib. Lecan, fol. 246, b, in explanation of the name of *Arb na piag*, i. e. the hill of the executions, now Ardnaea, at Ballina, in the county of Mayo :

"Ruc leip co Tulach na paiseirna iab na piagað, co po piagað and iab, conab uaza ainmnigēep in capo. He brought them with him for execution to Tulach-na-faireseana, i. e. hill of the view or prospect, so that he executed

them there, so that it is from them the hill is named."

In the original metrical account of this transaction, the verb *crocað*, to hang, is used instead of the *piagað* of the prose writer, thus :

"*Arb po crocað in clēpan ba pochap a rīpchtchpað*. There the four were hanged ; it was of advantage to make a constant example of them."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 34, 416.



Donnchað mac muirceartaigh, mic Aodá uí concobair diarmada cloinne Muirceartaigh [Mhuirniúg] do ecc i ttopar Oilbhe for maigh aí.

Slán mac mailechlainn uí fearghail, 7 Diarmaid gall mac mec diarmada gall décc.

Diarmaid mac concobair mic Seappraíð toirdeac cloinne catail décc an aoine nua bpeil micil.

Cairpre mac aodá mic Ruairí mic brian ballaigh do marbadh la ríocht taidcc uí concobair.

Giolla fionn mac aeðaccain ollam uí concobair fearghí, 7 Tomás mac doinnall uí cobéatg décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, .i. cairpre décc.

Toirgeact na hangaile do gabail do Shlán ua fearghail a cceann a dearbhaicir do bí dall.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1475.

Aoír Crioirt, míle, ceirpe céo, Seactmoða, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aedá mec Suibne Pprioir décc.

Aod mac eogain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deineac, 7 dñghnám duairle, 7 doirbeart ríogdaíma cénél eogain décc ina tíg péin iar mbuaid nongta, 7 naitpicche.

Aod mac neactain uí doinnall do batadh i ccoirte ar bun na banna.

Concobair mac brian mec donnchað décc hi mí lanuairí.

Domnall mac Seacain uí fearghail do marbadh la cloinn catail mic uilliam uí fearghail, 7 a ndiocur péin i meapcc gall.

Murchað mac eogain uí madaðain tigeapna ríl nanmcaða, 7 Diarmaid mac brian uí brian decc.

Slán ua fearghail toirdeac na hAngaile décc hi nghanaird iar ndenám

\* *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*— He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the year 1308.

† *Tobar-Oilbhe, i. e. Olvy's or Alvy's well;* Oilbhe or Ailbhe being a woman's name for-

merly common among the Irish. This name is now anglicised Tober-Elva, and is that of a remarkable well, giving name to a townland in the parish of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and in the very centre of the plain of Magh-Aoi, or Machaire-Chonacht. In the translation of the Registry of

Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh<sup>x</sup> O'Connor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe<sup>y</sup> in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Connor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Coffey, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e. Carbry, died.

The chieftainship of Annaly was assumed by John O'Farrell, in preference to his brother, who was blind<sup>z</sup>.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1475.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-five.*

Donough, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeny, Prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, prowess, nobleness, and illustrious actions, Roydamna<sup>a</sup> of Kinel-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Hugh, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a cot, at the mouth of the [River] Bann.

Conor, the son of Brian Mac Donough, died in the month of January.

Donnell, the son of John O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell, who were themselves (afterwards) banished to the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Dermot, the son of Brian O'Beirne, died.

John O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after his inauguration

Clonmacnoise, made for Sir James Ware, by Duaid Mac Firbis, this place is called Tober-Ilbhe.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Annals of Connaught record a petty war among the Mac Rannalls,

during which the Mac Rannall broke down the castle of Rinn [near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim], then in the possession of the race of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

<sup>a</sup> Roydamna, piḡoamna, i. e. *materies regis*.

bainnirí a éairighecta riariu do éat ní da toradh, 7 a adnacal hi mainnirirí lfe patá.

Ruðraige mac Rora mic muirceiraiḡ miðig mic briain uí fírigail do ecc pé bel toirighecta do gabáil dó, 7 taoirpeac do gairm do Ruðraige mac catáil mic tomair 1 nacchanó pleacta Slean mic domnaill uí fírigail.

Sionnac muinirpe tadgáin do marbað la murchað mac airt uí maóileclainn.

Emann mac maóileaclainn hui ainligi ráit na ttri ttuat do taoirpeac decc an cethramad lá iar ppel Míchil dia dardaoim ar aoí laite rectmaine.

Coccað mor etir Maḡ matḡamna, .i. Remann mac Ruðraige, 7 clann aoda Ruaid mēḡ matḡamna. Imirce nírt do denom do clainn aoda Ruaid hi pfeapnmaig, 7 pluag gall do tectma ccomairpcur. Maḡ matḡamna do tect irpeac pan Eóganaig, 7 dol dó amac doiridiri hi pfeapnmaig, 7 clann aoda do dol ar gallbaet. Maḡ matḡamna cona rocpaide do denam ionnraige ar gallaib. Clann aoda Ruaid, 7 zoill macaire airḡiall do breit pair. Spaoinead for maḡ matḡamna, 7 e féin, 7 briain mac Ruðraige meḡ matḡamna do gabáil 7 orong mor ele do marbað, 7 do gabáil don cup poim dia muinirir.

Sluaiccead timcill la hua ndomnaill, .i. aod ruad mac néill gairbh. Maguidir, ua ruairc 7 maite ioctairi conaet imaille ppir, 7 gabáil doib ar tur go bel aeta conaill do eobac briain mic feilim uí raigillig po bai na pcar paimn 7 pairte ag ua ndomnaill, 7 do denam rioða etir ua ruairc 7 ua raigillig. Taimc ona ua raigillig hi cethn uí domnaill go bel aeta conaill, 7 po rioðaiḡ ua ruairc 7 ua raigillig pira poile, 7 briain mac feilim beor, 7 do raðað Páilip ua raigillig dua ndomnaill ppi tairiri 7 ppi comall dó co na bpsit fein amaille ppir. Ipead do eoid iapom co rioðnac maige Réin, 7 taimcc Máḡ paḡnaill ina éno. Téid iapam ip in angaile do congnam la cloinn ípail uí perrgail batap ina ccairuib aige gur po millead, 7 gur po

<sup>b</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1471, p. 1074, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Eoghanach*, called Owenagh on old maps, a district comprising the parish of Aghnamullen,

to the south of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> *Went over to the English*, do dol ar gallbaet, i. e. fled out of the territory of Fárney, and went over to the English in the territory

feast had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Rury, the son of Ross, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, died, just as he was about to take possession of the chieftainship [of Annaly]; and the title was bestowed on Rury, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, in opposition to the descendants of John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Sinnach [Fox] of Muintir-Tadhgain was slain by Murrough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, worthy of being Chief of the three Tuathas, died the fourteenth day before the festival of St. Michael, the day of the week being Thursday.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Rury, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe migrated by force into the territory of Fearnmhagh<sup>b</sup>, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach<sup>c</sup>, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English<sup>d</sup>. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonail<sup>e</sup>, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonail to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

<sup>e</sup> *Beal-atha-Chonail*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

loirceasó leir an Aingale acémasó cuio élonm ipiail inama, 7 fágbaip clann  
 ipiail i tpen 7 hi tpeiri. Do éoió aríóe iapaím tpe iapéar mío co po  
 loirceasó bailte cairleim dealbna 7 an tír ar gac taoib díob lair. Baí aóhaio  
 longpuit hi cuiréne mío. Tangattar díolmáin 7 balatunais ina téac,  
 7 do rónrat ríó púir. Teio iapom muib pailge ar tarrain 7 uí concóbaip  
 pailge do bi na bpaéar aice, .i. Catáoir mac cuinn míc an calbaig, 7 do  
 díogail a átar, .i. mall garb ar gallaib, baio pe head i nuib pailge acc ino-  
 padh 7 acc orccain na mío ar gac leat uad. Dírítear, 7 loirctear leir  
 cairlén cairppe, 7 baile Mhaolip. Loirctear, 7 airctear leir deór púir  
 bpiúin, 7 púir tulaic, 7 puair óna comáda o luét an múilinn éipr ar an mbaile  
 do leccasó díob gan orccain, iap milleasó an tíre ar gac taoib de. Do éoió  
 iapom ar coilltib an ruba ar tarrain éolmáin uí maóileaclainn, 7 po gab  
 por milleasó cloinne colmáin, .i. dútaig uí maóileaclainn. Ro loirceasó leir  
 óna cairlén maige tamnac 7 cairlen maige heille. Bá don éup rin tpa po  
 ppaíneasó maíom na gairb eirccreac lá hua noomnaill por ua maóileaclainn  
 co líon a éionil 7 a rócaíde. Maíom belais na ccori gas ainm oile óó  
 ona gasaib nó rindí: luét an tíre po bpaigóib úpuinge don tplaas tpe iom-  
 cumga an bealaig hírin. Bá ip in lo ceona po meabao maíom baile loca  
 luata pia hua noomnaill ou in po mapbas mac meg amalzao co rócaíob

<sup>f</sup> *Castle-towns of Delvin*, bailte cairleim dealb-  
 na.—This is an amplification by the Four Mas-  
 ters, who are ever on the look out to magnify  
 the exploits of O'Donnell! In the Dublin copy  
 of the Annals of Ulster the reading is baile  
 cairleim dealbna, which is the Irish name of  
 the village of Castletown-Delvin, in the county  
 of Westmeath. The term *bailte cairlén*,  
 which means towns or villages defended by  
 castles, is used throughout these Annals in  
 contra-distinction from *ppáo-bailte*, street  
 towns, i. e. villages consisting principally of  
 one street, and not defended by a castle.

<sup>g</sup> *Cuiréne*, i. e. the barony of Kilkenny west,  
 in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>h</sup> *Castle-Carbury* is in the barony of Carbury,  
 in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

<sup>i</sup> *Bally-Meyler*, now Meylerstown, a short

distance to the north-east of the village of Car-  
 bury, in the same barony and county.

<sup>j</sup> *Coillte-an-rubha*, i. e. woods of Rubha. This  
 is evidently the place now called Killinroe, in  
 the north of the King's County.

<sup>k</sup> *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlonan,  
 in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>l</sup> *Magh-Tamhnach*, now Moyhownagh, in the  
 King's County.—See Inquisition taken at Cas-  
 tlegeshill, 23rd October, 1612.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-Eille*, now Moyelly Castle, also in the  
 King's County.—See Hardiman's *History of Gal-  
 way*, p. 217, note.

<sup>n</sup> *Of Garbh-Eisgir*, gairb-eirccreac, now  
 Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, ex-  
 tending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in  
 the barony of Clonlonan. It is stated in the Dub-  
 lin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Clann-

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns<sup>f</sup> of Delvin, and all the circumjacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuircne<sup>g</sup>, in Meath; and the Dillons and Daltons came into his house, and made peace with him. He then proceeded to Offaly, at the request of O'Connor Faly, who was his relative, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, to take vengeance on the English for his father, Niall Garv. He remained for some time in Offaly, plundering and ravaging Meath on each side of him. He demolished and burned Castle-Carbury<sup>h</sup> and Bally-Meyler<sup>i</sup>; he also burned and plundered the territories of Tir-Briuin and Fertullach, and obtained presents from the inhabitants of Mullingar, as a condition for sparing their town from pillage, the country on all sides of it having been already destroyed. Afterwards, at the instance of Colman O'Melaghlin, he proceeded to Coillte-an-rubha<sup>j</sup>, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman<sup>k</sup>, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach<sup>l</sup>, and the castle of Magh-Eille<sup>m</sup>. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgir<sup>n</sup>. This was otherwise called the defeat of Bealach-na-g-Corr-Ghad, from the gads or withes which the people of the country suspended about the necks of some of the army, in consequence of the narrowness of that passage. It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Baile-Locha-Luatha<sup>o</sup>, where the

Colman, or O'Melaghlin, and the Calraighe, or Magawleys, pursued O'Donnell at Gairbh-Eisgir, and that O'Donnell and Turlough Maguire turned upon the pursuers at the west side of Magawley's town [i. e. Ballyloughloe], where they defeated them and took many of their men prisoners about the son of Magawley.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1234, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1234. Felym O'Connor, King of Con-noght, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinurcher with many other townes."

Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief residence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is still locally called Calry.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 14th of April, 1635, and another taken at Athlone, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Charles II., in which the lands belonging to different members of this family are enumerated. The Editor examined

amaille fúir, 7 battar adaiḡ longfuirte irin maḡin rin. Luid uā dōmnaill co na rluag arnamaraḡ go rionainn. Ro tḡlaimpeat 7 po tionoilriot nā ḡponḡa dō riol cceallaiḡ battar ina farrad fop an rluaiḡead rin a bfuairriot ina ccomfocraib dārtairiḡib co noeachaiḡ uā dōmnaill co na rluag tar rionainn 1 nuib maine, 7 Ro airir ainnein go po cūir rēir 7 aḡtoirre a rloigib imēfin de. Luid iarptain hi ccloinn Riocair 7 a cconmaicne cūile, 7 hi ccloinn ḡoirbelbaiḡ, 7 tapair tpe maḡairne connact 7 dia tīr fēirir iar na riapuccaḡ, 7 iar mbreit buaḡa 7 corḡair dā ḡac maḡin ḡur a rāinicc.

Ad mac eoḡain mic catail uī concobair, Uilliam mac tairḡ uī cēallaiḡ, 7 Hoibeair mac Ruḡairḡe mic Rora dēcc.

ḡarun delbna dēcc.

Dā mac airte uī maileaclainn dō mārbaḡ lā colmán mac airte uī maileaclainn.

Carlen an cālaiḡ dō ḡabail lā mac uilliam cloinne Ricair, 7 a tábairt dō mac maileaclainn uī cēallaiḡ, .i. mac a ingine fēirir.

Corbmac uā cuirín oide eirḡir epeann, 7 ḡiolla na naēm mac maileaclainn uī uiccinn dēcc.

Fēilimib mac mic uī neill, 7 mac an trābairiḡ dō ḡabail lā conn mac aḡa buide, 7 mac an trābairiḡ deluḡ uad iar rin.

the localities of the parish of Ballyloughloc, or district of Calry-an-Chala, in September, 1837, and found the more remarkable places to be as follows: 1. The lake from which the place derived its name, whose site may soon be forgotten, has been drained, and is now nearly dried up. It was situated a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Dun-Egan Castle, a mere ruin situated east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near the site of Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel situated near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat, said to be of pagan antiquity. All these are in the immediate vicinity of the village. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmareschall. 10. The castle of Moydrum. The Mac

Amhalgaidhs, or Magawleys, of this district, are to be distinguished from the Magawleys, or Mac Amhlaoibhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

<sup>p</sup> *Rested and recruited, &c.*, go po cūir rēir 7 aḡtoirre a rloigib 1 mēfin de, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

<sup>q</sup> *Clanrickard*.—This territory, which at this period belonged to the Upper Mac William; comprised the barony of Clare, and five others of the more southern baronies in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Conmaicne-Cuile, which is included in the present barony of Kilmaine in the county of Mayo.

<sup>r</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*.—This would appear to



son of Magawley and many others were slain ; and he remained encamped for a night there. The next day O'Donnell proceeded with his army to the Shannon. Some of the O'Kellys, who accompanied him on this expedition, collected and brought together all the vessels they found in the neighbourhood, so that in these O'Donnell, with his army, crossed the Shannon into Hy-Many, and there he remained until he rested and recruited<sup>p</sup> himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Clanrickard<sup>q</sup>, Conmaicne-Cuile, and Clann-Costello, and marched back again through Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>r</sup>, and from thence to his own country, having received submission, and gained victory and triumph in every place through which he had passed.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Cathal O'Conor, William, son of Teige O'Kelly, and Hubert, the son of Rury, son of Rossa [O'Farrell], died.

The Baron of Delvin<sup>s</sup> died.

The two sons of Art O'Melaghlin were slain by Colman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

The castle of Caladh<sup>t</sup> was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and delivered up to the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, who was the son of his [Mac William's] own daughter.

Cormac O'Cuirnin, Preceptor of the learned of Ireland, and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Melaghlin O'Higgin, died.

Felim, the grandson of O'Neill, and Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh [Savadge], were taken prisoners by Con, the son of Hugh Boy ; but Savadge afterwards made his escape from him.

be a mistake by the Four Masters for Iochtar Connacht. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Donnell's route homewards is described as "through Clanrickard, Conmaicne, and Lower Connaught."

<sup>s</sup> *The baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the obituary of this baron is given as follows :

"A. D. 1475. Ծարսն Ծեալնա ընց ւն Բլաւ-  
ան ր. յ. րաւ Կոն քեօնա 7 քր օօ Բքերր քեր  
7 Ծաւնաւ 7 օօ Բքերր ասեռ ար չաւ Եւթան  
օօ Եւ օօ Գալլաւ Երթն ւնա ասրր, ա Եչար  
մբարսն օ Ծոման 7 օ Ծեմոն."

"A. D. 1475. The Baron of Delvin died in this year. He was a distinguished leader, and a man of best charity and benevolence, and who of all the English of Ireland in his time was the best acquainted with every science, died after gaining the victory over the world and the devil."

<sup>t</sup> *The castle of Caladh*, i. e. of the callow or low marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, a short distance to the north-west of the abbey of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway. This castle is said to have been built by William Boy O'Kelly, who died in the year 1381.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

## AOIS CRIOST, 1476.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, císíre ceo, reáctmogat, a ré.

An teppcop maḡ raímhádaín do écc. Sían mac briaín ina ionad.

Seapppaíð mac ríacura ppíóir maimírtíeac deircc décc.

Uaitne mac mic cátaíl uí concóbaí rólur eccna na heireann ḡ aríomaíḡ-  
irtip ir na healaðnaáib décc.

Maḡuioir, .i. taðḡ mac Émáinn mic tomair do mairbað a pfioll la a  
dearbhaéatir Ruaidrí.

Donnchað mac tomair mic tomair mic Pílip meḡuioir aðbaí tígearna  
pearmanað, fear lan do deaḡaitne, deineað, ḡ doirdearcur decc iar mbuaíð  
naírtíḡe.

Tuataí mac uí neill do mairbað la gallaib macaípe airḡiall.

Taðḡ ócc mac taíðcc mic tígearnaín uí Ruairc tanaíri na bpeírne decc.

Aeð mac uí éallaiḡ (.i. uilliam) do mairbað la taðcc a dearbhaéatir  
féin i naé luain.

Ua heaḡra iarparac .i. ríabað, .i. uilliam décc.

Taðḡ mac eoḡain mic ruaidrí uí concóbaí do mairbað i pfiull la triar  
dá muinipir féin, .i. mac Ruaidrí Ruad mac eoḡain mic Cátaíl, ḡ mac cátaí  
an abað uí concóbaí, ḡ mac donnchaíð uí taíðḡ, ḡ cairlén Rora comain do  
gaðáil dóib, ḡ a gaðáil forra rin fo ceoíri.

Eoáoin mḡean domnaill mic muircearítaíḡ bean uí concóbaí duinn décc.

Dearbporḡaill mḡsh peíðlimíð finn uí concóbaí bean uí concóbaí duinn  
décc.

Ḧrian mac ferḡail ruaið uí uiccinn csho a píne fein oide rḡol epeann ḡ  
alban lé dán decc dia dardaoín mandala, ḡ a adnacal i naé leathain.

Domnaill ríabað mac ḡearaile caomanaíḡ tígearna laiḡen décc.

*Many*, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

<sup>u</sup> *Magauran*.—He was Bishop of Ardagh, and succeeded in 1445, according to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254. Harris says that one John, Bishop elect of Ardagh, was at Rome in 1463, soliciting the Pope's confirmation, but

thinks that he was never consecrated.

<sup>v</sup> *Mainister-Derg*, i. e. the red monastery, now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, in the county of Longford. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 18. One gable and portions of the side walls of the church of this monastery still remain, from which it appears

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1476.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-six.*

The Bishop Magauran<sup>u</sup> died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg<sup>v</sup>, died.

Owney, the grandson of Cathal O'Conor, Light of the wisdom of Ireland, and Chief Master of the sciences, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Rory.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man full of knowledge, hospitality, and renown, died after the victory of penance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Hugh, son of O'Kelly (i. e. William), was slain at Athlone by his own brother, Teige.

O'Hara Reagh the Western, i. e. William, died.

Teige, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, i. e. Rory Roe, the son of Owen, grandson of Cathal, and the son of Cahir, grandson of the Abbot O'Conor, and the son of Donough O'Teige ; and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was taken from them immediately afterwards.

Edwina, the daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Felim Finn O'Conor, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, head of his own tribe, superintendent of the schools of Ireland, and preceptor in poetry, died on Maunday-Thursday, and was interred at Ath-leathan<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.

<sup>w</sup> *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony

of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a village of no importance whatever.

Ionnpaigib̃ do ðenam̃ ðua neill ap oigiallaib̃, 7 clann még maḡam̃na, .i. clann Rémainn, 7 brian mac Ruðpaigē, 7 oigialla uile ó eoganaiḡ arteac̃ do teic̃m̃ riar̃ po macaipe tulca, cpeaca, 7 aipcece do bpeit̃ ðua neill uata on macaipe pem̃paite, 7 o l̃it̃im̃ib̃ b̃p̃ip̃ne, 7 neill do teaḡt̃ ðia eic̃c̃ iarp̃in po ðuaib̃ 7 coḡccap̃.

Slóic̃ceac̃ mór la hua neill do cum̃ meic̃ aeḡa b̃uibe uí neill, 7 dol̃ dó po caip̃lén beoil̃ peip̃p̃te. An caip̃lén do ḡabail̃, 7 do b̃p̃ipeac̃ leip̃, 7 teaḡt̃ ðia tiḡ iap̃ riñ.

Seaan mac uí anl̃uaiñ ðo map̃baḡ lá a deap̃b̃paḡaip̃.

Mop̃pl̃uaic̃ceac̃ lá mac uilliam̃ bupe i moḡtap̃ connaḡt̃, 7 pl̃uaḡ ele lá hua ndom̃naill̃ ina aḡhaiḡ. Do p̃iaḡt̃ ua dom̃naill̃ co cúil̃ enama, 7 mac uilliam̃ co coill̃tib̃ luig̃ne. Do deachaiḡ mac diaḡm̃ada hi toip̃iḡtiñ mec uilliam̃, 7 mac donñchaiḡ i toip̃iḡtiñ uí dom̃naill̃. Do teaḡt̃ ua dom̃naill̃ tap̃ peap̃p̃ait̃ na p̃ioñnp̃iaḡa. Ro b̃h̃naḡ eic̃ 7 ðaoíne de aḡ dol̃ anoñn hi ccaip̃p̃pe. Ro lean mac uilliam̃ anoñn hé. Baḡtap̃ aḡhaiḡ iñ aḡaiḡ am̃laiḡ riñ co ndeap̃ñp̃at̃ r̃íḡ po ðeoiḡ, 7 po p̃anñp̃at̃ loḡtap̃ connaḡt̃ ap̃ dó, .i. uí óúb̃oḡa c̃p̃ioḡ luig̃ne, 7 l̃it̃ c̃aip̃p̃pe lá mac uilliam̃, 7 an l̃it̃ naill̃ lá hua ndom̃naill̃.

Mop̃pl̃uaic̃cheaḡ ḡall na miḡe hi maiḡ b̃peaḡmaíne ḡup̃ b̃p̃ipeaḡtap̃ an p̃iaḡt̃ p̃iaḡac̃ ḡo po p̃éim̃ḡḡap̃ an p̃ail̃ip̃. Loip̃ceit̃ Mam̃ip̃tip̃ Sh̃p̃uḡḡa. Mill̃teaḡ leo ḡuip̃t̃, 7 ap̃b̃anna an tiḡe, 7 ḡḡap̃ait̃ ceñ r̃íḡ.

\* *Eoginach*, now Owenagh, or Annagh River, which rises in Loughtacker, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county Monaghan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and joins the River Erne.—See *Account of the Territory, or Dominion, of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M. P. for the county of Monaghan, p. 27, note. See also note †, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

† *Victorious and triumphant*, po ðuaib̃ 7 coḡccap̃, literally, “under victory and triumph.”

‡ *Bel-feirste*, i. e. the mouth of the little river Fersat, which falls into the River Lagan, where this castle stood. The name is now anglicised Belfast, which is that of a flourishing town on the north side of the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim.

‡ *Cuil-Cnamha*.—This is still the local name of a district co-extensive with the parish of Dromore, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.—See note †, under the year 1468. There is a small lough in the townland of Barnabrack, in this parish, called *Loḡán cúile enáma*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

§ *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a small district comprising three quarters of land verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the parish of Ballysadare, in the barony of Leyny, and adjoining the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

¶ *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, tap̃ peap̃p̃ait̃ na p̃ioñnp̃iaḡa, i. e. the *trajectus* or pass

An incursion was made by O'Neill into Oriel; and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond, and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the Eoganach<sup>x</sup> inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach; and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from them from the said plain, and from the borders of Breifne: he then returned home victorious and triumphant<sup>y</sup>.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste<sup>z</sup>, which he took and demolished, and then returned to his house.

John, the son of O'Hanlon, was slain by his own brother.

A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower Connaught; and another army was led by O'Donnell to oppose him. O'Donnell advanced to Cuil-Cnamha<sup>a</sup>, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne<sup>b</sup>. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha<sup>c</sup>; and he was deprived of horses and men on his passage over to Carbury; Mac William pursued him across thither, and they remained for some time face to face, until at last they made peace. They divided Lower Connaught<sup>d</sup> into two parts between them, i. e. O'Dowda's country, the territory of Leyny, and the half of Carbury, was ceded to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh-Breaghmaine<sup>e</sup>, so that they demolished Rath-Riabhadh<sup>f</sup>, took possession of Pailis<sup>g</sup>, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothuile.

<sup>d</sup> *Lower Connaught*, *ioctap Connacht*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrule, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

<sup>f</sup> *Rath-Riabhadh*, now Rathreagh, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Ardagh. The ruins of the castle of Rathreagh, and of the old church from which the parish has taken its name, are now enclosed in the demesne of Foxhall.

<sup>g</sup> *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called

Maḡ paḡnaill do ḡol hī maḡ breaḡmāne cō po mīll a nḡeacāiḡ on tḡluaḡ gall dia naḡbannaib.

Coccaḡ mōr eḡir gallaib mīde ḡ laḡin, ḡ mac ḡeacain mic mec tomair do māḡbaḡ ḡor an ccoccaḡ ḡin. A tḡiar deaḡbḡaḡar ḡide ḡ mac aḡḡ mic cuinn uí maḡleacāinn, ḡ mac muirḡ mic ḡiaḡair do ḡabāil lá hua cconcōbair ḡḡailḡe.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1477.

Aoir Crioḡt, mīle, cḡḡḡe cēḡ, Seacḡmoḡaḡ, a ḡeacḡ.

ḡeapoiḡ mac iaḡla deaḡmuḡān do māḡbaḡ, ḡ oḡḡ ḡir dēcc do ḡeapal-tacāib do cōḡ cūm báir iaḡḡin.

bḡian mac muirḡeapā mec diaḡmaḡḡa do māḡbaḡ lá a cēnel ḡeirḡin.

Ailḡe inḡean aēḡa mēḡuḡḡir bḡn tuc í ḡéin ḡ a maḡḡḡ bḡiaḡain ḡia na báir do dia, ḡ do maḡḡḡḡir leapā ḡabāil dēcc.

Aḡḡ mac donḡhaḡḡ mic tomair mēḡuḡḡir, ḡ bḡian mac concōbair óḡḡ mēḡuḡḡir dēcc.

Ruaḡḡḡi mac emainn mēḡuḡḡir do māḡbaḡ la coinconnaḡḡ mic Remainn ḡiaḡaiḡ mic duinn mic conconnaḡḡ mēḡuḡḡir a ḡḡuill.

Donn mac eoccaḡ mic aēḡa mēḡuḡḡir do māḡbaḡ la donḡhaḡḡ ócc mac donḡhaḡḡ mic aḡḡa.

Maḡa ua luinn aḡcinneac na haḡḡa ḡaḡḡ ḡe ḡeancūḡ dēcc.

ḡapaḡḡa ḡ imḡḡḡain do ḡar eḡir uā nḡomnaill ḡ clann neacḡain uí dom-naill. Niall mac domnaill uí domhnaill ḡ ḡelim mac toirḡḡealḡaiḡ uí domnaill do māḡbaḡ la cloinn neacḡain don cup ḡin, ḡ dḡoḡbail mōr do denaḡ ḡḡḡḡa. O neill do ḡol aḡ ḡluaḡḡeac í tḡḡir aḡḡa aḡ taḡḡaiḡḡ cloinne neacḡain, ḡ tḡḡ aḡḡa do mīlleaḡ, ḡ do loḡccaḡ leir, ḡ toḡḡ dia tḡḡḡ ḡo buaiḡ, ḡ coḡccaḡ iaḡḡin.

Pallasbeg, and the larger Pallasmore, situated near the abbey of Shrule, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

<sup>h</sup> *The monastery of Sruthair*, i.e. of the stream. This name, which is now corruptly anglicised Abbeyshrule, is that of a townland, situated on the River Inny, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Longford. In

an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., this name is more analogically anglicised Srowher. Archdall thought (*Monasticon*, p. 636) that there was an abbey founded here in the time of St. Patrick, but he confounds it with Sruthair, near Sletty, in the county of Carlow, and there is no authority for placing a monastery

the monastery of Sruthair<sup>b</sup>. They destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and returned without having made peace. Mac Rannall went to Magh Breaghmhaine, and destroyed all the corn of that country which had escaped the English.

A great war [broke out] between the English of Meath and [the English of] Leinster; and during this war the son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain, as were also his three brothers; and the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the son of Maurice, the son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Conor Faly.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-seven.*

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retired<sup>1</sup> with all her fortune to the monastery of Lisgool, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, and Brian, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, died.

Rory, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously slain by Cuconnaught, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Don, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Hugh.

Mathew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda<sup>k</sup>, a learned historian, died.

Feuds and dissensions arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell; and on this occasion Niall, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, were slain by the sons of Naghtan; and much injury was done between them. O'Neill went upon an expedition into Tirhugh, at the instance of the sons of Naghtan, and ravaged and burned Tirhugh, and returned to his house in victory and triumph.

here before the Cistercian one which was erected by O'Farrell in the fourteenth century.

<sup>1</sup> *Had retired, &c., literally, "who had given*

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

<sup>k</sup> *Arda, a townland in the parish of Derry-*



Corbmac mac donnchaíð mic mec capéaíḡ riabaiḡ do gabail lá corbmac mac taidé mic corbmaic mic diarmata ríñair mūrcepaíḡ, ḡ la cloinn diarmata an dúnaíð, .i. clann dearbpaetar a atar fein. Coccad muman amac uile derge tper an marbad [*recte* ngabáil] rin, ḡ an lfe éir do millead uile eitir ḡallaið ḡ ḡaoidéalaið.

Mac uaitne uí mórda do marbad hi mbaile daíe lá mac Diairair buici- léir ḡ la haru ua econóðair.

Ḥaot móir oíðce feile Eoin bpuinne do bñe ir in mbliadain ri co po mill iomaipcaíð do cúmdaiḡib cloé, clapaé, crannoc, ḡ cruac ríénón epeann.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1478.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceípe céo, Seéctmoḡattu, a hoct.

An tpercop ua huicinn, .i. eppcop maiḡe eo na Saxan décc.

An tperucc maḡ raípaðain [décc].

Tomar dub ua caiphe biocaire achaið upcair pñr eaccnaið cpaíðdech ériðe decc.

Iarla cille dapa décc, ḡ ḡeapoið a mac do gabail a ionaið.

Ripóñr mac emainn mic riupñr buiciéir do marbad lá pinḡin ruad mac rínḡin (.i. dorpaíḡib) i ndorup cille caiphiḡ.

Corbmac mac donnchaíð méḡ capéaíḡ do ðallað la a bpaípnib iar na beíe i laim aca pe hñoh.

Donnchaíð mac bpiain ballaiḡ ui concóðair, ḡ toiprðealbac mac toiprðealbaiḡ ruaið ui concóðair décc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; of the third part of which parish the O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1396, p. 743; note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1441, p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

<sup>i</sup> *Dermot Reamkar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy, the Gross, or Fat.

<sup>m</sup> *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-Daithi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

<sup>o</sup> *Crannogs*.—These were wooden houses, of which some were on artificial islands, and others on natural islands of considerable extent, such as Inishkeen in Lough Melvin, on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, and also Inis-na-Conaire, in Lough Allen.—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq. M. P., p. 94.

<sup>p</sup> *Mayo-na-Saxon*.—For some account of the

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, was taken prisoner by Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, son of Dermot Reamhar<sup>1</sup> of Muscraighe<sup>m</sup>, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dúna, the sons of his father's brother. In consequence of this killing [*recte* capturing], war arose throughout Munster; and all the south was all destroyed, both English and Irish.

The son of Owny O'More was slaine at Baile-Daithi<sup>n</sup> by Mac Pierce Butler and Art O'Conor.

There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs<sup>o</sup>, and many stacks throughout Ireland.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1478.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-eight.*

The Bishop O'Higgin, i. e. Bishop of Mayo-na-Saxon<sup>p</sup>, died.

Bishop Magauran<sup>a</sup> [died].

Thomas Duv O'Carbry, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise and pious man, died.

The Earl of Kildare died, and Garret, his son, took his place.

Richard, the son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler<sup>r</sup>, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice<sup>e</sup>.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands<sup>t</sup>.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

see of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

<sup>a</sup> *Bishop Magauran*.—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

<sup>e</sup> *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

<sup>t</sup> *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [bo rbochaö] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they

An giolla dubh mac bhriain mic pérlim uí raigillig décc.

Tomár mac riapair buitiléir do marbhad.

Tomár ua conéshaimh tigeapna ua noiamata do marbhad lá mac a beap-  
bratair pín.

Pláig mór do téad le luing ar éuan eapra puad, lénuccad. Don pláig  
rín hi ppearad manac hi tair conaill, 7 ip in ccúiccead go coiténh, 7 mac  
an baird .i. gofraid, tair conaill decc di, 7 diofbail mór do deanam di ip in  
ccúiccead uile.

Mac riubearraig, .i. ciotpuad ollam meguoir lé dan, Taog pionn  
ua luinní pasí le leigir 7 le peancar, ua breiplém tadec mac eogain ollam  
meguoir le bhréshmar, 7 ua cobtaig Muirceaprac bacac décc.

Ionoraig do deanam daod ócc mácc matgaimna ra luét tige ar bhian  
mac Remainn meg matgaimna. Creaá mopa do déanam dó 7 bhian fein do  
gabail i ttopaigect na creice.

Maoileaclainn mac aoda buide megeocagain tigeapna cenél riachac do  
marbhad ina éolaad lá dír dia muintir fein hi ccaiplén lité rata, 7 a lopccad  
búdein ina ccionaidh.

Emann mac concobair meg raighaill décc.

Uilliam mac Seain uí feargail do marbhad dupcor do cuaille ofior dia  
muintir féin.

Pláig mór i nEirinn uile. Darun delbna 7 Mac muirir airig decc di.

Ractna ua feargail do marbhad la mac Emann mic hoibepo dalatun.

Apt mac colmain uí maoileaclainn, 7 Mac ramraðain .i. caéal mac donn-  
eas ballaig decc.

Mac feargail uí garra, 7 Magnus mac daib do marbhad la plioct  
Ruaidrí mec diarmata.

mention his being deprived of sight ! But they  
should have mentioned his capture only under  
the former year, and under the latter they should  
not have substituted *balla* for the *rho* of  
the more ancient annals.

<sup>u</sup> *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name  
of the O'Concannons, who were seated in the  
district of Corcamroe, in the barony of Killian,  
in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See  
note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1382, p. 687, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *The harbour of Assaroe*, i. e. of Ballyshan-  
non, in the south of the county of Donegal.

<sup>x</sup> *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

<sup>y</sup> *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddæus, or Timothy the  
fair, or fair-haired.

<sup>z</sup> *Household*, luét tige.—This was the name  
of a territory now comprised in the barony  
and county of Monaghan. It is usually called  
the Loughy by English writers.

<sup>a</sup> *Leath-ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragh, a town-

Gilla-Duv, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Butler, was slain.

Thomas O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada<sup>a</sup>, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe<sup>w</sup>. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province<sup>x</sup> in general. Mac Ward (Godfrey) of Tirconnell died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province.

Macrifferty, i. e. Ciothruadh, Ollav to Maguire in poetry; Teige Finn<sup>y</sup> O'Luinin, a learned physician and historian; O'Breislén, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, Ollav to Maguire in judicature, and O'Coffey, i. e. Murtough Bacagh, died.

An incursion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household<sup>z</sup> against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain, while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha<sup>a</sup>, by two of his own people, who were afterwards burned for their crime.

Edmond, the son of Conór Mac Rannall, died.

William, the son of John O'Farrell, was killed by the stroke of a pole<sup>b</sup>, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin<sup>c</sup> and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghtna O'Farrell was slain by the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Dalton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Magauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donough Ballagh, died.

The son of Farrell O'Gara and Manus Mac David were slain by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot.

land containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. According to the tradition in the country, the last man who lived in this castle was Conla Boy Mageoghegan, who is said to have sold it and the lands thereunto appertaining for leather money: "do ófol ré

leacpat go bpat an aingio leacap."—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

<sup>b</sup> By the stroke of a pole, &c., *ourcop oo cuaille*, literally, "by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people."

<sup>c</sup> The Baron of Delvin.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron

Emann mac taidce mic loclainn uí ainlige do marbhad la a cenél buó déin.

Cairlen Sliccig do gabail lá mac uilliam bupe for bardaib uí domnaill 7 a taidairt do mac briain uí concobair. Mac uilliam bupe do teét hi maig luirce iarrin, 7 an tír do millead dó, .i. cuid Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Ruaidrí do dol for cruachan ina diogailríd 1 naghaid concobair mec diarmata baí ina mac diarmata, 7 ina pann ag mac uilliam, 7 fuide dó ar a haidle a taimceall na cairpce a fforbairi, 7 para do éor cuicce do delbattar rair tuccad a fearaib manac, 7 aon mac mec diarmata do marbad dircorraigde ar an trár rin, 7 an cairpce do gabail tref an upcor rin. Lann tigeannar maig luirce do gabail do Ruaidrí, 7 concobair do díbir.

Coccad adbal for macaire connact. Feidlim pionn 7 ua concobair donn do lité annrin, clann ócc taidce uí concobair, clann feidlim, 7 clann uí concobair ruaid don lité arail. An macaire uile etir cill 7 tuait do millid stoppa. Toiridealbac ruad mac Ruaidrí mic feidlimid uí concobair roga mac ríog do marbad ar in ccoccad rin.

Tadg mac diarmata ruaid uí concobair do marbad la rliocht briain ballaig a mebaíl.

Ḡaot adbal do tuncbail oidce noblac rteil, 7 bá hoide diltinn do cad í ar a méo ro muhaid do daoimib 7 ceatpab, épannaib, 7 cumdaigib uirce 7 tpe reacán Éireann.

of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, son of James, son of Richard Nugent.

<sup>d</sup> *Croghan*, cruacán, i. e. a round hill. This is the present village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, situated nearly midway between the towns of Elphin and Boyle. It is to be distinguished from Rathcroghan, which lies about ten miles farther to the south, or rather south-west.

<sup>e</sup> *The Rock*, i. e. Mac Dermot's chief castle, which was usually called the Rock of Lough Key, cairpce loca cé.

<sup>f</sup> *Engines*, para.—The word *par* is used in the Book of Lismore, fol. 122, to denote a military engine by which stones were cast over the walls of castles and towns: "do mac trí para

dia noibhnaicribi aili oimóra don figbaib buí na fpecnaic, i. e. they made three engines, by which very large stones might be cast, of the wood which was opposite them."

<sup>g</sup> *A great tempest arose*, ḡaot adbal do tuncbail, .i. ḡaot mór do eirge, literally, a great wind or storm arose. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1478. A great wind came" [i. e. occurred] "after Christmas in this year, by which much of the cattle of Ireland was destroyed, and many monasteries, churches, and houses throughout Ireland in general were broken."

<sup>h</sup> *Epiphany*, noblac rteil, i. e. Christmas of

Edmond, the son of Teige, son of Loughlin O'Hanly, was slain by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from O'Donnell's warders, and given up to the son of Brian O'Connor. Mac William Burke afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and destroyed that part of it which belonged to Rory Mac Dermot. To avenge this Rory proceeded to Croghan<sup>a</sup>, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock<sup>c</sup>. Engines<sup>f</sup> were sent to him, which had been constructed by carpenters from Fermanagh; and Mac Dermot's only son was slain by the shot of an arrow discharged from one of these engines; and the Rock was taken by means of that shot. The full lordship of Moylurg was assumed by Rory, and Conor was banished.

A great war broke out in the Plain of Connaught between Felim Finn and O'Connor Don, on one side, and the young sons of Teige O'Connor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of O'Connor Roe, on the other side; and all the Plain, both ecclesiastical and lay property, was destroyed between them. Turlough Roe, the son of Rory, son of Felim O'Connor, a choice son of a king, was slain in this war.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Brian Ballagh.

A great tempest arose<sup>s</sup> on the night of Epiphany<sup>h</sup>, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and land<sup>i</sup>, prostrated throughout Ireland.

*the star.*—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

<sup>a</sup> *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettiplace, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 15, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin ffresh water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1479.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, céithe ced, reachtmogart, a naoi.

Mairnepter Mhílic do déanam la hua Mavagaim ar brú na Sionna i nep-  
poróitect cluana físta do braitrib .S. Fíonreir, 7 a toga fein innte.

Diapup mac moclair hui plannaccain baí ina éananac coraid hi cclocar,  
ina pearpún 7 ina ppióir ceile noe ina Shacurta i ndaimmip, 7 ina oipicel  
ar loc eirne, Saoi défearcac éraibdeac deigheimig daonnaactac decc iar  
mbreit buada ó deaman 7 ó doman.

Coccað mórí eir cenél cconail 7 eoðain, uair do éuattar clann airt  
uí neill hi eir conail do coccað ar ua neill, 7 do rónað dioðbala móra  
stopra.

Ua néill do dol ar ionnraicchio i eir conail, 7 creaca móra do tabairt  
lair ó cloinn airt 7 ó conallcoib don eirpup rin.

Órian mac peilim uí neill do gabail lá hua neill, 7 a líccfn amac iarom.

<sup>i</sup> *Meelick*.—The ruins of this monastery are situated on the bank of the River Shannon, about two miles and a half to the south-east of the little town of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. The abbey church is about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth.

<sup>k</sup> *Prior*.—According to a sentence of John May, Archbishop of Armagh, passed in 1445, the office of Culdee-Prior should not be looked upon as implying care of souls, and accordingly it did not prevent his holding along with it a benefice, to which such care is annexed, provided he continue to reside in the church of Armagh; and there is a brief of Pope Nicholas V., A. D. 1447, much to the same purpose, in favour of the Prior of the College of Secular Priests called Colidei of Armagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Culdees*, céle dé.—The meaning and application of the term *ceile de*, which literally means the vassal of God, have been much disputed by ecclesiastical writers. Dr. Lanigan, who has

a long dissertation on this term in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 295, *et sequent.*, has come to the conclusion that the *Ceile De*, *Colidei*, or *Culdei*, were in reality no others than the description of clergymen called secular canons, who were originally attached to the cathedrals of dioceses. *Cele De* is, however, often used as if it were a generic term applied to *calibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Viventium Insula*, i. e. *Inis na m-beo*, now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, he writes as follows, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, Dist. ii. c. 4 :

“Est lacus in Momonia Boreali duas continens insulas, vnam maiorem & alteram minorem. Major Ecclesiam habet antiquæ religionis. Minor vero capellam, cui pauci cœlibes quos cœlicolas vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-nine.*

The monastery of Meelick<sup>i</sup> was founded by O'Madden, on the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan Friars; and he chose a burial-place for himself in it.

Piarus, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior<sup>k</sup> of Culdees<sup>l</sup>, a Sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to make war upon O'Neill, and many injuries were done between them.

O'Neill set out upon an excursion into Tirconnell, and carried off great preys from the sons of Art and from the Kinel-Connell by that enterprise.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, who afterwards liberated him, having obtained great remunerations for his ransom, and

Berdesey, he says:

"Iacet autem extra Llyn insula modica quam monachi inhabitant religiosissimi quos cœlibes vel Colideos vocant."

Dr. Lanigan observes in a note: "It is true, that Giraldus, speaking of those of the island of Berdesey, off the Welsh coast, calls them *monachi religiosissimi*; but he says this in a loose manner, and afterwards explains himself by observing that they were called *cœlibes*, or *Colidei*," vol. iv. p. 303.

This looks very strange from Lanigan, who reasoned so fairly on other subjects. The truth is, that Giraldus Cambrensis has only two notices of *Colidei*, namely, of those of *Viventium Insula* in Ireland, and those of Berdesey, off the coast of Wales, and that in both instances he calls them *cœlibes*, and in the latter notice he further defines the term by adding *monachi religiosissimi*. We are not to assume that he speaks in a ge-

neral manner, or that he afterwards explains himself, for all he says about them is comprised in a few words, and from these no one could infer that they were any thing but *cœlibites*, or lay monks. This term was, however, used in a restricted sense in Archbishop Ussher's memory, and applied to the priests, "*qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia*." His words are as follows:

"In majoribus certe Vltioniensibus ecclesiis (ut in metropolitana Armachana, & in Ecclesiâ de Cluain-ynish Clochorensis diœceseos) ad nostram usque memoriam presbyteros qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia Colideos, eorumque præsidem Priorem Colideorum appellatum esse novimus."—See *Primordia*, p. 637.

The Scotch historians have written a vast deal of intolerable nonsense about the Culdees of the Columbian order, but they are entirely beneath criticism.

Ḃuarplaiéte moḃa do ḃḡn ar, 7 a diar mac do ḃraiḡḃíḃ ḃḡi taiḡirri. Ḃḡian do ḃol ḃionḡraicciḃ ar ua ndomnaill do coccaḃ ar ua neill ḃḡiríḃirí.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1480.

Αοιρ Cḡiorḡ, mīle, ceirḡe céḃ, oétmoḡaḡḡ.

Maḡuḃirí, .i. tomar occ mac tomair moir mic ḡilip mic aḡḃha ruaiḃ ḃḡí ro ba mó ḃeirḡ, cḡaḃaiḃ, 7 einḡáḃ baí ina aimir ḃear coranta a cḡicḡ ar eaḃtairḡeinealaib, ḃear ḃenma mainirḡḡeḃ, ḡeampall 7 cáilḡeach ḃḡí ro baí iríḡ roirí, 7 ro ḃi hi ccaḡḡraiḡ San Sem aḡa oilirḡe, ḃécc, 7 a aḃnacal i mainirḡir in cáḃain iar ḡḡoḡa ḃó inḡḡe.

Mac maḡnura meḡuḃirí, .i. caḡal ócc mac caḡail mḡir mic ḡiollaḡaḡḡḡraicḡ mic maḡnura ḃḡuccaiḃ ḡoccaíḃe eiríḃe ḃécc iar mbuaíḃ onḡḡa 7 aḡḡicche.

Maḡnur ruaiḃ ó ḃomnaill do maḡḃaḃ le cloinn ḃeilim riabaḡ uí ḃomnaill.

O neill do ḃol ar ionḡraicciḃ i ḡḡir conaill, loirḡḡe 7 ḃioḡḃala iomḃa do ḃenam lair.

O ḃomnaill do ḃol ar ionḡraicciḃ i ḡḡir eoccaim. Clann airt uí neill, 7 clann ḃeilim uí neill do ḃḡíḡ ina ḃairḡaḃ, 7 cḡeaḃa móra do ḃenam lair ar mac caḡmaoil hi ccenel ḃearaḃaicc 7 ḃḡian mac ḡoirḡḃealḃaiḡ ruaiḃ mic enḡi uí neill do maḡḃaḃ leó, 7 mac inec caḡmaoil Semur. Do ḡala ua neill cona cloinn ina comḡḡraib in ḡan ríḡ 7 ro lḡḡraḡ clann í neill 7 mac caḡmaoil na cḡeaḃa 7 ro maḡḃaḃ leo eoḡan mac airt í neill baí hi ḃḡoḃair í ḃomnaill ḡaíḡ éinnḡeaḃna eiríḃe. Rucc ua ḃomnaill na cḡeaḃa, 7 ḡaíḡ ḃia ḡiḡ iar coḡḡḡar co neḃalaib iomḃa lair.

Eoḡhan ua ḃomnaill .i. mac néill ḡairḃ, do maḡḃaḃ la cloinn neḡḡain uí ḃomnaill i ccluaḡ laoḡ .i. an 29. do September. 7 eoḡan caóḃ mac maḡnura ui concḃair do maḡḃaḃ ina ḃairḡaḃ 7 mac ḡoirḡḃealḃaiḡ cḡairḡaiḡ uí concḃair do ḡaḃail ann ḃeóḡ.

<sup>m</sup> *To ensure his fidelity.*—In the Dublin of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: 7 a diar mac do ḃraiḡḃíḃ taiḡirí ḡḡí, i. e. “and also his two sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

<sup>n</sup> *Founder of Monasteries, &c.,* literally, “the

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

<sup>o</sup> *The city of St. James,* i. e. the city of San Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St. James the Apostle was buried.

<sup>p</sup> *Brughaidh,* i. e. a farmer.

his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity<sup>m</sup>. Brian [however] repaired to O'Donnell to wage war with O'Neill again.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1480.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty.*

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most charitable, pious, and hospitable man of his day, the protector of his country against extern tribes, the founder of monasteries<sup>n</sup> and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James<sup>o</sup> on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, which he had selected as his burial place.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Magnus, a select brughaidh<sup>p</sup>, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was slain by the sons of Felim Reagh O'Donnell.

O'Neill went upon an excursion into Tirconnell, where he caused great conflagrations and [did] many injuries.

O'Donnell went upon an excursion into Tyrone, accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, and committed great depredations on Mac Cawell in Kinel-Farry, and slew Brian, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, and the son of Mac Cawell, i. e. James. O'Neill and his sons happened to be in their neighbourhood at that time, and the sons of O'Neill and Mac Cawell pursued the preys, and slew the son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, who was along with O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, carried off the preys, and returned in triumph to his residence with numerous spoils.

Owen O'Donnell, son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Cluain-laegh<sup>q</sup>, on the 29th of September; and Owen Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain along with him, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor was taken prisoner.

<sup>q</sup> *Cluain-laegh*, i. e. the pasturage, lawn, or insulated meadow of the calves, now Clonleigh, on the western bank of the River Foyle, about

two miles to the north of Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that there was a

Ruðpαιγε mac Ruðpαιγε mic neaάtain í domnaill do marbað lá cloinn neill uí domnaill.

O domnaill do gabail coinne lé cloinn neaάtain, 7 le conn ua neill pa cailén na pinne, 7 ríð do ðenam ðóib pe poile, 7 tanairðeēt tipe conail do tabairt ðeiccneaacán ua ndomnaill.

Remann riabać mac ðuinn mic conconnaćt meguioip, 7 mac gille pinnéin .i. taðg mac briain, taoipeać po bpearr teać naoiðñð baci ina atpoccur ðeccc.

Ua heoðora, .i. aongur mac Slain paóí píp ðána 7 feargal mac eoćaða ðeigfear ðana ele ðeccc.

Corbmac mac airt cuile meguioip, 7 Pílip riabać mac amlaoið meguioip ðeccc.

Airt mac Ruðpαιγε még maťgamna do marbað ap ðeipeað cpeice oiðce do pinne pé féin ip na pfðaib hi fearann conulað mic aóða uí neill.

Coccað etip cloinn aóða puaið még maťgamna, 7 clann Remann meg maťgamna, cpeaća mora do ðenam ap cloinn Remann, 7 a ccup ipin mbpeirne i ccño hí paigillig.

Sccainðear cpoða etip cloinn emainn a bupc, 7 clann Riocairp a bupc. ðupitear ap cloinn emainn. Marbēar mac mec ðubgaill na halban (.i. Colla) ðaon upcōp poigðe 7 pochaide oile amaille ppiip an tan pin.

Seaan mec gille pinnen .i. mac briain, 7. tpi píp ðeccc do muintip cloinne briain mic pílip meguioip do marbað acc bealach uí mitchiðein lá cloino uí puairc, tigearnna 7 briain puað clann tigearnna mic tairðhec mic tigearnna iad pén.

Sluağ gall do teaćt i ttip eoğain lá conn ua neill pa cailén Sheaan buiðe ui neill, .i. iapla cille ðapa píp ionaið piğ Sağan i nepinn, 7 goill na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

<sup>r</sup> *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the Finn, now Castlefinn, a small town on the river Finn, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 14.

<sup>t</sup> *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now anglicised Fews,

Rory, the son of Rory, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan and Con O'Neill, at Caislen-na-Finne<sup>r</sup>, and they made peace with each other ; and the tanistship of Tirconnell was given to Egneghan O'Donnell.

Redmond Reagh, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Mac Gillafinnen (i. e. Teige, the son of Brian), a chieftain who had kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Hosey, i. e. Aengus, the son of John, a learned poet, and Farrell Makeogh<sup>s</sup>, another good poet, died.

Cormac, son of Art Cuile<sup>t</sup> Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffe Maguire, died.

Art, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, was slain [while following] in the rear of a prey, which he had taken from the Feadha<sup>u</sup> on the lands of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A war [broke out] between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon ; and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and they were driven<sup>w</sup> into Breifny to O'Reilly.

A spirited engagement took place between the sons of Edmond Burke and the sons of Richard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were routed ; and the son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland, i. e. Colla, was slain by one cast of a dart, and many others were slain along with him.

John Mac-Gillafinnen, i. e. the son of Brian, and thirty of the people of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein<sup>x</sup>, by the sons of O'Rourke, [i. e.] Tiernan and Brian Roe, the sons of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan.

An English army came into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to attack the castle of John Boy O'Neill. [This army consisted of] the Earl of Kildare, the King

which is the name of two baronies in the county of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *They were driven*, i. e. the sons of Redmond were banished from their own territory to go wherever they wished ; but they repaired to O'Reilly, from whom they had reason to expect

protection and assistance.

<sup>x</sup> *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmechin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note <sup>q</sup>, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.

míde ar éina. Seaan buíde féin do bñt ir in ccaiplen, 7 an baile do cōng-máil, 7 do ísraim do daimdeoin an tplaia, 7 an plua, 7 dimteect tar anair, 7 Seaan buíde do denam ríoda fpi hua neill iartain.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1481.

Αοίρ Crioστ, mile, cetpi céð, oétmoccat, a haon.

δριαν mac pelim uí Raḡallaiḡ, cñd dām 7 deórād, 7 fear tiḡe aoídead coitcind décc.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc mac Pílip mic tomáir méguíðir do marbað i fell an 5. do october ina cáiplén fein la donnachad occ mac donnachad mic aoda meguíðir paoi coitceann comlán ar einea, ar aítne, 7 ar uairle, 7 a aḡnacal i mai-niruir dúin na ngall iar ttoḡa dó mte.

Ua hanluain feilim do marbað paoi cinnpḡona ar uairle 7 ar oirbearc epiðe.

Caḡaoir caḡmana, mac mec mupchaḡa do marbað lár an ccontae ríaba.

Mac an tpaḡaoirḡ, .i. Paḡraice do ḡabail la conn mac aoda buíde, 7 a ḡallaḡ leir.

Sláine ingñ ui δριαν bñn mec uilliam cloinne Riocaird ríoḡteac lán do ḡeirc 7 ḡeile, bean po deaprcenaiḡ do mñáib a haupipe décc iar mbpíeḡ buaḡa ó ḡoman 7 ó ḡñan.

Cuconna, mac Seain mic conconna, 7 Feilim mac duinn mic conconna, mic Pílip mic aoda ruaiḡ méguíðir décc.

Coccaḡ mór deirḡe hi tpi eḡain etip ua neill 7 Seann buíde ó neill. Clann airt í neill, 7 clann feilim í neill do bñt i naḡhaib uí neill ar in ccoccaḡ rin. Clann airt do denam cpeice ar cloinn uí neill, 7 clann uí neill do denam cpeice no do ar Seann buíde. Clant tSeann buíde da lñman,

<sup>1</sup> Kept and maintained the town, an baile do cōngmail 7 do ísraim do, literally, the town was kept and maintained by him. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: 7 an caiplen do cōngbail do daimdeoin in tplaia, i. e. the castle was kept by him in de-

spite of the army. The Four Masters often use the word baile in the sense of castle, or military station, but they also apply it to any town, village, or hamlet, be it ever so insignificant.

<sup>2</sup> Knowledge, aítne.—This word signified knowledge of any description; but it is now

of England's Deputy in Ireland, and the English of Meath. John Boy himself was in the castle, and kept and maintained the town' in despite of the army<sup>a</sup>; and the army returned, and John Boy afterwards made peace with the O'Neill.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1481.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-one.*

Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, protector of the learned and the destitute, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Turlough, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously slain in his own castle on the 5th of October, by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire. He was a general and perfect gentleman for hospitality, knowledge<sup>z</sup>, and nobleness. He was interred in the monastery of Donegal, which had been selected by him as his burial-place.

O'Hanlon, Felim, was slain. He was a captain distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds.

Cahir Kavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was slain by the inhabitants of Contæ Reagh [Wexford].

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise<sup>a</sup> (Patrick) was taken prisoner by Con, the son of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], and was blinded by him.

Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Felim, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great war arose in Tyrone between O'Neill and John Boy O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill opposed<sup>b</sup> O'Neill in this war. The sons of Art took a prey from the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill carried off a prey or two<sup>c</sup> from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise*.—This was the Irish name or title of the head of the Savadges of the

Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>b</sup> *Opposed*, literally, "were against."

<sup>c</sup> *A prey or two*, literally, "the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the



ἡ αὐτὸς μᾶς κατὰ μὴν περὶ λῆμνις οὐ συνδοῦναι τοῦ μαρβὰς λέο, ἡ μᾶς γιόλλα-  
πατραις μὴ κατὰ μὴν τοῦ ποταμοῦ οἴλε νὰς αἰνιμτέαρ.

Conn mac hui neill .i. ἐνρί, τοῦ γάβιλ λέ κλῆμν αὐτὰς βυῖς οὐ neill, ἡ αὐ-  
τάβιρτ ἡ λᾶμν οὐ δῶμναλλ.

Semur mac Maoilir mec hoirebeprt τοῦ μαρβὰς λά γεαροῖς μᾶς emann  
γεαργαῖς mec hoirebeprt.

### ΑἶΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1482.

Αἰοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε σεῖρε σεῖο, οὐτμοῖατ, αὐ δό.

Ριόγαιρ ναὸν ἐρῶϊς ἀν κοῖμδεὰς πατῆρυσσὰς ἡ οὐραγδαίλ ἀρ βρύ λοῦα  
βαίλε ἀν ἐνὶ λῆμν. Περὰ ἡ μιορβᾶλλα ἰοῦδα τοῦ δῆναμ δῖ.

Γιόλλα ἐνρίτ οὐα ρῖαχ βιοκαίρε ἀρε βρορκαῖς Σαοί κλειρῖς ἡ πεαρ τιγε  
αὐτοῦδε κοῖτῆνδ ρῖρ ρέ αὐν βλιαδαν δέκκ τοῦ ἐκκ.

Conn mac αὐτὰς βυῖς οὐ neill τοῦ παρ πείλε, ἡ πεῖςμ κοῖτῆεανν τοῦ κλαραῖς  
ερεανν, ἡ αλβαν. Ceann coccad ἡ κοραντα ἐνρίτ αὐ κενεοῖλ, ἡ ριογδαῖννα ἀν  
κῖκκῖς δέκκ ἰαρ μβυαῖς ναιτῖρ.

Ενρί μᾶς κονυλὰς μὴ αὐτὰς μὴ εὐγαν οὐ néill τοῦ μαρβὰς λα γαλλαῖς.

sons of O'Neill made a prey or two on John Boy."

<sup>d</sup> *Into the hands*, ἡ λᾶμν, literally, "into the hand." ἡ λᾶμν also means, in custody, and λᾶμνδεαῖρ is used throughout the Annals of Ulster in the sense of captivity, imprisonment, or confinement. The following note is written in the margin, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: "αἷς τοῦ αἵαρ ἐνὶν βακαῖς, ἡ ἰνῆαν ἰαπλα κίλλε παρὰ αὐ βαν: i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."

<sup>e</sup> *Edmond Geangcach*, i. e. Edmond of the cocked nose, or snub-nose.

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-an-Chuilinn*, i. e. town of the holly. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine which of them is here referred to. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1482. Κρὸς ναὸν μιορβῦλεῖς τοῦ τογβαίλ ἐνδὸν ἡ βλιαδαν ρῖ ἀρ βορὸ λοῦα αὐ μβαίλε ἡ ἐνὶ λῆμν ἡ ῥῖρτα ἡ μιορβῦλεαῖς μόρὰ τοῦ δῆναν οἱ."

"A. D. 1482. A miraculous holy Cross made its appearance in this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-Chuilinn, and great wonders and miracles were wrought by it."

According to the tradition in some of the wilder districts in Ireland, the figures of the Blessed Virgin, called *vealbā Muire*, and the representations of the *κρὸς ναὸν*, or Holy Cross, which were placed in certain churches, were in the habit of migrating when any insult was offered them at the period of the Reformation; and the same traditions state that strange "Holy Crosses" made their appearance miraculously, in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Conor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands<sup>d</sup> of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach<sup>e</sup> Mac Herbert (Fitzherbert).

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1482.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-two.*

A figure of the Holy Cross of the Lord removed, and was found on the margin of the lake of Baile-an-Chuilinn<sup>f</sup>; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh<sup>g</sup>, a learned clergyman, who had kept a house of general hospitality for the space of eleven years, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, fountain of hospitality, and general patron of the literati of Ireland and Scotland, head of the war and protector of the rights of his tribe, and Roydamna<sup>h</sup> of the province, died, after the victory of penance.

Henry, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

The same thing is said of holy wells.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 53. The well of St. Bridget, at Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, is said to have migrated in consequence of having been profaned by washing clothes with its waters.

The phrase *céobail cinn*, which is obsolete in the south of Ireland, literally means "raising the head," is still in use in the province of Ulster to express the apparition of a ghost, spirit, or phantom, or "the rising of a ghost." The phrase is translated "apparuit" by Colgan, and used as follows in a story in the Book of Lismore, fol. 224 :

"Ocuir arú céobail am in uirici 7 ní

tocbair cín do neoc ó do éuaib finn cur anuig, 7 ir é fo deapa dam cinn do tocbail cailte oiaicpín. And I have been one hundred years upon the water" [says the spirit], "and I have not appeared to any one since Finn's departure till this day, and the seeing of Cailte is what induced me to appear now."

<sup>g</sup> *Airech-Broscaigh*, now Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this O'Fiaich [O'Fey] had kept a house of general hospitality for a period of forty years, "per xl. annos."

<sup>h</sup> *Roydamna*, *prophamna*, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.

Art mac Donnchaí meguíðir decc.

Maolmorída mac caitail uí raiǵillig do mairbáð lá cloinn aóda uí raiǵillig. Clann aóda do éaáct dia tur ar ríe, clann caitail dia monnraigíð 7 tǵ do gabail forra, 7 dá mac aóda, 7 da mac feiolimíð mic aóda do mairbáð co nóruiḡ oile.

ḡrian mac feilim uí neill do mairbáð la mac cuinn mec aóda buíde, 7 la plioct enri aimpíð. Da raoí ar éineac ar eangnamh ar cínnaí duan 7 dpect an ḡrian hírin.

Donnchaí occ mac donnchaí meguíðir (lar po mairbáð toirpdealbáí mac rílip meguíðir) do mairbáð daon orcup ríǵde.

Murchaí mac taidcc mic caitail ócc meḡ raiǵnaill do mairbáð la plioct airt uí Ruairc.

Diarmáí mac lochláinn ócc uí ainligi aóðar toirig éenel doḃta do mairbáðh co na ḡraítríð a meabail la plioct ḡiolla na naom uí ainligi, dar plánaib mionn connáct 7 dpuinge dia maiéib.

Ruairí buíde ua hainligi taoíreí éenel doḃta décc iar reandataíð toḡaíde, 7 taidcc a ḡraíair do gabail a ionaí.

Sluaigead oioḡla lá Ruairí mac diarmata tigeapna míoige luipcc, lá taóḡ maḡ raiǵnaill tigeapna conmaíne maíge ríin hi ccenél doḃta iar mbripeaí a plán dia po loipecead teac uí ainligi, 7 dia po mairbáð donnchaí mac ríacupa carraiḡ, 7 mac concóbaí mic mic corbmaí. ḡrírmaíðm forra lar an tír co béol an aḡa rada. Feiolimíð ríonn ua concóbaí do tocar i naḡhaí an maíma rin 7 a coḡuccaíð dó.

ḡrian ócc mac ḡrian mic caitail duib uí concóbaí do mairbáð lá plioct taidcc uí concóbaí hi ccuirpeac in araccail.

Maíðm i náḡ na ccínaighean la harḡ ua cconcóbaí for oiluier plioḡcéd, 7 dpeam dia muinḡir do mairbáð, 7 oiluéri ríin do gabail.

<sup>i</sup> For having violated their guarantees, i. e. to be revenged on the O'Hanlys for having slain Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, whose safety had been guaranteed by Mac Dermot and Mac Rannall.

<sup>k</sup> Bel-an-atha-fada, i. e. the mouth of the long ford, now Ballinafad, a small village in the parish of Lissonuff, in O'Hanly's country, in the

east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>l</sup> Cuirreach-an-Aragail.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

<sup>m</sup> Defeated Oliver Plunkett.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh by Art O'Melaghlin upon Oliver Plunkett, and a number of his people was slain,

Art, the son of Donough Maguire, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly. The sons of Hugh returned to their country with conditions of peace; but the sons of Cathal attacked them, took a house upon them, and slew the two sons of Felim, son of Hugh, and some others.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was slain by the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and the descendants of Henry Aimhreidh. This Brian was illustrious for hospitality and dexterity at arms, and for his purchases of poems and songs.

Donough Oge, son of Donough Maguire (by whom Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, had been slain), was slain by one cast of a javelin.

Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen, the descendants of Gillana-naev O'Hanly, in violation of [a treaty entered into before] the relics of Connaught, and of the guarantees of some of its chieftains.

Rory Boy O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died at a venerable old age; and Teige, his kinsman, took his place.

An army was led by Rory Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and Teige Mac Rannall, Lord of Conmaicne of Moy Rein, against Kinel-Dofa, to take revenge of them for having violated their guarantees<sup>1</sup>, and they burned the house of O'Hanly, and slew Donough, the son of Siacus Carragh, and the son of O'Conor, grandson of Cormac. They were [however] routed by the inhabitants of the territory [and pursued] as far as Bel-an-atha-fada<sup>2</sup>, whither Felim Finn O'Conor came to check the pursuers and stopped the flight.

Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor at Cuirreach-an-Aragail<sup>1</sup>.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett<sup>m</sup> at Ath-na-gCeannaigheadh<sup>n</sup>, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh*, i. e. ford of the merchants, now Belanaganny, or Millbrook, in the south of the townland of Tubrid, a ford on a stream a short distance to the south of the town of Oldcastle, in the barony of Demifore, in the

north-west of the county of Meath.—See Ordnance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave

Domnall mac Rúðpaíge uí concobair tigearna corcomóruaí ninaí d'écc  
 7 diarmaitte a bratair ina ionaí.

Feilim mac feilim uí concobair corcomóruaí do mairbad a meabail lá  
 macaib concobair uí concobair.

Cairpre mac uí concobair ruaid fear croda cocctac, aóbar tigearna  
 ril concobair ruaid d'écc.

Eparb ua maolconaire ollam ril muirsohaig hi rfnúir, 7 hi pfilideact  
 raí epiðe illaíon 7 i ngaoiðilecc d'écc iar mbuaíó ó doman, 7 o deamán 7 a  
 aónacal i noilpinn, 7 Sióðraíó ua maolconaire ina ionaí.

Muiréirac mac plannchaó aóbar ollamán tuadmumán, 7 an cornamac  
 mac concobair óicc mec plannchaó d'écc.

Aó mac cairpre uí concobair do mairbad la dñim dia muinir pñirpinn.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1483.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirpe ced, oetmogat a trí.

Ropra mac tomair óicc méguíðir eppcop clocair, Saí i neccna, 7 i  
 corabaió fear ticce aoióíó coitcinn dá gac aon d'écc, 7 a aónacal i tctmpall  
 achaió urcúir do pñir a toga buó óéin.

Matgamain ua gñioðta eppcop cille dá lua tobar péile 7 eccna d'écc, 7  
 a aónacal i mainirpñir na ccanaanac hi ccorico bairccinó co honopach.

name to the adjacent barony of Clanmahon, in  
 the county of Cavan.

° *Rury*, Rúðpaíge.—This name, which was in  
 use among the Irish from the earliest period,  
 is to be distinguished from Ruaidrí, which  
 is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The  
 O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from  
 Rúðpaíge mor mac Siéirge, monarch of Ire-  
 land, A. M. 3845, and the common ancestor of  
 all the Clanna Rudhraighe, who were originally  
 the dominant family in Ulster, but who were  
 dispersed at different periods, and settled in va-  
 rious parts of Ireland.

° *Corcomroe-Ninai*s.—This territory origi-  
 nally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three  
 islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That  
 division of the Great Island of Aran, called  
 Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned  
 in Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri, fol. 24 b, as a part of  
 Thomond, thus: "Eoganaícc ninurra a tuad-  
 mumain .i. Eoganaícc na n-aranó."

° *Succeeded him*, literally, "Seery O'Mul-  
 conry in his place," no verb being used in the  
 original.

° *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav,  
 or chief professor. The Mao Clancys were here-  
 ditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

° *O' Greefa*, O gñioðta.—The head of this  
 family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury<sup>o</sup> O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe-Ninai<sup>s</sup>, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Connor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulconry succeeded him<sup>a</sup>.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav<sup>r</sup> of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carby O'Connor, was slain by a party of his own people.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-three.*

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa<sup>s</sup>, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons<sup>t</sup>, in Corca-Baiscinn.

Cuallachta, which comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, where they built the castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna. The name is written O'Griffee in a Description of the County of Clare, or Thomond, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, but it is now always anglicised Griffin. Of this family was the late Gerald Griffin of Limerick, the celebrated novelist, though his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, has attempted to shew that he was of Welsh origin. The vivid tradition in the country is, however, against the Doctor in this particular, for, according to the testimony of the natives of Limerick and Clare, who know

this family, the late Gerald Griffin was the son of Patrick Griffin, *alias* O'griobēa (not gpurín, as the Welsh family of Griffin are called by the Irish), a brewer in Limerick, who was the son of Thomas Griffin, *alias* O'Greefa, a farmer who lived at Corgarriff, near Foynes Island, and who was descended from the old family of Ballygriffy, in the county of Clare. The attempt in modern times to obscure the Irish origin of some families is truly despicable, and it is the duty of Irish genealogists to remove this obscurity as often as possible.

<sup>t</sup> *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on Inir na g-canánaic, i. e. the island of

Donnchað mac uí éallaiḡ, ⁊ o pſſḡail, .i. cúmapa décc.

Conn ó néill dſuarplaccað lá a aṡair ⁊ lá a bſraṡiḡ ó ua ndomnaill ⁊ ó éloinn aṡa buiḡe, ⁊ an conn rin iaraḡm doirḡneað ina éiḡearna ap tſir eoḡain do éoil a aṡar, ⁊ tſipe heoḡain aſcſna.

Coccað móſ do eirḡe eitſir ua ndomnaill aṡ puað, ⁊ ó neill conn. Ua domnaill do éionól éineóil cconaill ⁊ ioṡair cconaṡt. Aoð ócc mac aṡa buiḡe uí neill co líon a éionól do ééct ina éomḡail ⁊ dol pſmpa ina pſmim imteaṡta ḡan tuilleað buiḡe pe hſſcappaite da paḡ pſmpa co tſraiḡ baile dúine deaḡan. Aſcṡteap ⁊ loſcṡteap leó an baile ⁊ an tſir ina tſimṡeal. Rucc an iurſir .i. ḡearoio mac tomair iarla cille daſa, co roṡraite móſ ḡall poſpa dia tſoḡſaim ⁊ dia tſopaḡeṡt. Ap a aí Ro iomṡuirſioſſom an éoſiſ éſom rin co neimſioḡaṡ, ⁊ do pſaóíneað poſpa, ⁊ do maſbað dſoḡḡ móſ do ḡallaib. Cú iaraḡm ona po maſbað mac uioḡlin ⁊ mac toſpſdealaḡ éappaḡ uí concoḡair uaṡa. Lúo ua domnaill cona roṡraite iaraḡm co baile lucṡmaiḡ ⁊ loſcṡteap baile lucṡmaiḡ laiſ ⁊ po ḡeib coḡa ⁊ ceannaṡ daſ cſnn imṡḡla ⁊ anacail dia mbaiḡe. Soair ua domnaill taſ a air, ⁊ po léicc aṡ ócc mac aṡa buiḡe uaṡa co ḡlſndſiḡe dionnſaṡchú éſín conḡail. Ro ḡaḡ pſin peimḡe tſſé tſſir eoḡain. Millteap ⁊ loſcṡteap leiſ an tſir ina comſoccur dá ḡaṡ lſt co paḡmcc aḡann móſ. Ro tſſſcāð ⁊ po ḡſſpað leo coille tſaḡne doimteaṡta do paḡa poſ a cſionn poſ bſú aḡann móſpe ionnur

the canons, now Canon island, in that expansion of the Shannon where it receives the River Fergus. This island, as well as Inis-luaidh, or Inishloe, which now belongs to the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn. Ware says that the priory of Inis-neganagh, of the order of Augustinian canons, was founded or rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and he adds that it is an island of the River Shannon, which is here very large.

<sup>u</sup> *Powerful pursuers*, éoſiſ éſom.—The literal translation of this passage, which would be scarcely intelligible in English, is as follows:

“However the others sustained that heavy pursuit undauntedly, and routed them, and a

large number of the Galls were killed. But as to themselves, indeed, Mac Quillin, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, were killed from them” [*ex illis*].

<sup>v</sup> *Baile-Lughmhaigh*, i. e. the town of Louth.

The literal translation is: “O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhaigh, and the town of Lughmhaigh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town.” The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: “O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-



Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers<sup>a</sup>, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mac Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lugh-mhaigh<sup>v</sup> with his forces, and burned that town, and he received rewards and payment for sparing and protecting it. O'Donnell [then] returned, and parted with Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, who proceeded towards<sup>w</sup> Trian-Congail<sup>x</sup>, through Glenree<sup>y</sup>. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone<sup>z</sup>, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhann-mhor<sup>a</sup>; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

<sup>v</sup> *Towards Trian-Congail*, ὁ ἰονηγαίσιος ἐπὶ τὴν ὀνγαίλ, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; in *Trian-Congalliam versus*.

<sup>x</sup> *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

<sup>y</sup> *Glenree*, ḡlúno ríge, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note<sup>b</sup>, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Through Tyrone*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, and a critic who read their work, evidently two centuries since, has written in the margin, "βερεῖς," i. e. *a lie!* O'Donnell was not in Tyrone till he had crossed the

Abhainn-mhor; but it is probable that by Tyrone these compilers meant all the country tributary to O'Neill at the time. The truth, however, is, that any line of march that O'Donnell could have taken from the town of Louth to the Abhainn-mhor would extend through the territory of Oriel. They should, therefore, have written; "O'Donnell himself set out for home, passing through the territory of Oriel, in which the O'Neills were then powerful, and he plundered and fired the country as he passed along till he reached the Abhainn-mhor," &c.

<sup>a</sup> *Abhann-mhor*, i. e. the great river. This is the present Irish name of the Blackwater, a famous river of Tyrone, which rises in the moun-

guy b6 conair f6daing f6imtea6ta dia flua9 tpep na fea6aib hipin. Ro por6congpa6 laip por a fl6gaib c6raig6poic6e com6daing6n do 66nam6 tapr an a6ainn co ria66tatap a fl6ig66ioipma etip troic66te6 7 mapca6 6ap an rpu6 anonn ina niomlaine gan b66a6 eic na duine 6ib. Ro l6icp6e an 6poic6e p6ip an rpu6h co na ba6 aga mbio66a6aib a6e a p6aipcepin ua6a don l6e apail, 7 tainice 6 6oinnaill dia cig iapa6 iap mbuaib 7 corcap.

Sl6ic6e6 ele la hua ndoinnaill ap S6an mac pilip m6guib 6o t6apate cpea6a 7 aipce6e iom6a laip. Cpea6 eile ap namapa6 do 6enam6 l6a 6oinnaill ua neill ap in S6an ce66na.

Mai6m l6a harp mac cuinn mic an 6al6aig u6 concobaip ap 6onn mac aip mic cuinn u6 maolea6lainn 66 inaip map6a6 66a mac Ruai6p 6appraig u6 6eap6aill co po6aib ele amaille p6iu.

Ua 6ian6in, .i. Ruai6p ollam6 m6guib le p6ncup, 7 Concobaip 66c mac plancha6a .i. ollam6 tua6mu6an pa6i 66ipceai6e 1 neiccp 7 hi pil6ea6e 66cc, 7 a66 mac plancha6a ina iona6.

Concobaip mac an b6i66man a66ap ollam6an muin6ipe maolpuain 66cc iap t6peablaitt p66a.

An cuicce6 66uapo do pio6a6h 6p Sa6aib, 9. Appil 6a m6, 7 66e l6a 66cc po ba6 hi pighe.

An t6p6 R6p66p do pio6a6h 6p Sa6aib. 22. lun.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows:

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur Ibernus Magnus, sed Anglis Aqua Niger (Blak VVater)

vel quod aliis Ibernix fluvius lucidis et puris turbidior fluit, vel quod ipsi Angli nigro et adverso marte ad illum ssep6 signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

<sup>b</sup> *A free and open passage*, conair po6aing f6imtea6ta.—The word conair is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" po6aing, easy, is the opposite of 6o6aing, difficult. Soimtea6ta is compounded of ro, easy, and imtea6ta, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

<sup>c</sup> *So that their enemies*.—This looks very odd, for after O'Donnell had crossed the Abhainnmhor, he was then in the heart of O'Neill's country. The truth would appear to be, that the Four Masters have mistaken the Mu6opin,

or pioneers] cut down and felled dense and impervious woods, which impeded their progress, on the brink of that river, so that they formed a free and open passage<sup>b</sup> for the army through these woods. He ordered his army to construct a strong wicker bridge across the river, which being done, his whole army, both infantry and cavalry, crossed the stream, without man or horse being drowned. They [then] let the bridge float down the stream, so that their enemies<sup>c</sup> could only view them from the opposite side. O'Donnell returned to his own house, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and he carried off great preys and booties. And another depredation was committed by Donnell O'Neill, on the following day, upon the same John.

Art, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor [Faly], defeated Con, the son of Art, son of Art O'Melaghlin, [in a battle], in which<sup>d</sup> the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Keenan, i. e. Rory, Ollav to Maguire in history, and Conor Oge Mac Clancy, Ollav of Thomond, a man accomplished in literature and poetry, died, and Hugh Mac Clancy succeeded him.

Conor Mac-an-Brehon<sup>e</sup>, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain<sup>f</sup>, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.<sup>g</sup> was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.<sup>h</sup> was made King of England on the 22nd of June.

or Mourne River at Strabane, for the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

<sup>d</sup> *In which*, literally, "a defeat by Art, son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor, over Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, where the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, with numbers of others, were slain."

<sup>e</sup> *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

<sup>f</sup> *Muintir-Maelruain*.—The tribe so called was divided into the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, and Mac Donough of Tirerrill.

<sup>g</sup> *Edward V.*—This is the usual date assigned to the accession of Edward V. by English historians. Sir Harris Nicholas says that the date of his accession has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence. Fabian says that he bore the style of King for the space of two months and eleven days.

<sup>h</sup> *Richard III.*—This agrees with the date given by Fabian, but Sir Harris Nicolas states that scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of his accession; but that on the memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, there is a letter from Richard himself which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1484.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, Μίλε, ceitpe céo, oétmoḡat, a cftair.

Nioclár uarḡun, eppcop doipe décc.

Seasan ua fairceallaiḡ canánaḡ do muinṡir ḡroma lftain, ḡ ḡrian ua fairceallaiḡ, Saccart do tioneppcain cloḡ anḡcoipe do dénaṡ aḡ ceampoll móir ḡroma leatain décc.

Niall mac an comarba méḡ matḡaṡna décc occ τοιδεḡτ on póim.

Rémann maḡ matḡaṡna tiḡearna oirḡiall décc ina bṡaiḡḡenur i noṡoiḡt áta.

Sémur mac Remainn τιṡial τιḡḡṡna pṡi τιṡulaḡ décc.

Donnchaḡ ua ceallaiḡ tanairi ua maine décc iar τιṡebliatḡ pḡda.

Mac uí concḡair fairḡe Mupchaḡ mac cataoíṡ mic cuinn mic an calbaiḡ do marbaḡ ḡurḡor fairḡe lá cloinn emainn ḡairṡiḡḡ hi ceṡic na ccéḡach.

Ταḡcc mac uilliam mic aoḡa mic bṡian uí ceallaiḡ do marbaḡ lá bṡian ua cceallaiḡ lá a ḡearbṡatair pṡin, ḡ lá huilliam ua muirḡaḡaiḡ a ḡearḡ comalta pṡin ḡ a ccrochaḡ pṡe lá hua cceallaiḡ ina ccionṡaiḡ.

Αḡḡ mac bṡian mic bṡian ballaiḡ uí concḡair do marbaḡ lá plioḡt ταιḡḡ uí concḡair.

Domnall mac ḡormáin ḡaor ḡṡaḡa uí bṡian, pṡi τιḡe aoíḡeaḡ coitḡinn ḡ pṡi no ba fairḡḡe i neṡinn a mbeḡṡur décc.

Αḡḡ mac bṡian uí bṡian ḡ a bṡi Saḡḡ inḡean ταιḡḡ uí concḡair décc.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

<sup>i</sup> *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

<sup>j</sup> *Anchorite's cell*, cloḡ anḡcoipe, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killicar, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrells, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Angcoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that cloḡ anḡcoipe was the Irish name for the Round Tower of Drumlane; but Mr. Kennedy, who knew the Irish language and the traditions of Drumlane better than Harris, told the Editor that the Round Tower of Drumlane was always called clauḡeac; in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrells was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-four.*

Nicholas Weston<sup>1</sup>, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Farely, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cell<sup>1</sup> at the Great Church of Drumlane, died.

Niall, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, died on his way from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died in captivity at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, Lord of Fertullagh<sup>k</sup>, died.

Donough O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died after a long sickness.

The son of O'Conor Faly (Murrough, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh), was slain by one of the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioich na g-Cedach<sup>1</sup>, by one cast of a javelin.

Teige, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was slain by Brian O'Kelly, his own brother, and William O'Murray<sup>m</sup>, his own foster-brother, who were afterwards hanged by O'Kelly for their misdeeds.

Hugh, son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Donnell Mac Gorman [of Ibrickan], one of O'Brien's servants of trust, and the richest man in Ireland in live stock<sup>n</sup>, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien<sup>o</sup>, and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

<sup>k</sup> *Fertullagh*, feara tulaic, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>1</sup> *Crioich-na-gCedach*. — A territory in the north of the present King's County, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, and the county of Westmeath.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *O'Murray*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

*of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> *In live stock*, imbeoztur.—O'Clery explains beo, the root of this word, by ceatpa no aipnéir, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form bólaic used in its place. The name Mac Gorman was changed to O'Gorman by the late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman of Clare, and this innovation has been adopted by all the respectable branches of this family.

<sup>o</sup> *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.



Rory Oge, the son of Rory Boy O'Hanly, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor O'Gormly, and Conor, his brother, were slain by the sons of Owen, son of Niall O'Donnell.

Brian Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Con, son of Henry) and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), during which great injuries were done between them.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carragh, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalur-cher]; and, in consequence of this, two Maguires were nominated, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, and Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More. John set out upon an excursion against the sons of Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. Philip and Felim, and slew Gilla-Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Donough, and his son Felim, and many others along with them. Mac Gilroy<sup>p</sup>, i. e. Brian, the son of Donnell, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Cormac and Art), and numbers of others, were taken prisoners. This was done on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the Calends of September. Maguire, i. e. John, returned home that day with victory and with booty.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, with a cast of a javelin, at Port-Airidh-Broscaidh<sup>a</sup>.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe<sup>r</sup> was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire over the sons of Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, where the three sons of Brian, Cathal, Cuconnaught, and Edmond, were slain, as were also Hugh, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, and his son Turlough; Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac O'Flanagan<sup>s</sup>, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.



## Aois Críost, 1485.

Áoír Críost, Míle, ceitíre céo, oétmoḡat, a cúice.

Níocól ua ḡraḡa comarba tuama ḡríme fíí deḡcaḡ daḡoiniḡ ḡ an ḡara fear décc baói raor i luimneac décc.

Donnchaḡ máḡ coiliḡ aipéinneac bñaicch fíí tiḡe aoideac coitcinn décc.

Eoḡan caoḡ (.i. o concobair donn) mac feiḡlimiḡ uí concobair fear aḡmar ionḡraiḡteac décc iar tteḡblaiḡ fḡḡa ḡ tiḡearna ḡo ḡairm ina ionaḡ ḡaoḡ mac aoḡa uí concobair.

Uilleaḡ a buḡc tiḡearna cloinne Ríocairḡ oigḡe iarla ulaḡ, fííceam coitcínḡ deicciḡ eḡeann décc, ḡ a mac ḡo ḡabail a ionaḡ, .i. uillsc ele. Sluaicceac laḡ an mac rin fḡr maḡaire cónnaḡ ḡ hi tḡíḡ maine ḡia ḡo loircc ḡ ḡia ḡo mīll aḡbanna ḡ bailte, ḡ ḡia ḡo loircc ḡ ḡia ḡo bḡir caiplen cuillḡe ḡ carcar.

Ruaḡḡu mac bḡiam ballaḡ uí concobair ḡo marbaḡ lá fḡioḡt taiḡḡ uí concobair.

Sile inḡíḡ meḡ Siurḡáin bñ Rícarḡ a buḡc bainceann ban cónnaḡ décc.

Áoḡ ócc mac aoḡa buiḡe mic bḡiam ballaḡ uí neill tiḡearna tḡiam conḡail ḡo ḡol aḡ cḡeich illíḡ caḡail, ḡ ḡoill ḡo bñíḡ fair, ḡ a marbaḡ ḡaíḡ eḡcḡ ḡo ḡae.

O Suillebán beirḡe ḡomnall O concobair corcmoḡruac, ḡ O concobair ciarraḡe ḡ a bñ décc.

O baioḡill coirḡḡealbach ḡo cḡr a tiḡíḡnair ḡe, ḡ a mac mīll ḡo ḡabail a ionaḡh.

Coccaḡ móḡ eirḡ cenel cconail, ḡ eoḡain. Clann aḡt í neill (.i. mīll cona bḡaiḡḡib) ḡo lñḡ uí ḡomnail. Clann neaḡtain uí ḡomnail (eigḡeacān cona bḡaiḡḡib) ḡo leiḡ uí Neill. O ḡomnail ḡo ḡol pluḡ ḡ muinḡir luiniḡ

<sup>t</sup> *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

<sup>u</sup> *Who was free*, i. e. the twelfth mere Irishman who was free of the corporation of Limerick.—See History of Galway, p. 216, for a by-law electing Lieutenamt-colonel William

O'Shaughnessy a freeman of the corporation of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Beare*, an ancient territory, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. This, as well as the adjoining barony of Bantry, and the four baronies of Carbery, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, but shortly after the English inva-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1485.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-five.*

Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tuam-Greine<sup>t</sup>, a charitable and truly hospitable man, and the twelfth man who was free<sup>u</sup> in Limerick, died.

Donough Mac Coilidh, Erenagh of Bearach, who kept a house of public hospitality, died.

Owen Caech (i. e. O'Connor Don), the son of Felim O'Connor, a successful and warlike man, died after a long sickness; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was nominated Lord in his place.

Ulick Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland, died; and his son, another Ulick, took his place. An army was led by this son into Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Hy-Many, and burned and destroyed corn and towns; and, among other things, he burned and demolished the castle of Tulsk, and the prison.

Rory, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Celia, daughter of Mac Jordan, and wife of Richard Burke, the most pre-eminent of the women of Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chonghail, went upon a predatory excursion into Lecale; but he was overtaken by the English, and slain by one cast of a javelin.

O'Sullivan Beare<sup>w</sup>, i. e. Donnell, O'Connor of Corcomroe, and O'Connor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, Turlough, resigned his lordship; and his son Niall took his place.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The sons of Art O'Neill (Niall and his brothers) joined O'Donnell; and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell (Egneghan and his brothers) joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with an army into Muintir-Luinigh<sup>x</sup>, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Eugenician line settled in the Carberies, so that O'Driscoll's territory was narrowed into a small

district comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbaraghane, *alias* Castlehaven, Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and the island of Cleare.

<sup>x</sup> *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony, a

uair ar ann ro baí caoraiḡeēt ḡ muintir pleēta neaētain. Baí ó neill, .i. conn hi pporlongpōrte a muintir luimḡ ḡ phioēt neaētain amaille ppir acc imdōtē a tíre, ḡ a muintire. Ar a aí ní ro péē ó domnaill dóibh co ndearna cpeaēa troma ḡ aircēte aibble. Ro ḡab lá taob pporlongpūirte uí neill, ḡ pleaēta neaētain, ḡ tucc na cpeaēa leir dia tír uaēta ḡan dioḡbail do denam̄ dó na ttimcell.

Aoō ócc mac aoōa ruaiō mic ruōraiḡe mic arōḡail méḡ matḡam̄na do oirōneao ina tḡearna ppor oirḡiallaid.

Baile cōnulaō mic aeōa uí néill do lorccaō lá brian na coilleao mac eoḡain uí neill. Pḡrann ḡ baile an brian cēona do lorccaō ar abarac ina dioḡail lá cōnulaō ḡ la cloinn Remainn mic Ruōraiḡe meḡ matḡam̄na (ḡlairne ḡ brian) ḡ lá mac méḡ matḡam̄na óig, .i. ḡollapattaricc.

Slioēt Mhaolmóroa an mullaiḡ do ionnarbaō ara nduēaiḡ, ḡ clann ḡlairne uí Raḡallaiḡ do ruioḡaō a tíre dia níir, ḡ do denam̄ cairplein inn̄te. Iat̄tom̄ do ēarraiḡ iaḡla cille dapa (ḡearóio mac tomair) ar cloinn ḡlairne, ḡ cúicc buailte décc bó do buain diō i ccepiō, ḡ ḡollaiōra mac ḡlairne do ḡabail don cūp rin.

Peiōlimiō mac ḡlairne mic concōbair uí raḡallaiḡ décc don pláiḡ.

Ua raḡallaiḡ, .i. tōirpdealbāc mac Sḡain mic eoḡain do dōl i tteallac eacōac, ḡ baile méḡ ram̄raōáin .i. peilim, ḡ baile donnchaō a deap̄brat̄ar do lorccaō níir. Maḡ ram̄raōáin cona bḡaiēriō do dōl a ttoraiḡeēt an tḡluaḡ ar abarac ḡ ré p̄ir decc et̄tir ḡabail ḡ marbaō, ḡ dá cēo eac do buain don tḡluaḡ.

Mac domnaill (.i. colla) conrapal ḡallocclac uí neill décc.

Remann mac ḡlairne mic Remainn meḡ matḡam̄na do dōl ar ḡallbaēt maēair̄e airḡiall, ḡ mac don tau, .i. Seon do marbaō leir. Conn mac maḡnura uí cōndalaiḡ, Mac corbmarc uí cōndalaiḡ, ḡ mac mec arōḡail do marbaō uaōarom̄, ḡ ór cñn p̄ic̄it eac do buain de p̄ein ḡ dá muintir. Cataoir

mountainous district in the barony of Strábane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>y</sup> *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

<sup>z</sup> *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called *Mullaē laoiḡill*.—See note under the year 1488.

<sup>a</sup> *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran,

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille', the son of Owen O'Neill. The land and town of the same Brian were burned, in revenge of it, by Cu-Uladh, by the sons of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon (Glasny and Brian), and by the son of the young Mac Mahon, i. e. Gilla-Patrick.

The descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh<sup>z</sup> were banished from their country, and the sons of Glasny O'Reilly settled in their territory, and erected a castle therein. The others drew the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, son of Thomas) against the sons of Glasny, and fifteen herds of cattle were taken from them as a prey; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Glasny, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Felim, son of Glasny, who was son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, went into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and burned the town of Magauran<sup>a</sup> (i. e. Felim), and the town of his brother Donough. ' On the following day Magauran, with his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the army, and deprived them of sixteen men, who were killed or taken prisoners, and two hundred horses.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, Constable of the gallowglasses of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English settlements of Machaire-Oirghiall, and slew John, son of the Taa<sup>b</sup>; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgall [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

county of Leitrim.

<sup>b</sup> Taa.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.

mac Iriail mic Pílip, 7 eogan mac Semair mic eochaða móir még maéghanna do gábal, 7 eogan deluð iar rín.

Ar an bocáin mac uí conócobair fáilge (.i. conn) do marbað lá a ósbrá-  
tair catáoir mac cuinn mic an cálbair daen epícor gae.

Clann ócc emainn megiúir (aóð, ar, 7 giolla sóra) 7 clann toirpdealbair megiúir (Taóð, pílip, 7 an giolla dub) do denam cpeice ar doinnall mac giolla pattraioc mic emainn méguiúir. Doinnall féin do marbað a ttopaig-  
eét na cpeice lá Maoileclainn mac geibeannair 7 an Maolreaclainn cedna do marbað fó cedóir ar an laéair rín.

Maguiúir, .i. Sían do denam cpeice hī miodbolc ar cloinn donnchara mic aóða megiúir, 7 ar cloinn még ualgairc fa óó i naoin tpeactíman.

Giolla pattraioc ua huicinn, mac briain, mic maoileclainn, fír tige aoiðfóh coitcinn do érénaib 7 do tpuazáib décc.

Ua cuiríní aáirne décc.

An pechtaó King Henrr do pioḡaó of Saxaib, 22. Augur.

<sup>c</sup> *Midhbholg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Mac Ualgairg*, now anglicised Magoalrick. The name is common in the neighbourhood of the little town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh.

<sup>e</sup> *Henry VII.*—Sir Harris Nicolas agrees with this date.—See his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 328. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the following curious entry concerning the affairs of England.

“A. D. 1485. The King of England, i. e. King Richard, was slain in a battle in which fifteen hundred” [*recte* four thousand] were slain, and the son of a Welshman, by whom the battle was fought” [and won] “was made king; and there lived not of the royal blood at that time but one youth who came the next year in exile to Ireland. This battle was fought in the commencement of Autumn” [22nd of August].

From this passage it appears that Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, the original compiler of the

Annals of Ulster, who was Archdeacon of Clogher, and living at this time, believed that the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, set up by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, third sister of King Edward IV., was really Edward, Earl of Warwick. This youth, Simnel, who was the son of an Oxford tradesman, was crowned as Edward VI., in Christ's Church, Dublin, after a sermon preached by John Payne, Bishop of Meath, in which his title to the crown was published in the presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln (who was fully aware of the imposture!) Lord Lovel, and many other nobles and chief men of the kingdom, as well ecclesiastical as secular. Of the history of this Simnel, the mere Irish appear to have known nothing; but Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, and the English and Anglo-Irish nobility, soon discovered the whole imposture, and minute particulars of the farcical ceremony of his coronation and proceedings have been described by Dr. John Hery, Lord Bacon, and others in England, and

Philip, and Owen, son of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Conor Faly (i. e. Con), was killed with one cast of a javelin by his brother Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire (Hugh Art and Gilla-Isa), and the sons of Turlough Maguire (Teige, Philip, and Gilla-Duv), took a prey from Donnell, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire. Donnell himself was slain, while in pursuit of the prey, by Melaghlin Mac Geaveny; and the same Melaghlin was killed on the spot immediately afterwards.

Maguire, i. e. John, took a prey from Midhbholg<sup>c</sup>, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgaire<sup>d</sup>, twice in one week.

Gilla-Patrick O'Higgin, the son of Brian, son of Melaghlin, a man who had kept a general house of hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, died.

O'Cuirnin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.<sup>e</sup> was made King of England on the 22nd of August.

by Ware, and all the modern Irish historians, who state that the diadem wherewith he was crowned was borrowed for the occasion from a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept in a church called by her name, situated near the gate commonly called Dame's Gate; and that he was carried in triumph from Christ's Church to the Castle of Dublin, on the shoulders of a gigantic Anglo-Irishman called Darcy. The after adventures of this Simnel are minutely described by the English historians, but it would be out of place even to glance at them here. It will be enough to remark, that he afterwards fell into the hands of the victorious party, and that the King, after granting him full pardon, made him a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and, not long after, raised him to the rank of a falconer, as we hear from Dr. Hery's verses:

"Ille, ex Rege novo lixa est & calo creatus

Servus, ut ad Regis portaret ligna coquinam,  
Regis, & accipitres posthac aluisse fertur."

In 1492 another mock prince, whose name was

Peter Osbeck, or Perkin Warbeck, who was set up by the same scheming Duchess, to personate Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., was also sent to Ireland, but the mere Irish writers do not appear to have known any particulars of his real history. On these mock princes Ware remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: "And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were expelled the stage."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain also some few entries relating to local affairs in Ireland, not collected by the Four Masters, such as the killing of Oliver Plunkett by the son of Richard Plunkett shortly after Christmas; the killing of Brian O'Huid. [now O'Hood] a highly distinguished poet of Trian-Congail, by John, the son of Eoghan Mac Eoghan, and the birth of Cuconnaght Mac Manus Maguire, which is entered in Latin as follows: "*Hic natus est Connactius filius Caroli Juvenis* 5. *Cal. Februarii feria 6<sup>a</sup>.*"

## AOIS CRIOST, 1486.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mίle, ceitpe céo, oétmoζat, a ré.

Mairiur (i. cill éuilino) bpatar mionúr de obrepuantia do éionnphad ar brú abann lipe la Rolont mac Sír eduard iurtar.

Phioir maoēla fēghal mac Roiberd mēghaighaill décc.

Phlip mac an éomharba (i. Semur mac ruōraige mic aroghail) meζ maēghamna, cananaē coraē hī cclōcar comarba cluana heoar, pēghun darteirige, et cetera décc.

Caibidil coitēcēn an éuicēō iour luhī i nōroicēt aēa aζ airoērpucc aroa maēa, i. Octavianur Italicur acc eppcopair ḡ acc cleiricē tuaircirt eireann uile.

Ruaidri mac diahmaēa (i. mac ruaidri éaoic) tigeapna moige luirec, airticē, ḡ tēpe tuatail décc do ḡalar aitēghir hī tēmpall loēa na ḡaran i cclōinn catail mic muireaēaig, ḡ concōbar mac corbmaic mic tomaltaiḡ an eimēḡ doirpneaē ina ionaē.

Cumara mac conmara do marbaē ḡo haiteapac la cloinn donnchaē mec conmara.

Taēcc mac catail óicc meghaighaill lāntaoīreaē muintipe heolair paōi deaprcatēḡte ar eineac ḡ ar eangnam decc. iap mbuaē o deaman ḡ ó doiman, ḡ a aēnacal hī ppioēnac.

Taēcc ua maoilmiāaig aēbar taoirig muintipe cēballām do marbaē lá cloinn maoileaclaīnn meghaighaill, ḡ lá cloinn maolpuanaē meḡ paighaill.

Eōgan mac śr do ḡabail lá cloinn maolpuanaē meḡ paighaill, ḡ clann taēcc uī maoilmiāaig do marbaē, ḡ mac uilliam mic maḡnura co roēaēib oile.

<sup>f</sup> *Kilcullen*.—Archdall calls this New Abbey. It stood at Kilcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare, not at old Kilcullen. There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard of Old Kilcullen, said by tradition to represent Sir Roland Eustace.

<sup>g</sup> *Of Maethail*, maoēla, now Mohill, a town in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>h</sup> *Octavianus Italicus*.—He was otherwise

called Octovianus de Palatio, and was a native of Florence, and a Doctor of the Canon Law. He succeeded to the Archbishopric in 1480, and died at an advanced age in June, 1513. He was loyal to Henry VII., and opposed the coronation of the mock prince, Simnel, for which he incurred the displeasure of the Deputy, the Earl of Kildare. On the 8th June, 1496, he obtained license to be absent for ten years in



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1486.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-six.*

The monastery of Kilcullen<sup>f</sup>, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail<sup>g</sup>, Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rury, son of Ardgall) Mac Mahon, a canon chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter of the province was held at Drogheda, on the Ides of July, by the Archbishop of Armagh, i. e. Octavianus Italicus<sup>b</sup>, and the bishops and clergy of all the North of Ireland.

Rory, son of Rory Caech Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, died of a short fit of sickness, in the church of Lough nGasán, in Clann-Cathail-mic-Murray; and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable, was installed in his place.

Cumara Mac Namara was exultingly slain by the sons of Donough Mac Namara.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, full Chief of Muintir-Eolais, renowned for hospitality and prowess, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Carolan<sup>i</sup>, was slain by the sons of Melaghlín Mac Rannall and the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall.

Owen, the son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall; and the sons of Teige O'Mulvey, the son of William Mac Manus, and many others, were slain.

England, or elsewhere, from the day he went on ship-board, but it does not appear that he ever left the country. Some Latin rhymes on the rude manners and poverty of the inhabitants of Armagh are ascribed to him by Ware, Cox, and Harris, but these writers do not inform us where they are preserved. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell O'Fallon, a Friar Minor of the Obser-

vance, was present at this synod, a preacher who did more service to the Irish than any other since the time of St. Patrick. He came to the Synod to get the Pope's letters for the Bishopric of Derry, to which he had been elected.—See Harris's Ware, p. 291, and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1500.

<sup>i</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.

Maolreaclainn ⁊ Ruaidrí dá mac mec donnchaíð típe hoilealla, .i. taðg mac brian (Soideac diongmála do toirigeét ua noilealla gac aon diob) do marbað la cloinn domnaill cam ⁊ la cloinn Ruaidrí mec donnchaíð.

Sluaiccead aóbal mór lá hua ndomnaill ⁊ cconnectaib, ⁊ lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairí ina aghaíð, ⁊ iar ndol hi cclinn apoile dóib, do ponpat ríe ⁊ comasonta. Peirlimíð pionn ua concobair do dol hi cclinn na pluag rin, ⁊ a dol hi laim uí domnaill tar cclinn a éuaé ⁊ a éaoipeac. Síð ríe muiríohairg do denam don cup rin, ⁊ Mac peirlimíð rínn do gabail ar péin dua ndomnaill ⁊ a bhríe lár ⁊ tír conaill tré comairle míc uilliam cloinne Riocairí.

Brearmaidm la muintir megraígnail hi moim lecc for cloinn uí Ruairc ⁊ for plioét caatail ruad in po marbað Maoileclainn ócc mac maoileclainn mec caba rí a aóirí fein do ba mó ainm le gallócclaíur hi líte cuinn.

Clann trfain mic an ppiora do éreachaíð, ⁊ mac díb fein (.i. giolla cpiort) do marbað la plioét maoileclainn mégraígnail.

Neide ua maoileclainn cclinn doicill epeann décc. Ar é tucc na mionna buada co na tiubraí im ⁊ arán a naoirfeacé doicillíob co bpaé.

Sluaiccead lá hua ndomnaill do dol ⁊ tír amalgaíð. Mac uilliam iócta-pach do éacé ina aghaíð. Ro rígeí iomairícc stoppa in po marbað uillead ar céo do muintir mec uilliam, ⁊ in po gabad Sian mac Siurcáin ⁊ uillecc mac Rírdírd (.i. mac tomair) a bupc co rocaíobí oile.

Seaan mac au ppiora megraígnail décc.

An baprac móir (Sian), roga gallmacaem epeann do marbað lá noblacc lá donnchaíð ócc macc cártairg tigeapna ealla iar ndol ar cpeic fair.

Geapóio mac iarla deapmumán décc.

\* *Moin-lesg*—This name would be anglicised Monelesk, but the Editor has not been able to find a place of the name in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>1</sup> *Head of the inhospitality*, cclinn doicill Epeann. The word doicill is still used in the living language to denote grudging, or inhospitality.—See note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1381, where the following passage occurs: “*rupogra coicéionn ar aor ealaíon Epeann tré doicill*.”—MS. L.

<sup>m</sup> *That he would never give*, co ná tiubraí co

bpaé. The Four Masters constantly use co ná for *ut non*, or *quod non*. The literal translation of the whole passage would stand as follows in Latin: “*Neius O’Mulconry, caput inhospitalitatis Hiberniæ, obiit. Is est qui per reliquias sacras dejeravit quod nunquam daret butyrum et panem eadem vice hospitibus.*”

<sup>n</sup> *Tirawley*.—According to the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster, this conflict took place, *Non. Septembris*, at Bel-atha-Aird-na-riadh, i. e. the mouth of the ford of

Melaghlin and Rory, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (each worthy of the chieftainship of Tirerrill), were slain by the sons of Donnell Cam and the sons of Rory Mac Donough.

A numerous army was led by O'Donnell into Connaught, and another by Mac William of Clanrickard, to oppose him. On coming together, however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity. Felim Finn O'Conor repaired to these armies, and gave himself up into the hands of O'Donnell, in behalf of his territories and chieftains. The peace of Sil-Murray was concluded on this occasion; and the son of Felim Finn was taken as a hostage, instead of [Felim Finn] himself, by O'Donnell, who took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall routed the sons of O'Rourke and the descendants of Cathal Roe, at Moin-lesg<sup>k</sup>, where Melaghlin Oge, son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, a man who for his years bore the greatest name as a leader of gallow-glasses in Leath-Chuinn, was slain.

The sons of John, son of the Prior [Mac Rannall], were plundered; and Gilchreest, one of these sons, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Neidhe O'Mulconry, head of the inhospitality<sup>l</sup> of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give<sup>m</sup> butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawley<sup>n</sup>. The Lower Mac William went to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's people were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, the son of Richard, son of Thomas Burke, with many others, were taken prisoners.

John, son of the Prior Mac Rannall, died.

Barry More John, the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him<sup>o</sup>.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

<sup>o</sup> *Against him*, *paip*, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.

Feidlimid buíde mac cairppe uí concobair, uaitne mac ríain cairpaig  
mec bhránán, Donnchað mac corbmaic mec maíta 7 aod mac Rúaidrí duib  
mec maíta do mairbað lá cloinn maoleclainn méis paghnall.

Taog aod mac uilliam uí ceallair an dapa tigearna baóí for uib maine  
décc i naibí an tpeap uir.

Sile inghín aoda mic uilliam uí ceallair bhí uí madaóáin décc.

Loclainn mac an gíolla claoín uí anliú décc.

Taog mac aoda mic brian uí binn, 7 Maoleaclainn mac diarmada méis  
paghnall décc.

Eocchan mac loclainn uí ruairc raoileactain tigearna na bhríne décc.

Semur mac mec Rírdorp buicléir fear ionait iarla uirumán décc.

Bhríal 7 diarmada da mac murchaí uí madaóáin do mairbað a meabail  
la cobtaé ua madaóáin lá a ndearbhrátair féin.

Raighait inghín tSeáin mec conmara bhí toirpdealbair mic taidg  
uí brian tigearna tuadmúman airéirair décc.

Gíolla na naoim mac domhnall mic muirceairair méis tigearna calaó  
na hangaile décc iar ceian aóir.

Taog mac aodagáin ollam muintire hangaile do mairbað go ghrainimail  
lá phloct írial uí feargail.

Plann mac ploinn uí domhnalláin decc.

Brian mac Ruópaige mic ardgail meis maígamna tigearna darteirair  
do mairbað lá gallaib maíaire airgíall.

Domhnall ócc mac mec artain raóí neimig décc.

<sup>p</sup> *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

<sup>a</sup> *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler*.—He was the son of Edmond, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1461. This James is mentioned in the following memorandum, in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, vol. 116, b, a :

“Aine poim Noeluc anuig 7 ar epom  
fearéam ran uair ro a coraé aodá, 7 co tí  
mac rir in baile plan .i. Sfmur mac Emainn

mic Rírdorp, mic tSemur, mic tSemur .i.  
in iarla balb, mar ip a móctaré anuig orag-  
aib ré rinn, 7 a Raie in botaire duin 7 u.eo  
ran odlaig ma cfe le Dia.”

“This is the Friday before Christmas, and heavy is the rain now in the beginning of the night. May the son of the proprietor of this town return safe, i. e. James, son of Edmond Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James, i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and within five days of Christmas by God’s permission.”

Felim Boy, the son of Carbry O'Conor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branan; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order<sup>p</sup>.

Celia, the daughter of Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, and wife of O'Madden, died.

Loughlin, the son of Gilla-claen O'Hanly, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Beirne, and Melaghlin, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James<sup>a</sup>, the son of Mac Richard Butler, the representative of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Breasal and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Madden, were treacherously slain by Cobhthach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Raghnaill, daughter of John Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of East Thomond, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile<sup>r</sup>, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner<sup>s</sup> by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgall, son of Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartry, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Donnell Oge, the son of Mac Artan, a hospitable gentleman, died.

The descendants of this James afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Ormond, as appears from the pedigrees of the Butlers, given in Irish by Duaid Mac Firis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

<sup>r</sup> *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the callow, or marshy district of Annaly. This territory still retains its name, and is now included in the barony of Rathcline, in the west of the county

of Longford.

<sup>s</sup> *Abominable manner*, ғо ғпамфмал, i. e. in a disgustful, hateful, or odious manner. As the Brehon of the territory Mac Egan's person was inviolable, but it is very probable that, in addition to the mere killing of a Brehon, the race of Irial rendered their crime more black and odious by the manner in which they butchered him.

Σθαν buide mac eoḡain mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchað mac tomair mic fírgail mecc rannpaðain décc.

Oét mbaile píct do ḡallbaét macaire airḡiall do loiceað lá Maḡ mat-ḡamna, aod ócc mac aoda ruair mic ruōraiḡe.

O neill, .i. conn mac enrí do ðol pluas ría rannain ar macaire airḡiall loiceati ḡ millte mópa do denam lair.

Cpeac mór lá brian mac emann mic Ruōraiḡe meḡ matḡamna ar emann mac tomáir óicc, ḡ ar a cloinn i ccúil na noirí, ḡ emann ócc mac emann do marbað leo i ndoipe cenainn.

Emann mac tomáir ḡreandaiḡ mic duinn mic Pílip na tuaiḡe meḡuidir décc, ḡ a dearbpaetair ele eoḡan mac tomair ḡreandaiḡ, Magnur mac maoileduin, ḡ Ruōraiḡe mac concobair mic duinn meḡuidir do marbað ar baile an oipeaét la péilim mac donnchað méḡuidir ar ḡreir oíðe.

Caitilin inḡín uí fearḡail (domnall buide mac domnall mic Sḡain) bñ mec maḡnura meḡuidir .i. catál ócc mac catail móir décc.

Air puad mac ḡiollapataice mic emann meḡuidir do marbað dupcor roḡde lá cloinn toirpdealbaiḡ mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Aod mac néill mic aoda, mic eoḡain uí neill décc.

Emann ócc mac emann mic conulað uí néill ḡ corbmac mac aipe capraiḡ mic maoileaclainn uí neill décc.

Clann meḡuidir (emann), .i. aod ḡ air caprac ðpuaplaccað, ḡ a naetair do léiccfí a tiḡeapnair de an lá céðna do com trḡain mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Donn maḡuidir mac emann, mic tomair óig do marbað a ppiull hi ndo-  
pur Reilce achaið upcáir lé cloinn tomáir oig meḡuidir, .i. tomár, concobar, ḡ Ruairi ḡ lá cloinn flaitéiraiḡ mic tomair óig, ḡiollapataice, Cuonnaét, ḡ brian cporac.

<sup>c</sup> *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocho-ched, or barony.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 24. The Annals of Ulster add, that this destruction was caused by Mac Mahon, "*in estate hujus anni*."

<sup>d</sup> *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

<sup>e</sup> *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>y</sup> *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballinerraght, but it is now obsolete.

<sup>z</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Farrell Magauran, died.

Eight and twenty ballies<sup>r</sup> of the possessions of the English of Machaire-Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Rury.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with an army, sometime before Samhain<sup>u</sup>, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries.

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuil-na-n-Oirear<sup>w</sup>, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn<sup>x</sup>.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, died; and his brother Owen, son of Thomas Greannach, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Rury, son of Conor, son of Don Maguire, were slain at Baile-an-Oireacht<sup>y</sup>, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlin O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh<sup>z</sup>.

Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1486. Art, the son of Mac Donnell, of Clankelly, i. e. the son of Cormac, son of Art

Mac Donnell, was slain at Clones, in a quarrel which he had with the clergy on little Christmas, i. e. with James, the son of Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, and with Donough Mac



## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1487.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, μίλε, σετρε σεδ, οετμoccas, α πεετ.

Μαοιλεάλαινν mac mupchaíð uí flannaccáin decanac oilepinn décc, 7  
Tomar ua hsidigín do gabail a ionad.

Ταδς mac brian mic amlaoib meguíðir po baí na peaprpún i mboetaib ap  
tor 7 na biocairpe hi ccill lairppe decc.

δριαν ua corcpain biocair claoiminnri 7 denir mac giollacoircle aircín-  
neac, 7 biocairpe airíð bporca décc.

Ο μαοιλεάλαινν, .i. λαιγνεαé mac cuirc τιγεαρνα cloinne colmain do  
marbað le conn mac airt mic cuinn mic corbmaic ballaiğ uí maοiλεαéλαινν.

Ο παğallağ, .i. τοιρρδεalbac mac Sfan mic eoğain décc do bñcc ina  
cairlén féin hi ctulağ monğain an céð lá do mí September 7 ó Rağallaiğ  
do çairm da mac ina ionad .i. Sfan.

δριαν mac brian ballaiğ mic aοða mic feilim uí concobair poideac  
dionğmala do riğe connacé décc.

Αοð mac Ruaiðri mic brian uí concobair décc.

Σιοδραιð ua maolconairpe ollam ril muipeaðaiğ éññ aibε 7 aipir peap  
nepeann décc 7 da éññ fine ina ionad .i. domnall 7 maolconairpe mac torpa.

Μυιρğsr mac loclainn ui maolconairpe. οide α éñrpe féin décc i ττίρ  
conuill iar ttreablaic foda, 7 iar mbuaíð naίtpicé 7 α aðnacal i ndun na  
ngall.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Con-  
nallan, the abbot.

"Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain  
by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, in Coill-  
Ichtarach" [in Loughinsholin barony, in the  
county of Derry], "shortly after Christmas.

"The castle of Bel-Feirsdí" [Belfast] "was  
taken by Felim, the son of Mac-I-Neill Boy, and  
by the Savadge (Robert, the son of Jenkin),  
and by the sons of Niall Gallda, son of Brian  
Ballagh, from the wardens of Brian, the son of  
Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, *in estate*.

"Mac Patrick Courcy [of Kinsale] died.

"There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

"Marcella, the daughter of John, son of  
Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell,  
and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O'Reilly, was  
drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, what-  
ever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

"There was a great scarcity of salt in this  
and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt  
was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-  
penny piece), so that jesters were wont to com-  
pose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be  
found.

"Horses were so dear in the province of  
Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-seven.*

Melaghlin, son of Muruough O'Flanagan, Dean of Elphin, died; and Thomas O'Heidigein took his place.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Auliffe Maguire, who had first been Parson of Botha<sup>a</sup>, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre<sup>b</sup>, died.

Brian O'Corcran, Vicar of Claoín-Inis [Cleenish], and Denis Mac Gilla Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Airidh-Brosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Melaghlin (Laighneach, the son of Corc), Lord of Clann-Colman<sup>c</sup>, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, died suddenly in his castle of Tullymongan<sup>d</sup>, on the first day of the month of September; and his son John was nominated O'Reilly in his place.

Brian, the son of Brian Ballagh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, worthy of the kingdom<sup>e</sup> of Connaught, died.

Hugh, the son of Rory, son of Brian O'Conor, died.

Seery O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, head of the cheerfulness and jocularity of the men of Ireland, died; and two Kenfinès<sup>f</sup> of the tribe were set up in his place, namely, Donnell and Mulconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loughlin O'Mulcónry, teacher of his own art [poetry], died in Tirconnell, after a long illness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal.

milch cow and a heifer were often given for a colt. and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.

<sup>a</sup> The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Pierce, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

<sup>b</sup> *Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18<sup>o</sup>. die Augusti, feria 6<sup>a</sup>.*"

<sup>c</sup> Botha, now Bohoe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> Cill-Laisre.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill laiprac, and, in English, Killassery. It is situated on the south-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church

*Clann-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin's, whose regal territory at this period was circumscribed within the limits of the present barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

<sup>e</sup> Tullymongan.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> Worthy of the kingdom, *poibéac diongmála*, i. e. a worthy vessel.

<sup>g</sup> Kenfinès.—The term Kenfinè is always used

Domnall ua dubaccáin, ⁊ a bfh inghn uí maoilconaire décc.

Ua maoilpalaid dromclí ecena ua maine décc.

Iarla dŕmumhan do marbað lá a muinir féin a meabail hi ráit gaola tre comairle Shŕain a dearbbratar féin. Sŕan dŕa ⁊ luct an marbta aréŕna dionnarbað la muirir mac an iarla.

Uilliam mac aoda mic brian uí éallaiḡ tigeapna ua maine do gabail lá a bŕaetrib feirín a meabail ⁊ a écc ina geimlib, ⁊ dá tigeapna ina ionað, .i. maoileaclainn mac aoda mic brian ⁊ donnchað mac bŕŕail uí éallaiḡ.

Aod mac donnchað uí éallaiḡ do marbað lá maoileaclainn mac uilliam uí éallaiḡ.

Concobar mac taðcc caoic uí éallaiḡ do gabail a meabail lá taðcc mac maoileaclainn uí éallaiḡ.

Catal dub mac domnall mic eoḡain uí concobair do marbað lá goiŕdelbachaib iar ndol ar cŕeic forpa ⁊ a bŕatar ele an calbað caoic do bŕŕit na cŕeice go háitŕaí lair.

Domnall ua concobair do ðol ar ionnŕaiḡið for lŕitir mic Pŕilip, ⁊ bŕipeað oib ar ðŕeim dá muinir gur marbait ann da mac domnall mic brian mec donnchað ⁊ móran dá nuairlib ⁊ da muinir aréŕna.

Œrian ruað, mac tigeapnain, mic taðḡ mic tigeapnain uí Ruairc tanairpe bŕeipne do marbað dupcŕor do ŕaiḡit la mac uí ruairc, Eoḡan mac ŕeilim mic donnchað mic tigeapnain óicc. Ua domnall .i. Aod ruadh do ðol tŕép an marbað rin irin mbŕeipne, ⁊ ruide do a ŕŕoplongŕoŕt fá baile uí Ruairc .i. cairlén an cairte, ⁊ a gabail lair ⁊ tŕiúr do muinir uí ruairc do marbað ⁊ brian mac catail mic tigeapnain uí Ruairc do marbað lá goŕŕaid mac aoda gallba uí domnall dupcŕor peléir. An cairlen do bŕipeað lá hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Mullally*.—The O'Mullallys were originally seated in the territory of Moinmoy, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway; but they were driven from thence by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway, where they held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.—

See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy-Many*, pp. 33, 177, 182.

<sup>b</sup> *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish *Rae Caela*, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster this event is recorded as follows:

“A.D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i.e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,

Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally<sup>s</sup>, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rath-gaela<sup>h</sup>, at the instigation of John, his own brother. John and the other perpetrators of the murder were banished by Maurice, son of the Earl.

William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and he [afterwards] died in chains; and two lords were set up in his place, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Donough, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Kelly, was slain by Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caech O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain by the Costelloes, after having gone upon a predatory incursion against them. But Calvagh, his other brother, carried off the prey in triumph.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Leitir-Mac-Philip<sup>i</sup>, routed some of the people, and slew the two sons of Donnell, son of Brian Mac Donough, and many of their gentlemen and people in general.

Brian Roe, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tannist of Breifny, was slain by a dart cast at him by the son of the O'Rourke, [i. e.] Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. In consequence of this death O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched into Breifny, and laid siege to O'Rourke's town, i. e. Caislen-an-Chairthe<sup>k</sup>, which he took, and three of O'Rourke's people were slain; and Brian, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was slain by Godfrey, the son of Hugh Gallda<sup>l</sup> O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Manntach . . . and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Manntach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

<sup>i</sup> *Leitir-Mac-Philip*, i. e. Mac Philip's letter, or hill side. This name, which is that of a townland in Mac Donough's country, in the county of Sligo, is now obsolete.

<sup>k</sup> *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *caisleán a' chairthe*, i. e. the castle of the rock. The ruins of a castle so called are still to be seen in the townland of Castletown, in the valley of Glencar, in the west of the parish of Killasnet, in the north-west of the county of Leitrim. The name is usually anglicised Castlecarr.

<sup>l</sup> *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.

ndomnaill iar rin, 7 o ruairc feilim dionnarbað ar a ðuchaiğ hi pfeapianð manac lá hua ndomnaill. Ua domnaill doirdi do léigean uí Ruairc ina ðuchaiğ, 7 ríð do ðenam eirir fíriab breibne, 7 a tabairt ar in tír an cairlén do aídénam.

Maolruanaid mac taidcc mec diarmada do gabail a meabail ar oilén na trínóide la tomaltaic mac Ruaidri mec diarmada, 7 mac briain mec diarmada do marbað ann.

Alartann mac colla mic toirpdealbaid, 7 dpeam do maicib a gallócclac do marbað arason rir lá cloinn Ruaidri mec diarmada.

Sfan mac an airéinnig cñh a fine féin fear tige aoidé coircinn, 7 airéindeac Padraicc i nail rinn décc.

Aod mac Pilip ruaid mec conmara fíri cpoða cocctac décc.

Sfan dað mac goirdelbaid tigeapna plebe luğa décc, 7 dá tigeapna ina ionad, .i. uilliam mac emann an macaire a ðríbratair féin 7 díúrta mac Pilip mec goirdelbaid.

Sfan mac concobair mec aedaccain ollam clonne riocair, 7 Aod mac briain mic feargal ruaid uí uiccinn décc.

Cataoir mág coclain do marbað hi ppioll lá mac a ðríbratair fíngin ruaid.

Emann mac Riocair a bupc do gabail a meabail lá baipédaicab, 7 a tabac go háiteapac dia bpaicrib féin.

Slóigeað lá hua ndomnaill i mbreibne uí ruairc, dá hé pocann an trlóigib rin, o ruairc feilim mac donnchaid mic tigeapnain, 7 a baile do gabail a

<sup>m</sup> *By the shot of a ball*, dupcor peléir.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, dupchup do gunna, i. e. by the shot of a gun, or a gun-shot. This is the first mention of a gun or ball in the Irish annals, and it shows that the Irish had guns at least one year earlier than is generally supposed. The first notice of fire-arms in the Anglo-Irish Annals occurs in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1489, as follows :

"This year for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand guns (or musquets) out of Germany, which his guard, during the

time that they stood century" [sentry], "bore before his habitation standing in the great Hall, at the entrance into his house or quarters at Thomas Court."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, vol. v.

The same passage is quoted or referred to by Harris, in his *History of the City of Dublin*, p. 283 ; by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. ; and in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Connor, who adds the following note, which is far from correct :

shot of a ball<sup>m</sup>. The castle was demolished by O'Donnell; and O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, was banished from his country into Fermanagh; but O'Donnell [afterwards] permitted O'Rourke to come back into his country, and he made peace among the men of Breifny, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, was treacherously taken prisoner, on Trinity Island<sup>n</sup>, by Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and the son of Brian Mac Dermot was slain there.

Alexander, the son of Colla, son of Turlough, and some of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

John Mac-an-Airchinnigh<sup>o</sup>, head of his own tribe, who had kept a house of general hospitality for strangers, and Erenagh of St. Patrick's at Elphin, died.

Hugh, the son of Philip Roe Mac Namara, a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died; and two lords [were set up] in his place, namely, William, the son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mac Costello.

John, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Ollav<sup>p</sup> of Clanrickard, and Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Farrel Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan was treacherously slain by the son of his brother, Fineen Roe.

Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was [afterwards] triumphantly rescued by his kinsmen.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Breifny O'Rourke. The cause of this hosting was: O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan, and

"Baker pretends that Edward III. used fire-arms at the siege of Calais: the use of great guns was utterly unknown in those days, even in the Pale. The first account we have of them is in 1521" [this is not true.—See 1488, 1498.—Ed.], "when the Lord Deputy, Surry, besieged the monastery and castle of Feoris" [Monasteroris], "where O'Conor Faly had a garrison: the walls of the convent were instantly levelled by three pieces of artillery, and the Irish, frightened by this new mode of attack, by which the thunder and lightning of the elements seemed to have combined against them, abandoned themselves

to despair."

<sup>n</sup> *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>o</sup> *Mac-an-Airchinnigh*.—This name, which signifies "son of the Erenagh," is still extant in the vicinity of Strokestown, Elphin, and Lissonuffy, in the county of Roscommon, where it is anglicised Mac Nerhenny and Nerhenny. There are families of various races who bear the same name in many parts of Ireland.

<sup>p</sup> *Ollav*.—This Mac Egan was chief Brehon of Clanrickard, and had a house at Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway.

ρρῖυλλ λά α βραιτέρῖδ ρέιν, γ ιαρ νool υί δoμῖναῖλ don βρεῖφne ρορlongρoρτ do δenaῖῃ do ἰmion mbailc, .i. cairlén an éairte, γ an baile do gábal leir ρo δeoῖδ ιαρ mbῖt aṡhaῖδ na tῖmceall, γ tῖgeapṡan duḃ mac donnchaῖδ mic tῖgeapṡan oῖcc do mṡrbaḃ lá hua ndomṡnaῖλ don éur ρῖn, γ o ρuaῖpc ρeῖlῖm ṡṡáccbáil dua δoῖṡnaῖλ hῖ ccairlén ἰn éairte ιαρ ρíoduccáḃ ρear mbreῖfne ρṡa ρoile. O Ruairc do gḡṡṡaḃ cῖoṡa coraṡta dua δoῖṡnaῖλ ἰṡṡṡ mbreḃfne γ ṡṡoṡ a ἰonaῖḃ ἰna δῖaῖḃh.

Tῖgeapṡán ócc o ρuaῖpc tanairῖ breῖfne do mṡrbaḃ lá cloῖnn Maol-ṡuanaiḡ meḡṡaḡṡnaῖλ, γ lá cloῖnn Ruairḃṡṡ mec diaṡṡaṡa ἰ nuṡt na nengáḃ.

Slóicceáḃ lá haḃḃ ṡuaḃ ua ndoῖṡnaῖλ hῖ maiḡ luῖcc dia ρo ṡῖll apḃanda γ dia ρo loῖcc baῖte cairlén ἰomḃa. Ro loῖcc γ Ro bṡṡṡ cairlén cloῖnne Ruairḃṡṡ mec diaṡṡaṡa, .i. baile na huamṡa. O doῖṡnaῖλ ρeῖn co ndoῖṡma dia ṡṡuaḡ do apccnaῖῃ co hῖncleῖte ἡ ἰn oῖḃce ap a longρoρt co ndeapṡa cṡeaḃa móṡa ἰ ndoῖṡe éua. Ρeῖḃlῖmῖḃ ρῖonn ua concobair (.i. mac taircc mic toῖṡṡdealbaiḡ ṡuaῖḃ) do ḃol hῖ ccḡṡn υí δoῖṡnaῖλ don éur ρῖn, γ ρíṡ ṡṡṡaῖn do δenaῖῃ ḃó ρṡṡṡ. Ruairḃṡṡ an doῖṡe mac muῖṡḡḡṡa mic aḃḃa mec diaṡṡaṡa baῖ hῖ ρocṡaḃde υí δoῖṡnaῖλ ap an ṡlóicceáḃ ρῖn do ṡáṡuccáḃ na ceallbṡaiḡṡ uallaiḡṡ, γ éḃala móṡa do bṡḡt eῖṡte, γ ó doῖṡnaῖλ do éabairt óḡaircc do ṡaḡaṡṡaῖḃ an tḡṡṡaῖλ ρo ṡáṡaicceáḃ ann.

Slóicceáḃ la mac uῖlliam cloῖnne ṡῖocairḃ (.i. uilleacc mac uῖllicc an ṡῖona) ἰ nuῖḃ maine dia ρo bṡṡeaḃ laῖṡ baḃḃóṡṡṡ aṡa liacc maonaccan, Apḃanna γ baῖte ἰomḃa do ṡῖlleaḃ ḃó ἰ nuῖḃ maine, γ hῖ macairc cḡnnaṡt.

<sup>a</sup> *Protection-tribute*, cῖoṡ coraṡta.—For a notice of a similar rent, or tribute, paid to the Lower Mac William Burke, by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

<sup>r</sup> *Ucht-na-Eangadh*, i. e. the shelving breast, or hill-front. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. the town of the cave. This place is now called baile na h-úmac in Irish, and Cavetown in English. It is situated between the lakes of Clogher and Cavetown, in the parish of Estersnow, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 10. The site of this

castle is still pointed out, but the outline of the foundations are scarcely traceable.

<sup>t</sup> *Doire-Cua*, now Derrycuagh, a townland in the north-west part of the parish of Kilnamanagh, in the district of Airteach, barony of Boyle (lately Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.

<sup>u</sup> *Ceall Braighi-Uallaighi*.—This name, which would be anglicised Kilbryhooly, is now obsolete; but it is quite evident from the situation of the townland of Doire-Cua, into which O'Donnell made this nocturnal irruption, that Ceall Braighi Uallaighi was the ancient name of a church in the parish of Kilnamanagh.



his town, had been treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in Breifny, he pitched his camp around Caislen-an-Chairthe, and, after a siege of considerable length, finally took it; on which occasion he slew Tiernan Duv, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. And having reconciled the men of Breifny with one another, O'Donnell left O'Rourke, Felim, in Caislen-an-Chairthe. O'Rourke levied a protection tribute<sup>a</sup> upon the territory of Breifny, to be paid to O'Donnell and his successors.

Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ucht-na-n-Eangadh<sup>r</sup>.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moylurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha<sup>s</sup>. O'Donnell himself, with a strong body of his forces, sallied forth privately by night from their camp, and committed great depredations in Doire-Cua<sup>t</sup>. Felim Finn O'Connor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, went to O'Donnell on this occasion, and made a perpetual peace with him. Rory-an-Doire, the son of Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermot, who was in O'Donnell's army on this expedition, violated the church of Ceall Braighe-Uallaighi<sup>u</sup>, and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution<sup>w</sup> to the priests of the church which had been violated.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine) into Hy-Many, by which he destroyed the bawn of Athliag Maenagan<sup>x</sup>, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

<sup>w</sup> *Full restitution*, óḡairiocc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: “7 hua domnaill do airig na néolara do ragaruib in cēmpaill po rapairisō ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there.”

<sup>x</sup> *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

reverence, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been induced with the spirit of prophecy, the River

Ropra mac feidlimið finn do mairbad dāon urcop raiðe la dpuing don tplaig. Clann feilm finn ui concobair .i. aod, toirpdealbāc, 7 concobair, do dōl tarrā co baile tobair bpiðe. A lopccā 7 a arðain dōib. Diarmait mac domnaill mic toirpdealbāig doill uí concobair do mairbad doib .i. ag Rop comain, hi luipcc an tplaig. A lñmāin dōib arñin hi cclōinn cōnnmāig, 7 eic do bñin don tplaig ceona. Ba rop tarrainig uí concobair duinn, .i. aod mac aoda mic toirpdealbāig duinn, do ponað an pluaccead fin. Sið pil muirdeāig do ðenān doib buððēin iar nduilead a dēnna ar comairle a ccapat.

¶ Creaā meabla do ðenān do Ruairi ua cōncobair ar feilm finn. Creaā anba ma dōigail riðe la feilm ffinn ua cconcobair rop rliēt taidg oig.

Sið pil Muirðhaið do naiðm doriðiri, 7 tigeapnar pleacta corbmaic ui bñin 7 lē baile an clāir, 7 cōicc baile cinn corad do cūid ponna toirpdealbāig dōcc, do mairñm dā rliōēt dpeidlim ua concobair. Bād do cclōinn catail mic muirðhaið do baí athaið daimpñir illāin cclōinne maolpuain do tabairt dpeidlimið finon ua cconcobair.

Tigeapnān caprac mac tigeapnain mic taidg mic tigeapnain uí puairc, rñiādāc mac sñain mic toirpdealbāig méguiðir, 7 domnaill mac duinn mic domnaill mic airt méguiðir do mairbad hi muirñir eolair lá cclōinn Ruairi mec diarmata 7 lá mac mec diarmada puaið, 7 domnaill beapnac mac ramradāin do mairbad don cūp fin.

O domnaill, .i. aod do dōl hi mair luipcc ip in pfoğmāp do rōnnpāth.

Suck will sooner or later destroy Athleague. These verses, the prophetic truth of which we see nearly fulfilled in our own time, are worth preserving, and run as follows :

“ báitíðeap aēliag  
dōitíðeap loē glinne  
biad glinpe 'na fárac  
'r cluain álar gan duine.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,  
Lough Glinn shall be burned,  
Glinsk shall be waste,  
And Clonalis without a man.”

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the town of St. Bridget's well, now Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *It was at the instance.*—This should have been mentioned in the beginning, as it is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which this incursion of Mac William against Felim Finn O'Connor is much more satisfactorily described as follows :

“ A. D. 1487. Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick), at the instance of O'Connor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough), proceeded with an army into the

Machaire-Chonnacht. Rossa, the son of Felim Finn, was slain by one shot of a dart by a man of this army. The sons of Felim Finn O'Conor (i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Conor) passed by them to Baile-tobair-Bhrighde<sup>y</sup>, which they burned and plundered. Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Dall O'Conor, while pursuing them, was slain at Roscommon; but his people followed them into Clann-Conway, and took some horses from them. It was at the instance<sup>z</sup> of O'Conor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Don) that this incursion was made. The Sil-Murray concluded a peace among themselves, after having refused to do so, by the advice of their friends.

Treacherous depredations were committed by Rory O'Conor upon Felim Finn, who, in revenge, committed great depredations upon the descendants of Teige Oge.

The peace of Sil-Murray was again ratified; and the lordship of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne, the half townland of Baile-an-Chlair<sup>a</sup>, and the five townlands of Ceann-Coradh<sup>b</sup>, being part of the share of [i. e. allotted to] Cormac Oge, were given, by consent of the descendants of Turlough Oge, to Felim O'Conor. A portion of the territory of Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray, which had been for some time in the possession of the Clann-Maelruain, was given to Felim Finn O'Conor.

Tiernan Carragh, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke; Feradhach, the son of John, son of Turlough Maguire; and Donnell, the son of Don, son of Donnell, son of Art Maguire, were slain in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and the son of Mac Dermot Roe, and Donnell Bearnach Magauran was also slain on that occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, proceeded into Moylurg in Autumn. He burned

Cluainte, against Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe, and burned Felim Finn's town, and slew his son, Rossa mac Felim Finn, and burned the whole territory. And they also burned and spoiled the possessions of such of the Corcachlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Roscommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Conor."

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-an-Chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>b</sup> *Cean-Coradh*, i. e. head of the weir. This is mentioned in a poem on the ancient limits of Hy-Many, as on the northern boundary of that territory. It was evidently the name of a district comprising five ballies in O'Beirne's country, on the north side of Coradh-na-dtuath,

Τιγε ιομβά γ αῖβαννα δο λορρεαδ λειρ γ εῖμπάλλ οῖρομα κονάιλλε δο λορρεαδ  
 αν ταν ριν λά ρῖρζαλ εἰρραδ mac δομναίλλ μιν ταιδεεc υῖ ρυαιρε ζαν εῖε  
 δυα δομναίλλ, γ ό ναδ ρυεε ό δομναίλλ αρ ρεαρζαλ εἰρραδ δο διοζαίλ αν  
 μῖζμομα ριν ραιρ, δο ραδ mac τιγεαρραιν να buannaide δο εἰρρεαδ αν εῖμ-  
 παίλλ α ηγιόλλ ρρῖρ αν λορρεαδ ριν.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1488.

Αοιρ Cρῖορτ, Μίλε, εῖερε εεδ, οἰτμοζατ, α ηοῖτ.

Αἱ αῖα τρῖμν δέεε.

Πλάιζ μόνρ ρορ μαδαιρε δονναδτ δια ρο έεε Catal mac εἰοιζῖν biocair  
 εῖμπάλλ Παττραιεε, γ cananaδ κοραδ ι noilρῖν, Aongur ua ρεαδταδαν  
 comarba ρῖννέιν hῖ ccluan εῖρῖμα Oiarmaδ mac conδaζaδ ραζαρε τοζαῖδε,  
 γ αν biocaire boδar ua colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

<sup>c</sup> *Druim-Conaille*.—This church still retains its name, but it is more usually called, at present, the church of Drum. It is said by tradition to have been the original parish church of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Buannaid*, now the Bonet, a river which flows through the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

<sup>e</sup> *As a pledge*, i. e. to be detained by the clergy as a prisoner, until the O'Rourkes should make satisfaction for the burning and violation of the church.

<sup>f</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1487. A great fleet of Saxons" [English] "came into Ireland in this year, to the son of the Duke of York, who was in exile with the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, son of Thomas. And there lived not of the royal blood at that

time but this son of the Duke, and he was styled King on Whitsunday, at Dublin ; and he went eastwards with the fleet, and many of the Irish accompanied him, and, among the rest, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Thomas, son of the Earl, and Edward Oge Plunkett.

"A battle was fought between the two kings who were in England at this time, namely, the King of the Welsh race, and the youth whom we have mentioned before as having been styled King at Dublin : and the battle was won against the youth ; and no account is preserved of the many thousands who were slain there ; and the greater part of those who had gone to England from Ireland were slain, as Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other Anglo-Irish youths. This battle was fought about the festival of the Holy Cross."

From these passages it is quite evident that Cathal Mac Manus, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, who lived at Senad-Mic-Manus, in Lough Erne, believed that the mock prince, Simnel, was the true heir to the crown of England. Indeed, not only the mere Irish, who had

many houses and much corn; and the church of Druim-Conaille<sup>c</sup> was at the same time, without the permission of O'Donnell, burned by Farrell Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Rourke; and as O'Donnell was not able to overtake Farrell Carragh, to avenge that evil doing upon him, he delivered up the grandson of Tiernan of Buannaid<sup>d</sup> to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge<sup>e</sup> for that burning<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1488.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-eight.*

The Abbot of Ath-Trim died.

A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a canon chorister in Elphin; Aengus O'Reachtadhain<sup>g</sup>, Coarb of St. Finnen at Cluain Creamha<sup>h</sup>; Dermot Mac Conchagaidh<sup>i</sup>, a select priest; and the Deaf Vicar O'Colla.

no means of ascertaining the truth, continued to believe in this impostor; but the citizens of Dublin, for some months after his defeat, continued to regard him as their rightful prince, as appears from a letter addressed to the citizens of Waterford by King Henry VII., "concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin," in which he complains that, "contrary to the duty of their allegiance, they will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously."

"A. D. 1487. A great storm occurred in this year, 6. *Calendas Martii*, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, cots, and gardens broken.

"Great rain in the Summer of this year, which was like an inclement Winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed, in consequence of it.

"The daughter of Mahon O'Brien, i. e. the wife of O'Loughlin, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of the Autumn of this year.

"The fortress of Lough Oughter was taken in this year by the sons of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, i. e. Farrell and Edmond; and Farrell died in this year, the Saturday before Christmas, and was interred at Drumlane.

"Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach Mac Herbert, was slain by John, the son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father, aided by Meyler and Edmond, the two sons of Ferdoragh, the son of Meyler Mac Herbert."

<sup>g</sup> *O'Reachtadhain*, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

<sup>h</sup> *Cluain-Creamha*, now Clooncraff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Cluain-Coirpthe the same as Clooncraff, for Cluain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Cluain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Conchagaidh*, now shortened to Mac Conkey.

Catal ruad mac Ruaidrí mic brian ballaig uí concóbar décc don plaig cedna. Domnall mac brian uí binn, diarmaid mac domnaill mic brian, Domnall mac feargail, 7 corbmac mac domnaill éananaig uí binn décc di beor.

Domnall mac domnaill mic néill gairb uí domnaill do gabáil la cloinn aoda gallba mic neill gairb, 7 a riagad ar na mparac amail do puillriot a mignoma.

Ua ceallai (Maileclainn mac aoda mic brian) décc a ccionn léiráite iar ngabail tigeapna, 7 concóbar a bratair do gabail a ionaid.

Mag aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, 7 a dearbatair (Aod) doirpnead ina ionad.

Emann mac tomair meguirb baí ina tigeapna hi ppsairb manac décc.

Donn mac domnaill ballaig meguirb décc.

O flannaccain tuaithe raeta toirpdelbac mac giolla iora décc.

O tuaitail (Emann) do marbad a ppuill la cloinn taidcc uí bpoín.

Mac uí murchada, .i. tigeapna ua ppsolimeí, Matgamain mac taidcc do marbad a ppuill la donnad .i. mac tigeapna ua ccinnrelaig mac airt mic donnchaid.

Diarmad mac Sain luirc mic toirpdealbaig an psona uí domnaill décc.

brian mac aeda buide mic brian ballaig uí neill decc do galap breac.

Taidcc mac maileclainn mic tigeapnaín uí ruairc, 7 Mag ragnaill concóbar mac murchaid do rhoct Maileclainn décc, 7 Mag ragnaill do denam ina ionad do maileclainn mac uiliam don trhoct cedna.

O neill conn mac enri, 7 Maguib Sian mac Pili mic tomair do dol go teag uí domnaill 7 rió éarcanac cairpshail do denamh dua neill 7 dua ndomnaill pé poile.

Sió do denamh dua neill 7 do cloinn trfain buide uí neill iar ná léiccín ar a mbraiğdshar.

<sup>k</sup> *As his misdeeds deserved*, amail do puillriot a mignoma. The verb puillriot, i. e. po éuill riad, is an ancient form of do éuilleabadar, the third person plural of the past indicative of éuillim, I deserve.

<sup>l</sup> *O'Murchadha*, now always pronounced in Irish O'Murroughoo, and anglicised Murphy,

without the prefix O. The territory of Hy-Felimy is included in the present barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford.

<sup>m</sup> *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Neill*.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, died of the same plague. Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne; Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Brian; Donnell, son of Farrell; and Cormac, son of Donnell Cananagh O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall Garv, and executed on the following day, as his misdeeds deserved\*.

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian) died half a quarter of a year after he had assumed the lordship; and Conor, his kinsman, took his place.

Magennis, i. e. Brian, the son of Art, died; and his brother Hugh was inaugurated in his place.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Maguire, who had been Lord in Fermanagh, died.

Don, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, Turlough, son of Gilla-Isa, died,

O'Toole (Edmond) was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of Murchadha<sup>1</sup>, Lord of Hy-Felimy (Mahon, son of Teige), was treacherously slain by Donough, the son of Art, son of Donough [Mac Morogh], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh.

Dermot, the son of John of Lurg, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, who was son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, died of galar-breac<sup>m</sup>.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. Conor, the son of Murrough, of the descendants of Melaghlin, died; and Melaghlin, son of William of the same race, was made Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neill<sup>n</sup>, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to the house of O'Donnell; and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a charitable and amicable peace.

O'Neill and the sons of John Boy O'Neill made peace with each other, after the latter had been released from captivity.

gibly in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

John Boy, from his captivity this year, about the festival of St. Brendan, having obtained

“ O'Neill (Con) liberated Niall, the son of



Domnall mac neill uí neill do mārbað hi ppionntamnac lá Ruðraige mac aipe, 7 lá cloinn néill mic aipe uí neill.

O feargail do gairm do conmac mac Ssain mic domnall 1 naghað Ruðraige mic caatail uí fspgail.

Maoleaclaimn mac meg plannchað do mārbað la cloinn taðcc mic caatail mic tigearnain óicc uí Ruairc.

Eogan mac IR megpañnaill do mārbað la a deapbraatay pein .i. uilliam mac IR, 7 lá a mac 7 la Mañnur mac IR.

Toirpðealbac mac taðcc mec matgairna fear lán do pað 7 do tiððnacal eccna ón Spiorat naom tiððnaicteac pèd 7 maóine decc iar mbpñt buaða ó ðóman 7 ó ðóman.

Ruaiðri mac uí concobair ðuinn dècc.

Cúulað mac Ssain buðe uí neill do mārbað lá harp mac enpí mic eogan.

Ape mac neill çarraið mic muirceartaiz óicc uí neill do mārbað la cloinn enpí mic enpí mic eogan uí neill ap gpeirp oðce.

Eogan mac uí Ruairc, peilim mac donnchað mic tigearnain óicc mic tigearnain móip do mārbað ap oppað le heogan ele mac uí puairc .i. mac tiððñnain mic taðcc mic tigearnain móip.

Eogan mac maolmorða uí pagallaið tigearna mullaið laoiðill dècc.

Donnchað dubrúileac ua concobair .i. ua concobair puað, dècc iar ccian aoip 7 iar nobígbftað, 7 peiðlimið pionn ua concobair ðoirpneað ina ionað lá hua ndomnaill, lá mac uilliam 7 la mac ndiarmata .i. concobair peib ap ðiongmala po gairneað tigearna ðaon poiñe pé haçhað 7 a bpoce do çop fair do mac ðiarmata.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry."

<sup>o</sup> *Finntamhnach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word *amnac*, which enters so generally into the topographical names in the mountainous districts of Ulster and Connaught, signifies "a green field" which produces kind, sweet grass. The town of Saintfield, in the county of Down, is called *Tamnac na naom*, i. e. "field of the saints," in Irish.

<sup>p</sup> *Conmac*.—It is curious to find this name

among the O'Farrells in the fifteenth century, a name which they derived from their ancestor, Cormac, the son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster in the first century.

<sup>q</sup> *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, "felonice."

<sup>r</sup> *Full of grace, lán do pað*.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word *pað* is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, "bennachuip Paðraic 'a gin ruim 7 do luið pað in Spiraça naimb for a eplabpa,

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamhnach<sup>o</sup>, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Conmac<sup>p</sup>, the son of John, son of Donnell, was nominated O'Farrell, in opposition to Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell.

Melaghlin, the son of Mac Clancy, was slain by the sons of Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was slain by his own brother William, son of Ir<sup>a</sup>, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace<sup>r</sup>, and of the gift of wisdom from the Holy Spirit, the bestower of jewels and riches, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Rory, the son of O'Conor Don, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of John Boy O'Neill, was slain by Art, son of Henry, who was son of Owen.

Art, the son of Niall Carragh, son of Murtough Oge O'Neill, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the sons of Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge, son of Tiernan More, was slain during an armistice by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke<sup>s</sup>, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill<sup>l</sup>, died.

Donough Dubhshuileach O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life; and Felim Finn O'Conor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermot (O'Conor), in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated; and his shoe<sup>u</sup> was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—H. 3. 18.

In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that this Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, governed his seigniorship more purely and more orderly than any other chief in Munster.

<sup>s</sup> *The son of O'Rourke*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruairc eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

<sup>c</sup> *Mullach-Laoighill*.—This name is still remembered as the ancient Irish appellation of the hill at the little village of Mullagh, giving name to a parish in the barony of Castlerahin, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is locally explained as "hill or summit of the bright day;" but we know that *laogíell*, now anglicised *Lyle*, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

<sup>u</sup> *His shoe*.—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot

Síod do óenaim dua domnaill ppi mac uilliam búrc. Ua concobair 7 mac diarmata hi ccoraigeēt, 7 hi plánaib stoppa.

Forbair lá hua ndomnaill 7 lá mac ndiarmatta .i. concobair, ap carraice loca cé baí ag cloinn Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Arbanna an tíre do millead 7 do caitsín dóib. Ua domnaill dimteact iar pfeimdead dol fuirre. Forlongpore mec diarmata do gabáil dia galloclaicáib féin iar na pagbail for a ccomairce, 7 aréirige an loca uile do bpsit doib for an carraice.

Uilliam mac aoda mec bpanain tairpeac corcaclann décc i noct febru iar mbuaib naéirige 7 a adnacal i noilpinn.

Sían manntac fear uplamair marbta iarla dfrumhan do baruccad lá Muirir mac an iarla. Iarla do gairm do muirir mac an iarla.

Lenab ionggnaetac do gsinmain i naé cliaé ina mbatar a fiacla acca bpsit. Ro far méad adbal ann iar na gsinmain náé clor a commor hi leanab ó aimir na ccupad.

Síde gaoite do dol fo mstíl móna baí i tuaim mona, 7 duine doib do marbad, aigte an loca oile do at, 7 cstar ele do marbad don gaoit cedna hi macaire connact.

Emann mac Riocair a buic roga gallmacaom connact décc.

Sían ócc ua hfga 7 a mac do marbad hi puill lá cloinn uí eagra, .i. Ruaidrí, 7 aed (clann a dearbraitar féin) dia domnaig do ronnraib i mainirtir an bfnó poda.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Connor could be made without his presence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

<sup>u</sup> *Having failed*, iar pfeimdead.—The word pfeimdead is explained diultad, i.e. *refusing*, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish Words; but it more frequently means *to fail*, as will further appear from examples of its use occurring in these Annals at the years 1399, 1488, 1490, 1497, and 1593.

<sup>x</sup> *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>y</sup> *The heroes*, i. e. the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in Ulster in the first century.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 456, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> *A whirlwind*, pñe gaoite.—This term is still in use in most parts of Ireland, but generally understood to apply to a supernatural whirlwind, raised by the fairies.—See Neilson's *Irish Grammar, Dialogues*, p. 70. The Editor knew a person who was believed to have become a confirmed lunatic in consequence of a pñe gaoite passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

<sup>a</sup> *Tuaim-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, O'Connor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed<sup>w</sup> to take it [the Rock]; but Mac Dermot's fortress was taken by his own gallowglasses, it having been left under their protection; and they brought all the boats of the lake to the Rock<sup>x</sup>, [and took it].

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on the eighth of February, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

John Manntach, the chief instigator of the murder of the Earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the Earl. Maurice, the son of the Earl, was nominated the Earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had all his teeth from his birth. He grew to an enormous size [soon] after being born, and so large a child had not been heard of since the time of the heroes<sup>y</sup>.

A whirlwind<sup>z</sup> attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona<sup>a</sup>, which killed one of them, and swelled the faces of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Chonnacht.

Edmond, son of Richard Burke, choicest of the English youths of Ireland, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of O'Hara, i. e. Rory and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada<sup>b</sup>.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Connor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Connor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Connor Roe since the distinction between O'Connor Roe and O'Connor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci vocata Toemona*." The place is still called in Irish Tuaim móna, but the móin, or bog, is nearly cut out.

<sup>b</sup> *Banada*, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

Donnchað mac matgáimna tigearna corca baircinn do écc, ⁊ dá mac matgáimna ina ionat, .i. brian a mac féin ⁊ taðs ruat mac toirpdealbais mec matgáimna.

Féigal mac an ruagaire décc. Báí an feargal rin píce bliadan ag caiteam a còda amail gac aon, ⁊ ní deachað òimtealccat a cúipp ppiu an pé rin.

Ruaidri ua concobair .i. mac feidlimid, fear lé raibe ruil na rocaide do gaban comarbar a atar décc i mbaile tobar briðe a mí auguir.

Creacluaicceat lá hiarla cille dapa hi ccenel fíachað mic neill dia ro bpiu carlen bile pata por cloinn muirceartais með eoaccáin iar ttabairt opdanar cúice.

Maoleaclaínn mac Ruaidri mec diarmata, ⁊ Muirgí mac aoda mec diarmatta décc.

Taðs mac aeda mic toirpdealbais uí concobair ced roga macaem plecta brian luigníð décc, aithe carcc do ronnrat.

Diarmat mac taide uí concobair, tanair tigearna a ceneoil, fear ar mó ler tuit dia bioðbaðab dá laim baí i neirinn ina aimir decc do galap ruil iar treablaic foda.

Concobair mac dubtaig uí òuibgeannáin do baðat ar loc bradain a muintir eolair.

Maolconaire mac torpa uí maolconaire decc do galap aitegarri hi ccluain na hoide.

Maolmaire mac taide óicc uí uiccinn oide epeann le dán, ⁊ Mac an bairt oirgiall decc.

<sup>c</sup> *The evacuation of his body*, òimtealccat a cúipp, literally, "he did not go to move his body," i. e. he did not go to stool.—See Annals of Connaught. This Farrell would appear to have been a character not unlike Bernard Kavanagh (who was reported, in the year 1840, to have fasted from every description of food for three years), but differing as to the mode of exhibiting his singularity.

<sup>d</sup> *Ordnance*, opdanar.—This is the first mention of ordnance, or cannon, in these Annals. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster notice the breaking down of the castle of Bile-ratha, but makes no mention of the opdanar. Bile-

ratha is now called Balrath, and is a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Castletown Kindalen, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

<sup>e</sup> *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carriagh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Lough Bradan*, i. e. lake of the salmon. There is no lough now bearing this name in the territory of Muintir-Eolais, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

<sup>g</sup> *Cluain-na-hoidhche*, i. e. lawn or meadow of the night, now Cloonahee, in the parish of

Donough Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscinn, died; and two Mac Mahons [were set up] in his place, namely, his own son, Brian, and Teige Roe, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon.

Farrell Mac-an-Ruagaire died. This Farrell took food like others for the space of twenty years, but had not the evacuation of his body<sup>c</sup> during this time.

Rory O'Connor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachachmic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance<sup>d</sup> to it.

Melaghlin, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, and Maurice, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough<sup>e</sup> O'Connor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan<sup>f</sup>, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Cluain-na-hoidhche<sup>g</sup>.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died<sup>h</sup>.

Clooncruff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called *loč na horóce*.

<sup>h</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following:

"A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

"Henry O'Sealbhaigh" [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], "the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

"A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

"The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1489.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Μιλε, ceitpe ced, oetmogat, a naoi.

Nioclar ua caṭapaig biocairpe daíminri for loc eirne [7] Taðcc ua maitegen, Manac do mancharib na buille decc.

O neill, .i. enri mac eoḡain mic neill óicc, Mac giollapattraic Seppraio tigeapna oppaige, ua ceapbaill sṡan tigeapna éle, O baigill coirpdealbac, Maḡnar mac aoḃa ruaið mic ruðpaige mēḡ matḡamna, 7 Concobair mac ḡlaipne u Ragallaiḡ decc.

Pláig mór ir in mbliadain ri dia po éccrat ile. Baí da haible co na faḡbaioir daoíne a naðnacal peaṇón epeann.

Remann mac uaitne mic fearḡail mic tomair mic matḡamna mic ḡiolla iopa ruaið uí faḡallaiḡ decc ði.

Peiðlimið ócc mac peiðlimið mic fearḡail mic tomáir mic matḡamna mic ḡiolla iopa ruaið u faḡallaiḡ, doinnall mac topna uí maolconairpe aḃbar ollamian ril muirfohaiḡ, Doinnall cananac mac taðcc uí ðiri, Corbmac ua conallað ceann ḡallocclac culcoimeḃa uí concobair an inḡean dub inḡṡn í concobair, .i. donnchað dubruileac, Aoð buiðe 7 doinnall caoð dá mac uí ainliḡi, Rúðpaige ḡlar mac Ruaiðri mic aoḃa, Mac donnchað riabaiḡ, .i. aoð, 7 pionḡuala inḡṡn mec diarmata ruaið decc don plaiḡ uile.

Maoileaclainn mac muirceaptauḡ mic eoḡain uí neill do marbað lá cloinn brian na coilleað mic eoḡain uí neill.

Ruðpaige mac daḃið uí mórða tanairi laiḡiri decc.

Rop mac uaitne uí morða do marbað lá caṭaoirp mac laoiḡriḡ mic caṭaoíri uí diomuraḡ.

O neill, .i. conn mac enri do ðol i noipeact uí caṭain. Millte mopa do ðenaiḡ ðó, 7 a mbraiḡde do taḃairt laiḡ.

O doinnall, .i. aoð ruac mac neill ḡairið do ðol pluag i ttriain congail ir in pfoḡmar do ronnrað. Creaḃa mópa 7 airccṡe aible do ðenaiḡ do ir

of Scotland himself, together with many of the noble Lords of Scotland, was killed in a battle the same year, by his son, James Oge Stuart, because he would not give up to his son the people who had administered the poison to his mother.

"The two sons of Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, namely, Owen and Hugh, were hanged by O'Neill (Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen) a short time before Michaelmas."

<sup>i</sup> Did not bury the dead, co na faḡbaioir



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1489.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-nine.*

Nicholas, Vicar of Devenish in Lough Erne, and Teige O'Maithgen, one of the monks of Boyle, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge; Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Geoffrey, Lord of Ossory; O'Carroll, i. e. John, Lord of Ely; O'Boyle, i. e. Turlough; Manus, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury Mac Mahon; and Conor, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, died.

A great plague [raged] in this year, of which great numbers died. It was so devastating that people did not bury the dead<sup>1</sup> throughout Ireland.

Redmond, the son of Owny, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died of it.

Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly; Donnell, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, intended Ollav of Sil-Murray; Donnell Cananach [i. e. the Canon], the son of Teige O'Birn; Cormac O'Conolly, head of the gallowglasses of O'Conor's rear guard; Ineen-duv, the daughter of O'Conor, i. e. Donough the black-eyed; Hugh Boy and Donnell Caech, two sons of O'Hanly; Rury Glas, the son of Rory, son of Mac Hugh; Mac Donough Reagh, i. e. Hugh; and Finola, the daughter of Mac Dermot Roe, all died of the plague.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian-na-Coille<sup>k</sup>, son of Owen O'Neill.

Rury, the son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died.

Ross, the son of Owny O'More<sup>1</sup>, was slain by Cahir, the son of Laoighseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey<sup>m</sup>.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, went into O'Kane's territory, where he did great injuries, and took away with him their hostages.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, proceeded with an army into Trian-Chongail, in harvest time. He committed great depredations and

oaoine a naónacal, literally, "so that people did not receive burial."

<sup>k</sup> *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby, of the wood.

<sup>1</sup> *Owny O'More*.—This name would now be anglicised Anthony O'Moore, or Anthony Moore.

<sup>m</sup> *Cahir, the son of Laoighseach O'Dempsey*,

in rúta ar mac uíóilín, 7 gan díogbail do denam dó acé conn a mac do guin. Dól dó iar rin co bel fíirpde, 7 cairlén beóil feirpde do gabail 7 do bpipead lair, 7 teaét plan dia tíg co nedalaib aibbli.

O raḡallaiḡ Sſan mac toirpdealbaiḡ mic Sſain, 7 ó fearḡail conñac mac Sſain mic doínnaiłl do denam cpeice hi maiḡ bpeaghmaine, 7 donnchað mac bpiain áaoic mic doínnaiłl buide uí fearḡail do marbað don turur rin.

Tomaltað mac bpiain mec donnchað do marbað la hað mac doínnaiłl áaim mec donnchað, 7 lá a cloinn.

Áoð mac feilim fínn (.i. o concobair) do gabail la cloinn uí áeallaiḡ.

Toirpdealbá mac feilim fínn ui concobair (mac tiḡearna a áora ar fearr taimic dia áenel pe hatthað daimpir) do marbað la cloinn ruaiðri mic feiðlimið 7 lá mac mec diaimata, la plioét uí concobair ruaið, 7 lá mac aóða mic ruaiðri ip in cairlén riabá.

Comtoccbaıl coccabı for ua cconcobair la Ruaiðri mac feilim, la plioét taiðḡ óicc 7 taiðcc ruaið, 7 lá plioét Ruaiðri mec diaimata. Coimionnraiccið doib fair co harð an áoillín, 7 Mac cátaıl ruaið uí concobair do leccað 7 do bualað leo 7 a marcpluaḡ féin dá bſin amac co háitſrac. Ua concobair féin co na marcpluaḡ 7 co na ḡallócclacaið do bpié forpa, 7 gabála do ḡabpataı don áaoraiḡeaét do bſin doib. Á lſnmain áruide co tuillpce 7 donnchað clſipeac mac taiðcc mec diaimata do marbað lá hua cconcobair. Cio pıl ann tpa acé a ḡallócclaca pſin do pcall 7 do impáð for ua concobair, 7 a maðmuccað leo 7 mac concobair buide mic corbmaic do marbað uað co rocaıðib oile, 7 blað da áaoraiḡeaét do buain de, 7 imteaét áitſrac atcécta eipiomail do denam dua concobair, 7 a áaoraiḡeaét do bpié lſir i nuſb mane.

Eoccan mac pſiðlimið .i. pſiðlimið mac eoḡain mic doínnaiłl mic muirceartaıḡ ui concobair mac tiḡſina cairprie, 7 dá mac muirceartaıḡ mic Eoḡain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

<sup>n</sup> *Magh-Breaghmhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule.—See note under the year 1476.

<sup>o</sup> *Caislen-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlereau, a small town in the old barony of

Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon; but by a late grand jury arrangement the barony has been called Castlereau after the little town itself. The castle from which it was named stood on the west side of the town, but no ruins of it are now visible.

<sup>p</sup> *Ard-an-choillín*, i. e. the height or hill of the little wood, now Ardakilin, a townland in

devastations in the Route upon Mac Quillin, without receiving any injury, excepting that his son Con was wounded. He went from thence to Belfast, and took and demolished the castle of Belfast; and he then returned safe to his house, loaded with immense spoils.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Turlough, son of John, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donnell, committed a depredation in Magh-Breaghmhaine<sup>a</sup>. Donough, the son of Brian Caech, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabhach<sup>o</sup>, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Conor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Conor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin<sup>p</sup>, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Conor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Conor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Conor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Conor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and year 1368, p. 642, and note <sup>b</sup>, under 1388, county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the p. 712, *supra*.

(.i. muipeaptaç ócc γ ρσαν) do mārbað a meabail lap an calbac ccaoc mac doinnail mic eógain, γ Ua doinnail baí a plánaib ítoppa dopeccain γ do milleað cairppe a ndioḡail a miḡnóm, γ επé nsmcómall a plán γ a cor.

Colmán mac aipe mic corbmaic ballaig uí maileclainn do mārbað lá conn mac aipe mic cuinn mic corbmaic ballaig uí maileclainn.

An calbac mac aeða (.i. aod ruad) mic neill ḡairb uí doinnail décc.

Murchað mac Ruaidrí mec ruibne do mārbað lá hiarla úsruman (Muirir mac tomáir) i néile uí cearbail, γ a dearbpaṡair maolmuir mac ruibne do ḡabáil leir deór.

Mac méḡ capṡaig diarmaid mac taibcc mic doinnail óicc do mārbað lap an iarla cédna.

Tomar buitelér mac Rirdeir do mārbað lá Seasan mac emainn mic Rirdeirt buitelér.

Riróir do mac feilm mic fearḡail Uí raḡallaig do mārbað lá mac Seón óicc Ploingcéo.

Paiteirín mac an Rirdeie cīarraige do mārbað la mág capṡaig mór (taðḡ mac doinnail óig).

Cpeac do denam la mall γ la hape dá mac cuinn mec aod buide mic brian ballaig uí neill ap enrí mac enri mic eógain uí neill, γ cataoir ua concobair do mārbað don cup rin.

Mac uíóilín, .i. Seimicín ruad mac Riróir do mārbað a ppuill lá ualtar mac corbmaic mic Sfinicín mec uíóilín.

Mac an bulbaig tigeapna cpiice bulbac a ccoir beapba décc.

O ḡobann, .i. Matḡamain mac coirpdelbaig décc.

Diarmaid mac brian duib uí concobair do mārbað lá haoð mac concobair γ lá cloinn Ruaidrí mec diarmada i naṡ lúme na ḡippe, γ aed pḡirin do

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Richard*.—This entry is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

“Thomas Butler, i. e. Mac Richard of Buailic, was killed by the son of Edmond, Mac Richard Butler, in this year.”

Buailic, here referred to as the seat of Mac Richard, is so called at the present day in Irish, and anglicised Buolick. It is a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle in the

barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary.

In a fragment of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610, a memorandum occurs respecting the erection of the castle of Buaidhlic, of which the following is a literal translation:

“A year against to-morrow since the death of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. the festival day of St. Bartholomew. There were erected in this

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard<sup>a</sup> was slain by John, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler.

Richard, the son of Felim, son of Farrell O'Reilly, was slain by the son of John Oge Plunkett.

Paitricin<sup>r</sup>, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was slain by Mac Carthy More (Teige, the son of Donnell Oge).

A depredation was committed by Niall and Art, the two sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, upon Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill. Cahir O'Conor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Jenkin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously slain by Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin.

Mac Bulby<sup>s</sup>, Lord of Crioch-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan<sup>t</sup>, i. e. Mahon, son of Turlough, died.

Dermot, son of Brian Duv O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, son of Conor, and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ath-leime-na-girre<sup>u</sup>, where Hugh himself was

year the Bawn of Dunmore, and two castles at Durlas" [Thurles], "and the castle of Buaidhlic by Mac Richard, in the same year."

The Earl, whose death is here referred to, was James, fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1452. The manuscript was transcribed for Mac Richard in 1453. The dates of these buildings are not to be had from any other source.

<sup>r</sup> *Paitricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "*mac Seacáin*," i. e. son of John.

<sup>s</sup> *Bulby*.—This was the name of an Anglo-Irish family seated on the east side of the Barrow, in the county of Kildare. See 1493.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

<sup>u</sup> *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.

ḡuin ḡo mór lá diarḡoib, ḡ ḡrian mac concobair mic uí concobair ruaid  
raoí éanairi do mairḡad ina ḡioḡail pen la tadcc mbuidē mac catail ruaid  
uí concobair hi maig murchada.

Conn mac toirpḡealbair ḡuaid uí concobair décc.

Coccaḡ mór eitir an dá ua cconcobair, ḡ Sluaiccéaḡ lá hua cconcobair  
ruaḡ co baile tobair briḡde dia po bḡir baḡḡḡún an baile, ḡ tangattar  
taoírpic pleḡta taoḡcc ḡicc ina éaḡ co po ḡiallrat dḡ, .i. ua ploinn, Mac  
cḡéḡnairiḡ, ḡ ua maosḡbḡénainn.

Sluaiccéaḡ la hua cconcobair ḡo beol coilleaḡ dia po ḡḡir an bealaḡ, ḡ  
dia tḡuccrat luḡt airḡicḡh bḡairḡde dḡ.

ḡreap maḡm por éloinn uí concobair ip in tḡḡair la éloinn Ruaidḡri  
mec diarḡata.

Slóiccéaḡ lá hua cconcobair por éloinn uilliam ui éallairiḡ dia po loircc,  
ḡ dia po ḡeairi bealaḡ an éluainín, dia po ḡeairi ḡ dia po mḡll airbanna  
iomḡa. ḡioḡbala iomḡa do ḡenaim do éloinn uilliam uí éallairiḡ por ua maol-  
conairc co na bḡairḡrib ina ḡioḡail riḡe.

Aḡḡ mac ui concobair, ḡ eocan do ḡabail a meabail lá éloinn Uilliam uí  
éallairiḡ, ḡ duḡtaḡ ua maolconairc do ḡabail ina poḡair, ḡ a éori i nḡeimel.

Concobair mac diarḡata do ḡabail la toirpḡealbac ua cconcobair.

Coccaḡ mór eitir anḡalacairiḡ féin. Cḡeaḡa ḡ uilc iomḡa do ḡénaim dḡrib  
por apoile co nḡeairi an lḡrtir riḡ ḡorḡa ḡ co po rann an taoírḡeḡt eitir  
mac rḡain ḡ mac catail.

<sup>w</sup> *Magh-Murchadha*, i. e., Murrough's plain. This was a small district in the county of Roscommon, but the name is now obsolete, and the Editor has not found any evidence, traditional or written, to prove its extent, or even position.

<sup>x</sup> The chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, i. e. the sub-chiefs who adhered to O'Conor Don. These were seated in the west of the county of Roscommon. O'Flynn at Ballinlough, Mac Keherny in the district now called Clann-Keherny, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and O'Mulrenin in the parish of Baslick.

<sup>y</sup> *Bel-coille*, now Ballaghcuillia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, occurs in the margin of the autograph of the Four Masters, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

"*Bel coille mo ḡnairp ina ḡḡuilim aḡ leḡeaḡ an leabair po anoḡt, Nou. 13. mḡccclxxv. 'Bel-coille, my habitation, in which I am reading this book this night, the 13th of Nov. 1775.'*"

Charles O'Conor's house, called Hermitage, from which he dates many of his letters, stands in this townland. According to the tradition

severely wounded by Dermot; and Brian, son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, a worthy Tanist, was slain, in revenge of him, by Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roë O'Conor, at Magh-Murchadha<sup>w</sup>.

Con, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

A great war broke out between the two O'Conors; and O'Conor Roe marched an army to Ballytober-Bride, and demolished the bawn of the town, and [thereupon] the chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, namely, O'Flynn<sup>x</sup>, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille<sup>y</sup>, and cut down the road; and he obtained hostages from the inhabitants of Airtech.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Seoghais [the Curlieus] by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

An army was led by O'Conor against the sons of William O'Kelly, by which he cut down the pass of Cluainin<sup>z</sup>, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry<sup>a</sup> and his relatives.

Hugh, the son of O'Conor, and Owen, were taken prisoners, through treachery, by the sons of William O'Kelly. Dubhthach O'Mulconry was taken prisoner along with them, and put in confinement<sup>b</sup>.

Conor Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor.

A great war [broke out] among the people of Annaly themselves; and they committed many depredations and inflicted many injuries upon one another, until the Lord Justice<sup>c</sup> made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annaly between the son of John and the son of Cathal [O'Farrell].

in the country, it stands on the boundary between the territories of Airteach and Clancathill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

<sup>z</sup> *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a townland in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the north of the village of Athleague. See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 41.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Mulconry*.—He was chief poet to O'Conor, and possessed Cloonahee and Lisfearban, in the

parish of Clooneraff, in the county of Roscommon, with other lands in the same neighbourhood, in right of his profession. Gilbert Conry, Esq., of Clonahee, the Conrys of Strokestown, and Sir John Conry (or Conroy), are the most distinguished men of this race at present.

<sup>b</sup> *In confinement*, i ngeimel.—D.F. translates this “in givves” throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

<sup>c</sup> *Lord Justice*.—He was Garret, Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from the year 1485 till 1490.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. xv. p. 108.



Ἐρεὰς εὐανα τυαίρειτ na ριονna lá ρλιοῦτ λαοίγριγ mic Ropra, γ cpeac áitḡrac do ðenam̃ ma díogail ι εἵρι licin lá muinṡir ainliγi por ρλιοῦτ loiγriγ.

Μαιὸm ριοῶa εἵρι an dá ua ḡḡḡail, γ cpeac mór do ðenam̃ la mac Sḡain por mac caṡail mic tomair.

Mac bpanáin do ḡairm do Shḡan mac bpanáin lá hua concobair γ lá mac diarmada γ do mairé pé an lá rin lḡt marcc baile an bealaig do éloinn uí maolḡonairc baí acc por a ionaid porra lé haimṡir imḡéin.

Maeleḡlainn mac loḡlainn uí maolḡonairc décc por a éuairt éicḡri lá munain.

Sile ingean diarmata an dúnaid meḡ carṡaig bḡn toirṡḡealḡaig ui bṡriain díol cairil do díogain décc.

Caoíre na miḡe a ccomḡḡraib ḡairṡice ó aṡ eliaṡ co dṡoiḡṡt áṡa do díol ir in muir daiṡḡeoin a naogairḡḡ γ ḡan a ṡṡeaṡṡ por ccúla.

Ο ρialán décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1490.

Αοιρ Cṡiort, mile, ceitṡe céḡ, noḡat.

Maṡa mac conaincc biocairc lḡt paṡa, ḡḡccur mac eóin mic maṡa ancoirc inṡi caoín, An cananaḡ mac ticḡḡṡnáin do ṡḡnaḡ dṡoma lḡṡain, γ ḡiolla cṡiṡṡ mac an ḡṡṡḡḡḡḡḡ ṡaccarṡ ócc baí ι ccluan liṡ ḡloinnabṡairc décc.

<sup>d</sup> *Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna*, the northern lawn, plain, or insulated meadow of the Shannon, now Clontuskert, a townland in a parish of the same name, stretching along the west bank of the Shannon, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. There was an abbey here which was founded by a St. Faithlec, considerable part of the ruins of the church of which is still extant, from which it appears that it was a small building. The tombs of the O'Hanlys and other chiefs of the district are to be seen in the chancel.

<sup>e</sup> *Tír-Licin*.—This place still retains its name, which is now anglicised Tirlicken. It is a townland in the parish of Shrúle, near the town of

Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-an-bhealaigh*, i. e. the townland of the road, or pass, now most probably Ballinvilla, in the parish of Killumod, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialain's death is thus entered:

"A. D. 1489. O'Fialain died in this year, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen O'Fialain, on the morrow after the festival of the Holy Cross in Autumn."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1489. Connla O'Maeltuile, O'Reilly's

The descendants of Laoighseach, the son of Rossa [O'Farrell], plundered Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna<sup>d</sup>; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin<sup>e</sup> upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branán was conferred on John Mac Branán by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh<sup>f</sup>.

Melaghlin, son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, died while on his bardic circuit through Munster.

Celia, the daughter of Dermot an Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Turlough O'Brien, worthy of being Queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of that part of Meath from Dublin to Drogheda ran, in despite of their shepherds, into the sea, and did not come back.

O'Fialain<sup>g</sup> died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1490.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety.*

Mathew Mac Conaing, Vicar of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara]; Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Caoín; the Canon Mac Tiernan of Drumlane; and Gilchreest Mac-an-Fhirleighin, a young priest, who belonged to Cluain-lis-Floinnabhrait, died.

physician, died about the festival of St. Bridget, this year.

"Joan, the daughter of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, and wife of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrough Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

"Mac Gillpatrick, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mac Gillpatrick, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

"Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

"Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

"Edmond Caech, the son of Walter, son of

Cneac la hua cconcobair 1 tair maine for Ruaidri mac toirpdealbair 1 tuirlac na mbriugeol. Cneac ele lá hua cconcobair for cloinn Ruaidri buide hi muine praochnat, 7 hi noruim taplac, 7 hi ccluain gamnac. Clann Ruaidri mec diarmata 7 a mbaoi na acchaid dá éinid féin cona ngallócclachaid do bñit ar a éionnar maig na cruacna 7 taçar aggarb ainmín do tabairt dóib da poile co po cuimniúgiot a rñ folta 7 a nuafolta da éile, ar batar daoine ainmide 1 naíad apoile lar po marbad aitre 7 braitre a éile. Cio tra aet po praoinea lá hua concobair forra annrin, 7 do marbad ann tomalta mac Ruaidri mec diarmata tanairi maige luirg, 7 corbmac mac taidg mic Ruaidri buide. Ro gabadh ann donnchaí mac toirpdealbair mec dubgail, 7 rocaide da ngallócclachaid 7 dá ccsitirñ.

O concobair feilm pionn mac taidcc mic toirpdealbair puad uí cconcobair fear cruada cocctac fñ po òing a oían for gac tir ina timdeall, 7 fear po fadóirft ríol muirfóhairg do éor connact lé éile décc luan carcc 1 taidg mecc oirpeachtairg, 7 a adnacal 1 notarlicce a rñnriop hi for comain.

Toirpdealbair mac toirpdealbairg uí baigill do trarccraí dia eoc a ccoimling for iomair mairbairg 7 a écc ar a lor.

Ua Gaímlfóhairg muircearac mac enri mic concobair, 7 Concobair puad mac giollaparrac meguir decc.

Ruaidri mac Ríip mic conconnaet do marbad lá cloinn briain mic concobair óicc meguir 7 la rñocet concobair arcfna.

Ua caéain Sñan mac aibne mic diarmata do gabail la luing tairg a hinber Air.

Aod mac maílmorua mic Seain uí Raíallairg do gabail la cloinn glairne mic concobair uí raíallairg iar norccain baile tomair mic glairne lñr.

William Mac Feorais, the fosterson of Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, died this year."

"O'Boyle (Turlough) and Turlough, his son, died this year."

<sup>h</sup> *Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol*, now Turlaghmore, a townland near Briole, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>i</sup> *Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-*

*Gamhnach*.—The first of these names is now obsolete, but the other two are still known as names of townlands in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Druim-turlach is now corruptly made Druim-tharlach, anglicè Drumharlagh; and Cluain-gamhnach is correctly anglicised Cloongownagh. —See Ordnance map, sheet 7.

<sup>j</sup> *Terror of his name*, literally, "his terror," i. e. the terror of himself.

A depredation was committed by O'Connor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-nam-Bruigheol<sup>b</sup>, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Connor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-Gamhnach<sup>i</sup>. The sons of Rory, and all those of his own tribe who were opposed to him, met him, with their gallowglasses, on the plain of Croghan; and they gave each other a fierce and furious battle, in which they remembered their old and recent enmities towards one another, for there were persons [here arrayed] against each other who had slain each other's fathers and kinsmen. O'Connor, however, defeated them; and Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory Boy, were slain. Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, and many of their gallowglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Connor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name<sup>1</sup> through every territory around him, and a man whom the Sil-Murray expected [one day] to unite Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mageraghty, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, at Roscommon.

Turlough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, was thrown from his horse, while racing at the ridge of Murbhach<sup>k</sup>, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, son of Conor Roe, son of Gilla-patrick Maguire), died.

Rory, son of Philip, son of Cuconnaught [Maguire], was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, and all the descendants of Conor.

O'Kanè, John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken by [the crew of] a ship, who came from Inbher-Air<sup>l</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glasny O'Reilly.

<sup>k</sup> *Ridge of Murbhach*, i. e. the ridge of Murbhach, now Murvagh, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See Ordnance map, sheet 99.

<sup>l</sup> *Who came from Inbher-air*, now Inverary, a humber aip, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is:

"Hua Cathan .i. Seacan mac aibne mic diap-maba hui Cathan do aipicim la luing tainic a halpaim, no a humber aip ammi iun ipm bla-  
oan ri."

Sémur ócc Sabaoir do mairbáð la cloinn an trionarccail Sabaoir.

Colla mac rúðraige mic arðgail meḡ maḡgamna do mairbáð lá rliocṡ conulað mic neill móir uí neill.

Feilim mac Ruðraige mic Síniceín mec uibilín do mairbáð i naenðruim lá cloinn ðriain mic aóða.

Cairlén éðain duðcairpce, .i. cairlén neill mic cuinn mec aóða buide do ḡabáil ḡ do ðripeað lá feilim mac mic neill buide, ḡ cpeaáa móra la feilim mac mic uí neill buide ar cloinn cuinn mec aéða buide, ḡ ḡorpað ua maol-craoibe do mairbáð leirp.

Cpeaáa ḡ oirgne do ðenon la haðó óḡ mac aóða ruaið uí ðómhnaill ar cloinn ðonnchaid mic aéða meḡuibp, ḡ a mbpñt laip co haṡ rñhaiḡ ḡ a mairbáð ann uile, .i. cñtpe céð bó, uair eucpat barðaða an baile (clann aóða ḡallba uí ðomnaill) cairlén aṡa rñhaiḡ baðó ócc ḡan comairléccáð dua ðomnaill.

O ðomnaill ḡ ó neill do bñt i noib rcoraib for aineac apoile ó Shamain ḡo noblaicc, O ðomnaill i ndruim bó ḡ ó neill ipin ccairpccín, ḡ nñ ðearnpac rñð na oppað, coccáð, na comþuaáð ppip an pé rin.

<sup>m</sup> *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*mo oentpuma*.” Oentrumh is the ancient Irish name of the town of Antrim. The place anciently called Aendruim, or Oendruim, is the present Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Description of Nendrum*, commonly called Mahee Island, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

<sup>n</sup> *Edan-dubh-cairge*, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. This name is anglicised Edenduffcarrick in the Ulster Inquisitions and other official documents; but the place is now called Shanescastle, and is still the chief residence of the head of the O’Neills of Clannaboy. For some account of the castle and demesne of this place the reader is referred to Dubourdieu’s Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

<sup>o</sup> *O’Maelcraoibhe*.—This name is still extant

in the county of Down, but by some strange anomaly is anglicised Rice! That is, the family which is called O’Mulcreevy by the native Irish when speaking Irish, they call Rice when speaking English, though they acknowledge that Bushe would be a better translation of Creevy.—See Dr. Stuart’s *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 630, note.

<sup>p</sup> *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O’Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O’Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O’Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rury, son of Ardgal Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim<sup>m</sup>, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairrge<sup>n</sup>, i. e. the castle of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, was taken and demolished by Felim, grandson of Niall Boy; and the same Felim committed great depredations on the sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and slew Godfrey O'Maelcraoibhe<sup>o</sup>.

Great depredations and spoliations were committed by Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, upon the sons of Donough, the son of Hugh Maguire; and he carried the preys, consisting of four hundred cows, to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered them all, for the warders of the town (i. e. the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell) had given up<sup>p</sup> the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face<sup>q</sup> in two camps<sup>r</sup> from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo<sup>s</sup>, and O'Neill at Cairrgin<sup>t</sup>,

(Hugh Roe):

“Θαρσο αν καρτεοι ι. clann Oeðo gallba i domnaill do eðabairt in capteoil o aeoð daim-  
oeom i domnaill (aet puao).”

<sup>q</sup> *Face to face*, for ameac apoile.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, for enec apaili, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word enec is glossed by aḡaib, the face, by O'Clery and Duaid Mac Firbis.

<sup>r</sup> *In two camps*, i noib pcpaib, i. e. *in duobus castris*.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral dá, or di, *two*, to agree with pcpaib, in the ablative plural. The word pcp, or pcp, is used in the singular number in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a *tent*, and in the plural, a *camp*, the same as the Latin *castra*. It is used in this sense by Keating in his account of the capture of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, as, do bap na moige ba gac leic do'n poob lán do pcpaib loclann, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: “Et via omnes Mononiam versus a Danorum cuneis obsidebantur.”—*Lynch's Translation*. It is also used in this sense in the translation of the siege of Troy, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 240, b, b: “for puapair fo pluagab na ngréac 7 fo ceipb ár mór forpu co po muib oib co pcpaib 7 co longpoptaib, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Greeks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps.” The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

<sup>s</sup> *Druim bo*, i. e. *dorsum bovis*, the ridge or long hill of the cow, now Drumbo, near the town of Stranorlar, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>t</sup> *Cairrgin*, now Carrigins, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south

Ua dálaig bpeirne, Sían mac uilliam mic aóda paóí lé dán, Ruaióiri γ αοό mág crait da mác doínnail mic aóda óicc dá ppiomípaóí cloinne crait, Tomár ua loicáin aóbar ollamán ua maadaáin, γ Píonn ua hangluinn ppiomí tiompánac epeann décc.

Ua huiccinn Sían mac fírgail óicc ppiomí paóí epeann lé dán décc.

Ua cairide cúile, γ catariona ingín concobair mic catail meγ paǵnaill bñ taiócc mic toirpídealbais meγuidir décc.

Donnchaó mac maoleaclaínn éasíc uí binn co na óir mac, fíri óioó a ccionn a pεacé mbliádan do marbaó a meabail láran ccuid oile do phioct corbmaic uí binn.

Catal mac donnchaó mic aóda do marbaó la conn ciotaé mac aóda mic eoǵain, γ la muinntir concobair mic diaρmata i tíri bpiúin na rionna.

Shioct taiócc uí concobair co na ccaopaiǵeacé do éacé a huib maíne, γ puidé dóib i nuct an élaír, γ taiócc puá mac cairppe uí concobair do ǵabail leó. Inopaiǵió lá cloinn Ruaióiri meγ diaρmata pó na ccaopaiǵeacé poim in aóhaíó rin fín, γ Ruaióiri mac corbmaic meγ diaρmata do marbaó lar an ionnpaiǵió rin.

Ruaióiri mac peilim uí concobair doirpneacé in ionaó féilim pinn.

Ua doínnail do éacé lá phioct taiócc uí concobair co tuillpce, γ an cairlén opeimǵíó dóib.

Cpeacé lá phioct taiócc uí concobair póp ua cconcobair, γ póp cloinn puaióiri meγ diaρmata i mbótar liaé baiplice.

Shioct taiócc uí concobair, γ taióǵ puá do óol co na ccaopaiǵeacé i maíǵ luipce, γ a ǵuipce do ǵeapraó γ a nullmuccaó dóib pein and, γ a óaoíne péin do óioóur app.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Lorcain*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

<sup>w</sup> *Con Kíttagh*, conn ciotaé, i. e. Con the left-handed.

<sup>x</sup> *Sat before Clár*, i. e. they lay siege to it. *Clár* is now anglicised *Clare*, and is a townland situated in the parish of Cloonfinlough in the

barony and county of Roscommon. See Ordnance map, sheet 28, 29.

<sup>y</sup> *Baisleac*, i. e. *Basilica*.—This is certainly the place now called Baslick, which is a church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, i. e. *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, on which Colgan has written the following note:



during which time they concluded neither peace nor armistice, and came to neither battle nor contest.

O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. John, the son of William, who was son of Hugh, a learned poet ; Rory and Hugh Magrath, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, the two principal learned men of the Clann-Crath ; Thomas O'Lorcan\*, intended Ollav to O'Madden ; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh", the son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermot.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor and his creaghts came out of Hy-Many, and sat before Clár<sup>x</sup> ; and Teige Roe, son of Carbry O'Conor, was taken prisoner by them. The sons of Rory Mac Dermot made an attack on them on the very same night, in which attack Rory, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, was slain.

Rory, the son of Felim O'Conor, was elected in the place of Felim Finn.

O'Donnell came with the descendants of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but failed to take the castle.

A depredation was committed by the descendants of Teige O'Conor upon O'Conor, and upon the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, in the Grey Road of Baisleac<sup>y</sup>.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor went with their creaghts into Moylurg, and cut down its fields of corn, which they prepared for themselves, and expelled its inhabitants thence.

"Baisleac est Ecclesia Parochialis Dioecesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decannatu de Sil-Muireadhugh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite

fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. b, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.

Slóiccead lá rlioct taidccais concobair 7 lá mac uilliam búric for rlioct brian ballaig uí concobair 7 a ccairlén do gabail, 7 iad féin do dísir ar a nóitaiḡ.

Cread lá fshgur mac emainn mic laoirig for feargur mac catail mic tomair 7 for cloinn amlaib. Cread ele lair for ua maoleaclainn. Cread ele lair ipin cuiprin conaactac for cloinn giolla na naoim mic domnaill.

Emann dub mac Rorra tigeapna calaḡ na hangaile décc, 7 peidhmio mac giolla na naoim mic domnaill do gabail a ionaid.

Diarmait buide mac uí ainligi do marbad lá fshcur mac emainn i coill na cloiche, 7 ua hainligi a atair, .i. tadḡ mac giolla na naoim do ballaḡ dia cumaid. Ua hainligi do ḡairm do muipeartac mac uaitne uí ainligi ina ionad.

Siubán ingin Murchaio mic taidcc glai bean domnaill meḡ cormáin décc.

Maoleaclainn mac uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do gabail a meabail lá tadcc mac donnchaio uí ceallaiḡ 7 mac uí mainnín do marbad ina fiaḡnaire 7 Maoleaclainn do léiccean ian ttrioll.

Emann díolmain tigeapna macaire cuipne décc.

ḡrian mac taidcc (.i. Maḡ paḡnaill) mic catail óicc meḡpaḡnaill do marbad a meabail i liaḡduim lá rlioct a feanaḡar fin (.i. tadḡ mac concobair 7 da mac maoleaclainn) bai ina noaltaiḡ aḡa atair.

<sup>\*</sup>*Clann-Auliffe*.—A sept of the O'Farrells seated in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. The monastery of Abbeyderg, and the churches of Moydoe and Killishce, belonged to them.—See Inquisition, 10 Jac. I.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuirrin-Connaughtagh*, i. e. the little Connacian moor. This is still the name of a piece of land extending into Lough Ree, immediately to the south of the village of Lanesborough, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 37; and map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which this name is shewn near ac liaḡ b-Finn, on the Shannon.

<sup>b</sup> *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the moor or marshy

district of Annaly, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.

<sup>c</sup> *Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnacloghy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

<sup>d</sup> *In his place*.—The loss of his sight disqualified Teige from being the chief of his family; for the Teagasg Riogh enjoins that a chieftain shall have no personal blemish.

<sup>e</sup> *Teige Glac*.—He was a very distinguished member of the O'Brien family, and took his name from Tuath-Glae, a district lying opposite the islands of Aran, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Clare.

A hosting was made by the descendants of Teige O'Connor and Mac William against the descendants of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, and took their castles, and drove themselves out of the country.

A depredation was committed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laoigh-seach [O'Farrell], upon Cathal, the son of Thomas, and the Clann-Auliffe<sup>z</sup>. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh<sup>a</sup>, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile<sup>b</sup>, died; and Felim, son of Gilla-na-naev, who was son of Donnell, took his place.

Dermot Boy, the son of O'Hanly, was slain by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coill-na-Cloiche<sup>c</sup>; and O'Hanly, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gilla-na-naev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, was called the O'Hanly in his place<sup>d</sup>.

Joan, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige Glac<sup>e</sup>, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman<sup>f</sup>, died.

Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin<sup>g</sup>, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated<sup>h</sup>.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuircne<sup>i</sup>, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdruim<sup>k</sup> by the descendants of his own grandfather (i. e. by Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Melaghlin), who had been foster-sons of his father.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Mannin*.—He was originally chief of Sodan, a territory now included in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway; but his territory was at this period much circumscribed by the O'Kellys.

<sup>h</sup> *Liberated*.—These transactions are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1491, as follows:

"A. D. 1491. Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was trea-

cherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. Prior of St. John's House, who had invited him to a feast, and his two foster brothers were taken along with him, i. e. the two sons of Teige Caech O'Mannin, i. e. Hugh and John, and they were given up to be executed to the descendants of Teige Cam O'Kelly; but his own brother Brian, and the O'Mannins, obtained Melaghlin by force, and for a ransom."

<sup>i</sup> *Machaire Chuircne*, now the barony of Killenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>k</sup> *Liathdruim*, i. e. grey ridge, or long hill,

Caírlén liaéopoma do gabail la hoibéir mac caídh méis naíhnaill, 7 lá ríocht tomaltaí meic diarmata, Catál mac maíseclainn meíhnaill do marbað ir in caírlén la hoibéir a ndíogail a dearbátaí. Caírlén liaéopoma do gabail deogán ua Ruairc iarriú.

Caírlén ata luain do gabail don díolmaineac.

Ísraelt mac dúnlainí uí bhráin tígearna bhranac décc 7 Catáoir ua bhríon ina ionad.

Eoin ócc mac eoin móir ahlé do marbað a mebaíl lá fear téo ultac baí ina ghrádaí fíin diarmait maí caírrpe, 7 boill do denam de fear ina cionad.

Fionnghuala inígh Ruairí meí conmara bñ coirpdealbáí meí murchaí uí bhráin décc.

Conn mac doínnail uí concobair corcmóruac do marbað la catál mac uí concobair.

Maíom talman do éóbhuacac hí pleib gam dia ro mucchaí ced do daoinib im mac maíhura corpaí uí ígha, 7 lár ro marbað capaíl 7 bú íomda, 7 íarcc brén íomda do téct amac ar 7 loc ina ngabar íarcc do fár ina ionad.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to the county of the same name.

<sup>1</sup> *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

<sup>m</sup> *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

<sup>n</sup> *Harper*, fear téo, i. e. a man of strings. In the margin of the copy of the Annals of Connaught, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, fear téo is explained cláirpeoir, i. e. a harper. In a Gaelic manuscript of the reign of Charles II., in the possession of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, it is stated that Aongus Og was murdered at Inbher-Nis by O'Carbry his own cláirpeoir, who cut his throat with a long knife.

<sup>o</sup> *One of his own servants*, baí ina ghrádaí fém.—O'Brien explains gíolla gráí as a prince or nobleman's chief servant of confidence. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1490. The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Aengus, one who was usually called Tigherna Aag, was treacherously slain at Inbher-nis, by an Irish harper, i. e. Dermot O'Carbry."

The same Annals have under this year the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1490. Margaret, the daughter of James, son of Mac Balront, and wife of Glasny O'Reilly, was killed *quarto nonas Maii* by Thomas himself. This woman was learned in Latin, English, and Irish.

"Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was maimed by his own relatives, *Prid. Junii*.

"The wife of O'Rourke, i. e. More, the daughter of Owen O'Neill, was treacherously killed

The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert, in revenge of his brother. The castle of Liathdruim was afterwards taken by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon<sup>1</sup>.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs<sup>m</sup>, died; and Cathaoir O'Byrne took his place.

John Oge, the son of John More of Ilay, was treacherously slain by Dermot Mac Carbry, an Ultonian harper<sup>n</sup>, who was one of his own servants<sup>o</sup>; but Mac Carbry was quartered for this crime.

Finola, the daughter of Rory Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, the son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Con, the son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conor O'Connor.

There was an earthquake<sup>p</sup> at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is [now] caught<sup>q</sup>, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlmaigh, who was afterwards burned."

<sup>p</sup> *An earthquake*, maóm talman, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Ogygia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tirfiacriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi disternit, terram dilicuisse anno Domini 1490, multos boves et equos mole oppressos: centum circiter homines cum mac Magnus de Cros-O-hara" [cum filio Magni Cicatricosi O'Hara] "eluvione perditos: et eximiam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now maóm-loc, anglice Meemlough, i. e. the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruins of a castle built by the O'Haras.

<sup>q</sup> *A lake in which fish is now caught*, loc: na ngabap iapcc, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. Loc is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; i n-a, in which, and ngabap iapcc, fish is taken. The form gabap is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern gabap, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references

## Aois Criost, 1491.

Aoír Criosc, míle, ceirte ced nócat, a haon.

Eoghan mac muirceartaigh mic neill óicc uí néill muirceartaigh mac airt eoghan uí neill, 7 Sfan ruadh mac Ruaidrí megiúir décc.

O cáthain, .i. Sfan mac aibne mic diarmata do léiccean ar a braitheanur 7 a caoraigeét do bñin dó do cloinn magnura uí cáthain fuil do fíoir neac dia tír fein a legean amach.

Feidlimid mac aoda mic eoghan uí neill do marbad la brian mac Ruodraige mic emainn meg matgamna, 7 airt ua neill dearbhratair feidlimid do denam cpeice 1 teallac ngeallaccain ina dioğail. Daome iomda do lorccad, 7 do marbad leir.

Coccad anbaíl etir ua neill, .i. conn mac enri, 7 ua domnaill .i. aod ruadh mac neill gairb co na po féad a riobuccad co ndéirat apas do raicid an lurtír iarla cille dapa, 7 a teideét uad for cula gan ríð gan orrad. Brian mac aoda gallda mic neill uí domnaill do marbad ar an ccoccad rin lá henrí mac enri uí neill. Ro coiméid 7 Ro imdğail an tenri cedna an tír a ccsin po baol ó neill hi ttiğ gall.

Eacmilib mac mégaongura .i. mac aoda mic airt, do marbad ina ttiğ fein ar gneir oide la cloinn Maoileclainn mic muirceartaigh mic eoghan uí neill.

Ua rağallaiğ (Sfan mac toirpdealbaiğ mic Sfaín) macaom ócc aoidaadh deaplaicteac deageimig do ecc hi reitir a raeta, 7 a adnacail 1 mainirtir an cabain, 7 ua rağallaiğ do gairm do Shfan mac catail mic eoghan.

Catail mac toirpdealbaiğ uí rağallaiğ do eapraing iarla cille dapa ar ua Rağallaiğ ócc co na braitirib 7 dioğbala móra arba, 7 imile, 7 airneiri do denam lap an pluag ngall don tír, 7 Mac mec balponta do gabail ón trluag gall lá cloind catail, 7 mac emainn mic tomair mic feidlim uí Rağallaiğ do marbad lár an pluag hirin.

to the River Iascaidh, that loc iarcad is older than this date.

<sup>1</sup> *Were taken by him, do bein óó.*—The Annals of Ulster give this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1491. hua cáthain .i. Seán mac aibne mic diarmata hui cathain do legen ar

a laimdecup an bñadain ri, 7 a coepraigeét do bein do clainn magnura hui cáthain lair fuil do fíoir nech daitir fein a legen."

<sup>2</sup> *Teallach-Gealagain.*—This was a district in the county of Monaghan. There is a townland of the name Tullygillen, in the parish of Kilmore,

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1491.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-one.*

Owen, the son of Murtough, son of Niall Oge O'Neill ; Murtough, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill ; and John Roe, the son of Rory Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was released from captivity ; and his creaghts were taken by him<sup>r</sup> from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before any person of his own country had heard of his liberation.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Rury, son of Edmond Mac Mahon ; in revenge of which, Art O'Neill, Felim's brother, took a prey in Teallach-Gealagain<sup>s</sup>, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war<sup>t</sup> [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, so that they could not be reconciled ; and they went to the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, but they returned without [agreeing to terms of] peace or armistice. During this war Brian, the son of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill. This Henry defended and protected the country while the O'Neill was in the English house<sup>u</sup>.

Echmily, the son of Magennis, i. e. the son of Hugh, son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal assault, by the sons of Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Turlough, son of John), a kind, bountiful, and truly hospitable young man, died in the very beginning of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan ; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was styled O'Reilly.

Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew the Earl of Kildare against the young O'Reilly and his kinsmen ; and much damage was done to the corn, flocks, and herds of the country, by the English army. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken prisoner from the English by the sons of Cathal ; but the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by these forces.

in the barony and county of Monaghan.

anbóill .i. na mór.—O'Clery's Glossary.

<sup>r</sup> A great war, coccað anbañ.—“ anbañ .i.

<sup>u</sup> The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was



Χρεάα μόρα λαρ αν ιαπλα (Semur mac tomáir) ap cloinn glairne mic concobair ui Raḡallaiḡ.

Μαḡ crait hi tearmánn do denam do Ruaiðri mac diarmata mic mar-cair.

Αεð ἡ Ruaiðri da mac domnaill mic aoda ócc mic aoda mic Raḡnaill mic donncharð a lainn méḡ crait décc.

Μurcharð mac eogain méḡ crait décc.

Ἡανρι mac hoibsrð mic Semair diolmáin do marbað a aṡar fñirín hobsrð ufrðor do rḡin ἡ é fñin do dol do cum na poṡa ap a lor.

Flucðoinfnn mór hi ramprað na bñaða ra ἡ ir in foḡmar ap cno go mba ramalca fpi ufrinn go po mñt arḡanna na hepenn.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1492.

Αοίρ Crioρτ, mile, ceṡpe cēð, nocat, a dó.

Αn τοιpicel ó duibðiri .i. aod décc.

Ruaiðri (.i. ua concobair ruad) mac feiðlimið uí concobair, fñi pona pe rið, fear cpoða pé coccad décc iar rñuataið toccaide ἡ a aṡnacal hi tpuillpece.

O háinliḡi ḡiolla na naem mac domnaill taoípeað cenél doðta do marbað la a cenel fepirín.

Coccad aṡbal mór etiri ua Raḡallaiḡ ócc .i. Sñan mac catail mic eogain ἡ catail mac toirpðealbaiḡ mic Sñain mic eogain, do pónað cpeaça moḡa la catail for ua ngobann. O ḡobann dia lñmáin, ἡ a écc puil do impaíð.

away at the Earl of Kildare's house to be reconciled with O'Donnell.

<sup>w</sup> *The Earl.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1491. Great depredations this year by James, the son of Thomas the Earl, upon the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly."

<sup>x</sup> *Of Tearmann*, i. e. of Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, in the south of the county of Donegal. In the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster the entry is given as follows:

"Coarb and Kennfinè was made in this year of a short time before Christmas, of Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus Magrath."

<sup>y</sup> *Donough Alaiinn*, i. e. Denis the comely.

<sup>z</sup> *Much wet.*—This entry is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1491. Great rain during nearly all the Summer of this year, and the like in the Autumn of the same year, and the likeness of it was not seen since the deluge came upon the

Great depredations were also committed by the Earl<sup>m</sup> (James, the son of Thomas) upon the sons of Glasny, son of Connor O'Reilly.

Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was made Magrath of Tearmann<sup>x</sup>.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn<sup>y</sup> Magrath, died.

Murrough, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, the son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, killed his own father, Hubert, by a cast of a knife ; in consequence of which he himself went to Rome.

There was much wet<sup>z</sup> and unfavourable weather in the Summer of this year, and in the ensuing Autumn ; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed<sup>a</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1492.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-two.*

The Official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Rory, i. e. O'Connor Roe, son of Felim O'Connor, a man happy in peace, and brave in war, died at a venerable old age, and was buried at Tulsk.

O'Hanly, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

A very great war [broke out] between the young O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Cathal, who was son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen. Great depredations were committed by Cathal upon O'Gowan<sup>b</sup> ; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermanagh, was destroyed."

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1491. The wife of the Dalton, i. e. of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, eloped with the son of O'Meagher this year.

"A very great storm in this year which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas.

"Teige O'Sheridan died in the festival of the Cross in Autumn. He was the best cerd<sup>d</sup> [brazier] "in Leth Cuinn at that time."

<sup>b</sup> O'Gowan, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as Seppaio<sup>o</sup>, i. e. Geoffrey.

This is the last notice of the family of O'Gowan occurring in the Irish Annals. No perfect line of the pedigree of this family has been yet discovered, except in an Irish manuscript book in folio, preserved in the Bishop's Library at Cashel, No. 4729, which is in the

Síť 7 opad do denam eirir ua ndomnaill 7 o neill go belcainne.

Conn mac airt mic cuinn uí conócobair do marbad lá muintir iarla cille  
dara tre upóir cuaille tucc pé ar puccrad ar an iarla.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magennises of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the Heralds' Office, Dublin, which states that O'Gowan was originally seated in the county of Down; but that Hugh O'Gowan having borne arms and espoused the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, forfeited his lands and hereditary royalties in the county of Down, and was afterwards transplanted to the county of Cavan by Queen Elizabeth, who put him in possession of nine ploughlands, known to this day by the names of Lisnagar and Cooha, situated near Cootehill. This is also a stupid forgery scarcely worth mentioning. It appears to have been drawn up by William Hawkins, Esq., who was Ulster King in 1709, for Philip Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, who removed to Cadiz in Spain shortly after the battle of the Boyne, whose sons, James, Thomas, John, and Charles, seem to have married Spanish ladies, having first proved the nobility of their blood by the forgery above alluded to. It is however certain that there was a family of Smith, of the same race as the Magennises, at Quintin Bay, in the Ardes, in the county of Down; and that the family of the late Dr. Smith of Downpatrick, and several others in the county of Down, is of this race the Doctor had no doubt himself, though he had no written pedigree, or other

evidence, except oral tradition, to prove it; and, moreover, that the O'Gowans or Smiths of the county of Cavan are of the same stock with those of Down, seems to be the fact from the traditions in the country. But that there was a family of the O'Gowans settled in O'Reilly's country, or the county of Cavan, long before the reign of Elizabeth, when Hawkins says they were removed thither by that sovereign, is evident from the above passage in the text, and also from another at the year 1489. Indeed it would appear from a manuscript account of Breifny in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., and of which there is another copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that a Patrick O'Gowan was seated at a place called Lough Corrmuttoge in Breifny-O'Reilly, so early as the year 1418, and that he harboured and entertained at his house Owen-na-feasoige O'Reilly, competitor for the chieftainship of East Breifny, the very day on which his enemy, Richard Oge O'Reilly, Chief of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Sheelin; that Owen was elected Chief of Breifny immediately after, and that he gave his friend O'Gowan a considerable district in Breifny. The writer adds that he would speak of this again in treating of the O'Gowan family; but unfortunately the article on the O'Gowans is not now to be found in either copy of the manuscript.

It is stated in the same manuscript (O'Reilly's copy, p. 86), that it was said that many families, not originally of Breifny-O'Reilly, came into that territory with John (the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Roe) O'Reilly, who became Chief of Breifny in 1390, such as the Mac Caves, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May.

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Connor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest<sup>c</sup> thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adds, "má'r fíon," "if it be true ;" and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Mælmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed ; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact :

"Sir John O'Reilly sett downe the limittes of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

"Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

"Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things :

"Item, by the said" [auncient] "custom it was lawfull for Orelly to cесс upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare iii quarters of a yeare yearlye one foteman uppon every poole, which said sirnames had to kepe his cattell, to reape and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

"Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country."

Nothing has been yet discovered to prove the extent of O'Gowan's territory in Breifny-O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan ; but from the tradition in the country, and the Ulster Inquisitions, it would appear that the principal family of the name was seated in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahin. By an Inquisition bearing date Cavan, the 20th of September, 1630, it appears that "John, *alias* Shane Duffe O'Gowen, was seised of the towns and lands following, viz., Greachduff [now Gradu] containing one gallon of land ; Cargagh-Isell, one pole of land ; Finternan, one pole ; Daherhane, one pole ; and Cargaghduhlen, one pole, situate, lying and being in the county of Cavan. He died on the 28th of January, 1629. Thomas O'Gowen, his son and heir, was at that time fourteen years of age and unmarried. The aforesaid lands are held of the King in free and common soccage." This Thomas was engaged in rebellion with Philip mac Hugh mac Shane

Conn mac uí domnáill do geimhluccáð lá a aítair.

Sían mac cairppe uí neill do marbáð la cloinn hui anluain 7 lá cloinn  
reimainn uí anluain hi ttraigbaile dúine dealccan.

Feidlimíð mac toirpdealbairg mic aeða uí neill do marbáð lá henri mac  
briain na colleað mic eoğain uí neill.

Coppmac mac aeða mic Dilip meğuiðir décc.

Colla mac domchaíð mec domnáill do marbáð ina tíg fíin do éaoir  
élineað 7 an tíg do lopecað, 7 triúr nó cétar do lémarbáð ann don éaoir  
ceona.

Đrian mac emainn mec domnáill, 7 a mac do marbáð lá cloinn méğ mat-  
ğamna 7 lá cloinn tšsain buide meğ matğamna.

Aibne mac aibne uí caétáin, ġorraið, 7 Sían ġallua, dá mac Shsain (.i.  
ó caétáin) mic aibne mic diarmada do marbáð la ualtar mac uibílin 7 la  
heóin caétánað mac eóin mic domnáill ballairg, 7 lá tomar ua caétain bratair  
a natar uair ar ar a tarraing tarğattar do denam an marbáta hírin.

Mac ġillepinnéin .i. toirpdealbáð mac briain mic enrí éporairg, 7 feid-  
limíð ruad mac donnchaíð mec ġillepinnéin décc.

Mág crait (.i. comarba tšmpaill daeócc) diarmaic mac marcair mic  
muirir mic niocoil mic anđriara décc.

Dilip mac uilliam meğuiðir do marbáð lá hua ccaetalán i mbaile Rir-  
píro mic an Ríoepe belle.

O'Reilly in 1641, as appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 3.

The descendants of this Thomas O'Gowen, if he left any, have not been recorded; but it would appear from the tradition in the country that the lands mentioned in this Inquisition passed to another branch of the O'Gowans, who still retain them, or the greater part of them. The principal representatives of the name now in Ireland are, the son of the late Rev. Patrick Smith, perpetual curate of Nantenan, in the county of Limerick; the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Island Magee, and his brother, Joseph Huband Smith, of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law; and Philip Smith, Esq., of Cherrymount, in the county of Meath. All these descend from

Edward Smith, Esq., of Cormeen, Moynalty Castle, and Smith Park, in the county of Meath, who was born in 1712, and died in June, 1785. He was the son of Patrick Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, of Gallon, in the parish of Killinkere, commonly called "the Sheriff," who was born in 1685, and died on the 9th of June, 1721. This Patrick, who was the first of this family that embraced the reformed religion, is the first of whom any written monument is preserved; but, according to the tradition in the country, as communicated to the Rev. John Fitzsimons, P. P. of Killinkere, by John Mac Cabe of Gallon, and Brian Reilly of Beagh, in the ninetieth year of their age, and by Andrew Smith of Greaghnacunna, and Bernard Reilly of Cargagh,

Con, the son of O'Donnell, was put in fetters by his father.

John, the son of Carbry O'Neill, was slain by the sons of O'Hanlon and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traigh-Bhaile of Dundalk.

Felim; the son of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain by Henry, the son of Brian-na-Coille<sup>d</sup>, son of Owen O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, the son of Donough Mac Donnell, was killed by a flash of lightning in his own house, and the house also was burned; and three or four other persons were nearly killed by the same flash.

Brian, the son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his sons, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon and the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, and Godfrey and John Gallda, two sons of John (i. e. the O'Kane), son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillin, John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, and Thomas O'Kane, their own father's brother, at whose instigation they came to commit that slaughter.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Henry Crossach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough, who was son of Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Magrath, i. e. Dermot, son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andreas, Coarb of the church of St. Daveog, died.

Philip, the son of William Maguire, was slain by O'Cathalain<sup>e</sup>, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle<sup>f</sup> the Knight.

in their eightieth year, the aforesaid Patrick Smith, or O'Gowan, was the son of Nicholas Smith of Greaghduff, or Gradu House, in the parish of Killinkere, who was the son of John Smith of Corretinnure, in the same parish, who was the son of Charles Smith of Corretinnure, who was the son of Edward Smith, who was the son of Charles Smith, who was the son of John Smith, who was a judge, and died on circuit at Downpatrick, where there was a monument erected to his memory.

This traditional account of the pedigree of the O'Gowans of Killinkere was communicated to Philip Smith, Esq. of Cherrymount, by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, in a letter not dated, but

which appears to have been written about sixteen years ago. The writer concludes thus:

"The collateral branches of the Smiths I decline to put to paper, as the mere insertion of them" [i. e. of their names] "would fill more than twenty-five Newspapers."

<sup>e</sup> *In jest*, ap puccpaò, or "in playfulness." The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Conor's intention.

<sup>d</sup> *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby of the wood.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

<sup>f</sup> *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew.

Тоиррдеалбад ballad mac uí concobair failge .i. mac cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ,  
 7 mac conmapa (cumeada) mac Sḡain mec conmapa décc.

An calbaḡ mac uí concobair failge .i. mac caḡaoir mic cuinn mic an  
 éalbaiḡ do mapbaḡ lá cuib do muinir mic iarla upmuian (Semur mac Sḡain  
 mic Semair buirleḡ) .i. le maḡirir garc, 7 maḡirir garc féin do ḡabail  
 róceḡoir la iarla cille ḡara.

Cpeaca mópa la caḡal mac тоиррдеалbaiḡ ui paḡallaiḡ, 7 le cloinn mécc  
 maḡamna (.i. Rémann) ḡlairne 7 brian, 7 le ḡiolla patḡraicc mac aoḡa ócc  
 mécc maḡamna (ar tarḡaig caḡail uí paḡillliḡ) ar ua paḡallaiḡ .i. ar  
 Seaan mac caḡail mic eoḡain, 7 ar a bḡairib ar éḡna.

Cpeaca mópa ele la hua paḡallliḡ ar cloinn ḡlairne uí paḡillliḡ, 7 mac  
 Sḡain buide mecc maḡamna .i. eoḡan do mapbaḡ a tḡóraiḡeḡ na ceḡeac  
 rin lá cloinn ḡlairne, 7 ḡearóid mac émainn mic tomaiḡ mic feilim ui paḡil-  
 liḡ do ḡabail ar in tḡóraiḡeḡ ceḡna.

Sḡan buide mac eoccaim mic Ruḡraiḡe mic apḡail meḡ maḡamna décc  
 hi pḡéil tiḡearḡaiḡ.

Domnall mac enri mic eoccaim, 7 ḡiolla patḡraicc mac caḡmaoíl do  
 ḡabail 7 mac caḡmaoíl (.i. emann) do mapbaḡ la cloinn Remainn méḡmaḡ-  
 amna .i. ḡlairne 7 brian. Ro mapbaḡ, 7 po ḡabaḡ poḡaib oile don cúp roin  
 cennoḡaḡriḡe. Domnall ḡpa do eluḡ ar caḡlén Muineacáin hi ccionn  
 tḡeḡḡmaine iar na ḡabail.

Ua cléiricḡ taḡcc cam ollam uí domnaill i neicci hi piliḡeacḡ 7 a  
 rinḡur pḡi tiḡe aoibḡ coirḡinn do tḡénaiḡ 7 do tḡuacḡaibh décc iar mbriḡḡ  
 buaḡa ó ḡoman 7 ó ḡḡman.

Pláiḡ ionḡḡnáḡac rin mibḡ .i. pláiḡ ceḡeopa nuair piciḡ, 7 ḡac aen  
 tḡicḡhḡ tar an pe rin nó tḡearḡaḡ, 7 ní ḡabaḡ naoidin nó leimb bícca.

<sup>s</sup> *Great depredations.*—The construction of the original is closely followed in this translation, but the following arrangement of the language would be better :

“Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew to his aid Glasny and Brian, the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and they committed great depredations upon the property of O'Reilly

(John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen) and his relatives.”

<sup>h</sup> *St. Tighernach.*—He was patron saint of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where his festival was celebrated on the 4th of April, according to the Feilire Aenguis, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

<sup>i</sup> *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called “Don-



Turlough, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumeadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations<sup>s</sup> were committed by Cathal, son of Turlough O'Reilly, and by the sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Redmond), Glasny and Brian, and by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instance of Cathal O'Reilly, upon O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and upon all his relatives.

Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly upon the sons of Glasny O'Reilly; and the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glasny, in the pursuit of the preys; and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner in the same pursuit.

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died on the festival-day of St. Tighernach<sup>n</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Henry<sup>l</sup>, son of Owen, and Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were taken prisoners; and Mac Cawell (i. e. Edmond) was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, i. e. Glasny and Brian. Many others besides these were slain and taken prisoners on that occasion. Donnell, however, made his escape from the castle of Muineachan<sup>k</sup> a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, Ollav to O'Donnell in literature, poetry, and history, a man who had kept a house of general hospitality for the mighty and the needy, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

An unusual plague<sup>l</sup> [raged] in Meath, i. e. a plague of twenty-four hours' duration; and any one who survived it beyond that period recovered. It did not attack infants or little children.

nell, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill."

<sup>k</sup> *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>l</sup> *An unusual plague*.—In the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster this is called *plagu allur*, i. e. the sweating plague. For a curious account of this "sad contagion which no former age knew," the reader is referred to Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1491. It is also

Mac iarla upmumhan do teacht i naperinn iar mbfite athaid foda hi paccraib. Sluaccead lairide, la hua mbriam co na braitrib, 7 la mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb i nouthaig buitelepac 7 umla buitelepac do tabac do mac an iarla 7 gaoibil laigean do gabail leo. An mide do millead la an rocpaide rin. Spaid na ccaopac i nat chiac do lopead on iurcip. Sid do denam iarpin stoppa 7 an iurcip [.i. cip mac iarla upmumhan 7 iarla cille dapa], .i. ionad a atar fein ag gac aon diob 7 ionad an rig i naperinn, .i. an cloideam 7 gac ar bfn lair do cor i noplaim aipdrpuicc ata chiac no go rinidigfb an ri stoppa 7 co ccuiread ar an ccopad iate. Ba he pocann ar ar leicc iarla cille dapa a oipic, .i. an iurcipect de, 7 tper ar eirig a barantur gall mide po dait na po congairiot lair i naccad mic iarla upmumhan,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his Life of King Henry VII.

<sup>m</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond, who died on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the year 1478.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1492; and Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 4. Thomas, the seventh Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with Henry VII., was employed at this period on an embassy in France. The fact of the Butlers submitting to Sir James Ormond as their chief, is not mentioned in any of the published histories of Ireland.

<sup>n</sup> *The street of the sheep*, now corruptly Shipstreet; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepestreet. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

<sup>o</sup> *His own father's place.*—The language is left defective here by the Four Masters, for no two persons are mentioned. The English and Anglo-Irish accounts of these transactions state that the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected by King Henry VII. of some new plots, was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, and that

Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbishop of Dublin, was substituted in his place as Deputy, under Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and also that Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, the Earl of Kildare's father-in-law, was removed from his office of High Treasurer of Ireland, and that the King promoted to that office Sir James Ormond, the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond, who died at Jerusalem in 1478. The Four Masters, whose knowledge of these transactions was imperfect, should have arranged this passage as follows:

“The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A peace was afterwards concluded between him and Sir James Butler” [Ormond], “the son of the great Earl John, on these conditions, viz., that each of them should have his father's place (that is, that Fitzgerald should be simply Earl of Kildare, and Sir James Butler should be Earl of Ormond, or chief of the Butlers); and that the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, the sword of state, and every privilege connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes and set all to rights. The reason for

The son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>m</sup> came to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. An army was led by him, by O'Brien, with his kinsmen, and Mac William of Clanrickard, into the country of the Butlers, where they compelled the Butlers to give the Earl's son pledges of their submission. The Irish [chieftains] of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was ravaged, by this army. The Street of the Sheep<sup>n</sup> in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them [*recte* Sir James Ormond] and the Lord Justice, on these conditions, that each of them should have his own father's place<sup>o</sup>, and that the deputyship in Ireland, i. e. the possession of the sword [of state], and every thing connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes, and set them to rights. The reason for which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office<sup>p</sup> of Lord Justice, and withdrew himself from the English of Meath, was, that they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond.

which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Lord Deputy on this occasion, and afterwards withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, was because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond."

On this removal of the Earl of Kildare, and the squabbles between him and Sir James Ormond, Leland has the following able observations:

"These changes shew the secret assiduity of the prelate, and Plunket in particular, in practising at the Court of England, and supplanting their former associates; nor could they fail to excite jealousies and dissatisfactions. The Earl of Kildare, disgusted at his abrupt removal, was still more provoked at seeing Ormond" [i. e. Sir James Ormond] "return to Ireland vested with high authority, to revive the power of his rivals, the Butlers, and to supply the absence of the present Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with the king, and employed on an embassy in France. The Knight, on his part, was little careful to keep terms with the hereditary enemy of his house, whose power and

influence he conceived to be considerably in their wane. The mutual pride and animosity of these competitors burst forth at once on the arrival of Ormond. They flew to arms without the least regard to the authority of government, and continued their petty broil to the great annoyance and confusion of the English subjects, as well as the encouragement of the Irish insurgents."—Book iii. c. 4.

Ware and Cox state that Sir James Ormond came to Ireland in June this year, with a small band of soldiers, and that upon some quarrel between him and the Earl of Kildare, near Dublin, there was a skirmish, which proved very prejudicial to both families; but neither of them, nor any other Anglo-Irish authority, mentions that Sheep-street was burned on this occasion by the Earl of Kildare.

<sup>p</sup> *Resigned his office.*—This is false, for Kildare was certainly removed by the King. It is also stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Justiciary this year, and withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, because they would

Tangatar uile iomda do gallaib treimtriðe uair po cpechað, 7 po loircecað go coitcính iate ar gac aipð ina timceall lá gaoidealaib iap na tpeiccín don iapla.

hoibíð mac maolpuanaib megrağnaill aððar coirig conmaicne réin na bpoimorac 7 ré pír dccc mapaoñ pír do mapbað, 7 do loircecað i tcmipall cille trenain for bpu pionna lá phioct cañail óicc mécc pagnaill, 7 lá muin-  
tir éapballáin.

Cpeac lá heogan ua Ruairc i nuib bpiúin na pionna dia po mapbað mac uí bpiñ cañal mac muirceiraiğ mic taidğ mic corbmaic.

Forbairi la concobair mac diarmata tigeapna maige luirce for éap-  
paucc loca cé, 7 ua doinnail da cor ði do dpuim pioða.

Cairlén baile na huamha do aicdenaib lá phioct aóða mec diarmata.

Concobair ócc mac concobair mic cañail óicc megrağnaill do mapbað  
lá phioct Maoileclainn megrağnaill.

Slóicceað lá hua ndoinnail, la hua Ruairc 7 lá heocan ua Ruairc hi  
muinir eolair do éabac tigeapnair uí puairc a cloinn maoleclainn, 7 a  
bpmgfo uime 7 an tír do milleað eirip apðar 7 poirccnín. Magrağnaill  
do gairm dóib duilliam mac IR i nacchaib Maoileclainn mic uilliam baí  
athaid poda ipin taoirigecc ina aenar.

Muirceaprac mac matğamna uí bpiain do écc da gonaib i ttauðmumain  
iap na lot ar an pluicceað pemraite .i. ploicceað mic iapla upmumain.

Anluan mac matğamna uí bpiain do mapbað la phioct donnchaib  
uí bpiain.

Aoð mac plannchaða ollain ttauðmumain i pféinſchur, 7 a mbpiéſinnar  
dccc.

Taðcc mac Sſain mic taidcc mec donnchaib, 7 corbmac mac concobair

not join him against the son of the Earl of Ormond, and that they were left an easy prey to the Irish; but the mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions.

<sup>a</sup> *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomorians.—See note c, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Cill-Trenain*.—The Editor has not been able

to find any church of this name near the Shannon in the county of Leitrim. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this church is called Cill-Srianain.

<sup>s</sup> *Muintir-Carolan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated along the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See the years 1355, 1486, 1528.

<sup>t</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

The English suffered many injuries in consequence of this, for, as soon as the Earl abandoned them, they were universally plundered and burned from every quarter by the Irish.

Hubert, son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach<sup>a</sup>, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain<sup>r</sup>, on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan<sup>r</sup>.

A depredation was committed by Owen O'Rourke in the territory of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and he slew the son of O'Beirne (Cathal, the son of Murtough, who was son of Teige, son of Cormac).

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key; but he was compelled by O'Donnell to desist, and make peace.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamha<sup>r</sup> was re-erected by the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Conor Oge, son of Conor, who was son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muintir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlin to submit to the authority of O'Rourke [as their chief lord], which was refused; and the country was destroyed, both its corn and buildings. And they styled William, son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Melaghlin, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain<sup>u</sup>.

Murtough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds which he had received on the hosting aforesaid, i. e. the hosting of the son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>w</sup>.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died. Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynahovagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Sole chieftain*, literally, "who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone."

<sup>w</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond*.—This was Sir James Ormond (the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond), whom the Irish attempted

mic domnaill caim do comēuitim lé apoile ar an nġaebarġ, 7 apoile diob do ċiorrbað a ċeile an méid do epna dið.

Đpian mac neill ġallba 7 eimear a mac do ġabail a mebaill lá ġallaib ċairrġe fġġura, 7 a ċioðnacal do ċloinn ċuinn mec aeða buide.

Mac ruðraiġe mec uidiłn co rocharde móir do troiġeacaið amaille ppir do marbað lá hua ccaťán.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1493.

AOIR CPPOPT, Mile, ceirpe ċed, noćat, a tpi.

An tōpiceł ua lucarién, (eogán,) paol cléiriġ décc.

O Néill, .i. conn mac enpi mic eoccaim laim tiōðnaicte řed 7 maóine pear ċroða cocćac do marbað i meabail lá a deapbratair řein Ċnpi ócc.

Ua domnaill do ðol i tēp eoccaim ar tarrainġ domnaill mic enpi mic eogain, 7 ua neill do ġairm do ðomnaill, 7 braiġde an tēpe do ġabail do cen mo tá ó caťain, 7 o mealláin. O neill eile do ġairm denpi ócc (i nacchaid doimnaill) lá hua ccaťain 7 lá hua meallain, 7 npi bó tećta uair bá hé domnaill an řinnpiop.

Domnaill mac eogain mic eogain mic neill óicc uí neill do marbað la ořoiġ do muinēp airt mic cuinn mic enpi uí neill.

Ua mořða conall mac ðauib do marbað pa ċairlén baile na mbaćlac hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the English law of succession.

\* *Gaebhach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of the county of Roscommon.

† Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1492. A part of the wood of the Holy Cross was found buried in the earth at Rome in this year, namely, the board which was over Christ's head, on which was written in the time of the crucifixion, *Jesu Nazarenius rex Judeorum*, which inscription was found upon it in that place. It was Helena, the mother of the Em-

peror Constantine, that left this board hidden there.

"The head of the lance by which Longinus wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome in this year by the Lord of the Turks.

"Great scarcity in Ireland this year.

"A dry summer this year; and twenty-one years" [have elapsed] "since the last hot summer.

"Aengus Mac-an-Ulty, a Friar Minor of the Observance, a good and famous preacher, *in Autumno obiit*.

"The sons of Donough Maguire, namely, Gilla-Duv and Philip, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, made an irruption into Senadh-Mic-Manus" [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], "and

of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhach<sup>a</sup>; and others of them [the Mac Donough family] who survived, maimed each other.

Brian, the son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], and Ever, his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carrickfergus, and delivered up to the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Boy.

The son of Rury Mac Quillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane<sup>c</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-three.*

The Official O'Luchairen<sup>z</sup> (Owen), a learned ecclesiastic, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels<sup>a</sup> and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously<sup>b</sup> killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went to Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Donnell was nominated O'Neill; and he brought away the hostages of the country, except [those of] O'Kane and O'Mellan. Henry Oge was nominated another O'Neill by O'Kane and O'Mellan, in opposition to Donnell, which was not lawful, as Donnell was the senior.

Donnell, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was slain by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David, was slain at the castle of Baile na-

committed a depredation there, and slew two inoffensive farmers. 'Sed ipsi comprehensi sunt in superbiâ suâ, et Dominus visitavit iniquitatem eorum, et versi sunt in fugam ac xiv. de electis ipsorum submersi sunt quasi plumbum in aquis, et descenderunt sicut lapis in profundum; et quia Dominus non erat cum eis cum insurrexerunt homines in ipsos sine dubio aqua absorbuisset eos, ut ait Psalmista: quia misit Dominus iram suam quæ devoravit eos.' And Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, and two of his people, were taken prisoners on this occasion, and they were deprived of the prey. This hap-

pened towards the end of the year, i. e. the Saturday before Christmas."

<sup>z</sup> *O'Luchairen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an coifficel hua lúcaipen." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

<sup>a</sup> *Bestower of jewels*, lám tsoḡnaicḡe réo, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts."

<sup>b</sup> *Treacherously*, imeabail.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "*felonice* for the imeabail of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. Idus Januarii."



ceiric bulbac la dheim do muintir iarla cille dapa, .i. gearóir mac tomair  
 uí mórda 7 ua mórda do denam do niall mac domnaill.

O hanluain, .i. emann ruad mac murchaid do marbad la cloinn aoda mic  
 eogain uí neill.

Mac aráin Patraice mac aoda ruad décc.

Fionnguala inghín uí concobair fearge, .i. an calbac mac murchaid bhí  
 í domnaill, niall garb mac toirbdealbaid an fionn, 7 po ba bhí iarain d'aoib  
 buide mac briain ballaid, bhí do coimeid a febdaet iar nécc na ndeigfeap  
 rin fpu ré naoi mbliadna cēpaēate go hionnraic onopaē cpaibdeē caonduē  
 paētaē décc an 25. iul.

Cairpiona inghín aoda ruad még maēganna (bhí ríde uí Raēgallaig, .i.  
 toirbdealbaid mic Sfaín mic eogain) décc.

Niall mac Sfaín buide uí neill décc ina bpaigēnar.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mac enpí mic eogain), .i. domnaill 7 enpí ócc do  
 tōcar fpu apoile ag an nglarōpomainn, 7 bpaiead ap domnaill co na muintir.  
 Mac domnaill (.i. Raēgnall) conrapal gallōcclaē uí néill co na triup mac,  
 Somaiple, Ruaidpí, 7 tuatál, 7 emann mac mec domnaill móip, .i. Mac colla  
 mic toirbdealbaid mic giollaēpuice, Mac Ruaidpí mic aoda ballaid mec  
 domnaill, dubgall 7 donnchaē ócc dá mac donnchaē még domnaill, Emann  
 mac Sfaín buide uí neill, aod bpaiepaē mac Sfaín mic airt, Ua haoda, .i.  
 fēpōpōēa mac an ballaid uí aoda 7 dpaong mop ele do marbad ann cen mo

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the  
 shepherds. This castle was situated in the pa-  
 rish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county  
 of Kildare.

<sup>d</sup> *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the  
 Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish-family who were  
 seated in this territory, but who are long ex-  
 tinct.—See note under the year 1489, from  
 which it will be seen that their territory lay  
 along the Barrow. It was the name of a dis-  
 trict on the east side of the Barrow, between  
 Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears  
 from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved  
 in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,  
 H. 1. 14, in which it is stated that Bulby lived  
 at Baile-nua, which can be proved to be the

present Newtown, in the parish of Kilberry,  
 near Athy, in the county of Kildare. Thus, in  
 a poem describing the martial achievements of  
 O'Byrne, the following places are mentioned as  
 plundered by him :

“Cill beapa at diaid a noit epuid,  
 ‘Sa baile nua a mbíod dūlbuid,  
 Ní carf teipe ón dá baile,  
 Glair Eile pán Uppaíde.

“Kilberry after thee is void of cattle,  
 And Baile-nua in which Bulby used to be,  
 Not softly didst thou pass from the two towns,  
 Glassealy and the Nurney.”

All these places are situated not far from the  
 Barrow, in the barony of Western Narragh and

m-Bachlach<sup>c</sup>, in Crioch-Bulbach<sup>d</sup>, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More<sup>e</sup> [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood<sup>f</sup> for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had deported herself chastely, honourably, piously, and religiously, died on the 25th of July.

Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, son of John, son of Owen, died.

Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, died in captivity.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donnell and Henry Oge, the two sons of Henry, son of Owen, fought a battle with each other at Glasdromainn<sup>g</sup>, where Donnell and his people were routed. In this battle were slain Mac Donnell (i. e. Randal), constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses, with his three sons, Sorley, Rory, and Tuathal ; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Turlough, son of Gillespick ; the son of Rory, son of Hugh Ballagh Mac Donnell ; Dowell and Donough Oge, the two sons of Donough Mac Donnell ; Edmond, the son of John Boy O'Neill ; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art ; and O'Haedha<sup>h</sup> (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

<sup>e</sup> *Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

“ A. D. 1493. O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David O'More, was killed this year at the castle of Baile-na-m-Bathlach, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. of Garret, the son of Thomas, and O'More was made of Niall, the son of Donnell O'More.”

The mistake lies in inserting *u* mórōa, i. e. the genitive case of *ua* mórōa, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

<sup>f</sup> *Her widowhood*, α *ρεβόαε*.—This should be α *ρεβόαε*, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *ρεβόα*, a widow.

<sup>g</sup> *Glasdromainn*, i. e. the green ridge, now Glasdrummond, in the parish of Aghaloo, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map of Tyrone, sheet 60.

<sup>h</sup> *O'Haedha*.—This name is very common

éat. Ro gabad ann mall mac Sfein buide uí neill, aed mac domnaill mic enri í neill, 7 donnchað mac caetmaoil co rocaidib oile.

O domnaill, .i. aod ruad co na cloinn conn, 7 aod do dol mór pluag go maiteib ióctair connaet im ua Ruairc péilim mac donnchað mic tigearnain óig im eoigan mac tigearnain mic taidcc adbar tigearna breipne an tan rin im domnaill mac eoigan uí concobair tigearna ióctair connaet, 7 iar na ttonól co na rocpaide go haonbaile, tucc ua domnaill a acchað por coicead ulað por gac noipead co páimcc trian congail, arriðe 1 lft catail, arriðe 1 nuib eadad, 7 arriðe 1 noirtearab. Ro hoireccð 7 po creachad lft catail lair don eúr rin 7 gac tír tper a ndeachað dá mbaol 1 néccraitte ppir. An ccein tra boí riom por an turur rin po tionoil ua neill, .i. enrí ócc mac enri mic eoigan a rocpaitte im macc matgamna, .i. aod ócc mac aoda ruad mic ruðraige, im mag aongura, aod mac aite mic aoda co líon a rocpaide, 7 co pluag diairuide cen mo éat riðe. Ruccrat an pluag iomda rin por ua domnaill 1 mbeandab boirce co po iadrat poime 7 na diaid. Ro puilngfoh 7 po hiomcrað an tanporlann rin lá hua domnaill co cobrað comnair co pangattar a pluaga lair ina nomlaine tar doðaing na conaire. Iar poctain do na maiteib cectarba go haon maigin po ordaigrft 7 po coraigríot a rocpaide aghaib ino aghaib. Ro peapad comlmg pioða ainiarba, 7 iomaircecc amnur aicmeil stoppa. Ro cuimng cáe díob a ríngoir, 7 a nua fóla dia poile. Áet cña po mebað maíom po deóid por ua neill co na rocpaite. Ro marbað in tan rin lá hua domnaill, Sfein ruad mac donnchað mécc matgamna co rocaidib ele, 7 ní po léicc doreata dírið an laoi 7 eorais na hoide do pluag uí domnaill an maíom do lñmain amail po ba

throughout the province of Ulster, but now anglicised Hughes. In the south of Ireland it is variously anglicised O'Hea, O'Hee, O'Hay, and Hayes.

<sup>1</sup> *Orior*, i. e. O'Hanlon's country, in the county of Armagh. O'Donnell must have plundered this territory on his way to Trian-Chongail, or Clannaboy, or on his way home after having routed O'Neill's forces at Beanna-Boirche in Iveagh, for the territory of Orior lies west of Beanna-Boirche, and on O'Donnell's way home to Tirconnell.

<sup>1</sup> *Beanna-Boirche*, i. e. the Peaks of Boirche, so called from Boirche, the shepherd of Ross, King of Ulster in the third century, who herded the king's cattle on these mountains.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. This name is still applied to that part of the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, in which the River Bann has its source, where there is a moat still called Mota-Beanna-Boirche. The situation of these Beanna, or peaks, is distinctly pointed out in the Dinnsenchus, where it is stated that the shepherd Boirche could view

number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior<sup>i</sup>; and he ravaged and plundered Lecale, and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. While he [O'Donnell] was on this expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, assembled his forces, and was joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, and by Magennis, i. e. Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all their forces, and a countless host of others besides them. This numerous army [of O'Neill] overtook O'Donnell at Beanna-Boirche<sup>j</sup>, and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully<sup>k</sup>, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass<sup>l</sup>. At length the chiefs of both armies, reaching a level plain, arranged and marshalled their forces for an engagement; and a fierce and obstinate conflict, and a furious and dreadful battle, was fought between them, in which they bore in mind all their old enmities and new hatreds to one another. O'Neill and his forces were finally routed. In this battle O'Donnell slew John Roe, the son of Donough Mac Mahon, and many others; and the darkness at the close of the day, and beginning of the night<sup>m</sup>, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dunsobhairce!

<sup>k</sup> *Firmly and powerfully*, co coḃraḃ comnapt.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is gu calma coḃraḃ, i. e. bravely and firmly.

<sup>l</sup> *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

<sup>m</sup> *Beginning of the night*, &c., that is, in one word, "the dusk." This is an attempt at swelling the style by multiplying words for the mere purpose of sound. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is more correctly given thus:

"7 muna beir foigri na hoibí doib po baó rpaenmaḃm poim hua noomnall, i. e.

lainn leó comó fí do rígenraí forlongroir na hoide rín do gabail bail in po rriáinre an maíom rín beinne boirce. Ro arceháttar dia tciḡib iar ná maraó iar mbriú buaóa ḡ corccair ḡaó tíre ḡur a rāḡaḡtar.

ḡurpeaó for ua cconcobair pfaile (i. caḡaóir mac cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ) lá Maḡ eoḡaccain (Semur mac Connla mic aóḡa buíde) ḡ mac uí concobair Taóḡ mac caḡaóir, Mac toirpḡdealbaiḡ ballaiḡ uí concobair, Mac airé uí concobair, ḡ da mac aóḡa uí maonaíḡ do ḡabail ann, ḡ ceḡre píct eac do buain oíob.

Toirpḡdealbaó mac taióḡ uí concobair, ḡ caḡal mac muirḡḡḡḡḡḡ mic peilim uí concobair do cprochaó lá hua cconcobair pfaile caḡaóir mac cuinn, et cetera.

Corbmac mac diarmatta mec diarmatta tanairi maiḡe luircc do marbaó lá cloinn Ruaióirí mec diarmatta.

Cpeaó la cloinn Ruaióirí mec diarmatta for phioct taiócc uí concobair, ḡ conn mac peíḡlimiú rínn uí concobair, ḡ comaltaó ócc mac comaltaiócc an eiriḡ mec diarmatta do marbaó leo.

Mac conmióe, i. taócc mac concobair ruaió mic eaḡmarcaíḡ raóí pír ḡana ḡ pḡḡlainnteac do marbaó lá moḡaió dia muirḡir pín, i. mac uí clu-máin.

Concobair mac uí ḡalaiḡ bpeirne décc.

Conntae cille ḡara ḡ ceall ḡara péin do loḡccaó lá mac iarla upmu-man.

Semur maḡeoḡaccain taoíreac cenél piachaó mic néill décc, ḡ laiḡneac a ḡraḡair do ḡabail a ionaó.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

<sup>n</sup> *O'Maenaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Mooney. There is a respectable family of the name at Lemanaghan in the King's County, and another near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath. The name O'Maenaigh is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously anglicised. In Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney; and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy.

<sup>o</sup> *Deprived of eighty horses*, ceḡre píct eac do buain oíob, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

<sup>p</sup> *The son of the Earl of Ormond*, i. e. Sir James Ormond (the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens of Thomas and their adherents attempted to establish as the chief of the Butlers.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1493, where it is stated that James Ormond, Treasurer of Ireland, with fire and sword burned up and destroyed the farms and possessions of the Earl of Kildare,

up the pursuit as they wished. They, therefore, pitched their camp for that night at the place where they gained the battle, at Beanna-Boirche, and on the morrow proceeded to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every territory through which they had passed.

O'Conor Faly (i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach), was defeated by Mageoghegan (James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Boy), and the son of Teige, the son of Cahir, son of Turlough Ballagh O'Conor, the son of Art O'Conor, and the two sons of O'Maenaigh<sup>a</sup>, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses<sup>o</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Murtough, son of Felim O'Conor, were hanged by O'Conor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, &c.)

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'Conor ; and Con, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, and Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, were slain by them.

Mac Namee, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, an eminent poet and a good scholar, was slain by a labourer, one of his own people. i. e. the son of O'Clumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond<sup>p</sup>.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died ; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place<sup>a</sup>.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>a</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster give an account of a nocturnal aggression made by Henry, the son of Melaghlin, son of Murtough O'Neill, upon his namesake Henry, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Neill, while the latter was confined with a broken leg. The former killed the wife of the latter, and then made towards the place where he himself was confined, to kill him. When the latter perceived

his design, remembering his own nobility and valour, like Cuchullin of old, he sprang upon his sound leg to the staff on which he used to rest while confined with his broken limb, and taking his short knife into his heroic hand he stuck it into the belly of the aggressor, and wounded him mortally, and received in turn a wound of which he expired on the spot. Thus the two Henrys mutually slew each other (*Ceciderunt se invicem*).



## AOIS CRÍOST, 1494.

Aoir Críost, Mile, ceirpe céo, noat, a cftair.

An inghnoub inghn uí doinnail (aod Ruad) bfn neill mic cuinn mec aoda buide uí neill décc.

Cuulað mac aoda mic eocain mic neill óicc í neill, Eogan mac doinnail ballaig méguoir, Brian mac diarmata í dubda 7 O pfrgail. conmac mac Slain mic doinnail mic Sfaain mic doinnail an dapa taoíreac do baí an tan rin ipin angaile décc.

Giollapattaricc mac mec mañnura meguoir décc, 7 a aðnacal i nún na ngall an tpeap lá iartain.

Doinnail mac eogain ui concobair tigeapna pliccig, pfr aghmar ionnpaig-  
tec fear agá paibe ó coirppliab co bun buibe ina linn lán 7 ina tobair  
técc do marbað 7 do loicead a meabail ar gneir i mbaobdún in cairlein  
hi mbun finne la cloinn Ruairi mic toirpdealbair capraig (Sfan 7 Brian),  
7 Ruairi mac toirpdealbair capraig do gabail a ionair.

Tuaéal mac toirpdealbair na maru uí neill, 7 trí fin décc dia muinir  
im murchaó ua loicáin do marbað lá cloinn éana, 7 lá cloinn Brian na  
coilleaó mic eogain uí neill.

Toirpdealbair mac donnchaó mic tomair meñ ramraðain do marbað la  
cloinn eocain mic tomair, 7 lá feargal mac tomair mic tomair meñ ram-  
raðain dupóir paigde.

Eoin bfnach mac maolmuire mec ruibne co noprung dia gallóglacair do  
marbað lá taðcc mac cuinn mic doinnail mic eogain uí neill, 7 lá haod puad  
mac glairne mic pmainn mic Ruapraig meñ maégaína, 7 a aðnacal i  
napomaá.

<sup>r</sup> *Bunduff*, bunbuiße, i. e. the mouth of the River Duff. This river, which is called *Niger*, i. e. the black river, in the Book of Armagh, is now called Duff. It forms for a short distance the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and discharges itself into the bay of Donegal, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Drowes, so often men-

tioned in these Annals.

<sup>s</sup> *Bunné-finne*, now pronounced in Irish as written in the text, with an aspiration on the f, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of the mouth of a stream, and of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down Survey this townland is called Carrowcaslane (i. e. Castle-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1494.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-four.*

Inneenduv, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Brian, the son of Dermot O'Dowda; and O'Farrell, i. e. Conmac, the son of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell, the second chieftain who was in Annaly at that time, died.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day afterwards.

Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, a prosperous and warlike man, who possessed that tract of country from the Curliu Mountains to Bunduff, being at the summit of his affluence, was treacherously slain and burned, in an attack by night, in the bawn of the castle at Bunfinne, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart<sup>u</sup> O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana<sup>w</sup>, and the sons of Brian-na-Coille, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Magauran, was slain by a cast of a javelin by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas, and Farrell, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Magauran.

Owen Bearnagh<sup>x</sup>, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rury Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

<sup>t</sup> *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

<sup>u</sup> *Turlough-na-mart*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

<sup>w</sup> *Clann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

<sup>x</sup> *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped mouth.

Μαιὸν πορ γαλλαῖβ λά Μάγ ματῆαῖννα (αὐὸ ὅcc mac αὐὸα ρυαῖὸ) ἡ λά  
hua παῖαλλαιῖ (Sfain mac caṡail, mic eoḡain mic Sfain) dū in po mapḃaḡ epí  
píct duairlíβ gall, ἡ in po ḡabaḡ bpaḡḃe iomḃa.

Semur mac mec maḡnupa do mapḃaḡ dupcor do paḡḡt lá cloinn cōrbmaic  
mēḡ paṡpaḡáin. Emann mac cōrbmaic mic maḡnupa ḡo tēilcc an tupaḡor.

Shioct eoḡain mic doṡnnaill mic muirceapṡaiḡ do ḡol hi ccaipḡlén pḡicciḡ.

Iapla cille dapa do ḡabail i naṡ eliaṡ .i. la paḡaḡíβ, ἡ α cōp tairip ḡo  
paḡoíβ.

Doṡnnaill mac maḡíleaṡlaimn mēḡpaḡnaill aḡḃap tḡḡeapna poṡ α dūṡḡaiḡ  
pēin do mapḃaḡ daon upcōp paḡḡḃe lá cloinn Feiḡlimiḡ mic ḡiolla na naḡm  
mic doṡnnaill mic muirceapṡaiḡ miḡiḡ i mbaile na caṡaḡ.

Semur (bpaṡair iapla cille dapa) do mīlleaḡ na miḡe an ccein do baí  
an tairla hi tṡiḡ an piḡ.

Iapla cille dapa, .i. ḡeapóio mac toṡair, ἡ mac iapla upmuḡan, .i. Semur  
mac Sfain mic Senair buiṡilep do tōiḡeṡt ó tḡḡ pḡḡ paḡan iap naḡénaṡ pṡoḡa  
ṡoppa, ἡ eḡuapo Ponguill Riḡipe Saḡanaṡ do tēaṡt leḡ ina iupṡíṡ i nepinn.

O doṡnnaill aḡḡ ρυαḡ co na pōṡpaḡḃe do ḡol pa ccaipḡlén Shicciḡ ἡ α bḡíṡ  
blaḡ mōp don bliḡḃain pṡ hi ppoṡlongpoṡt ina tṡimṡeall, ἡ daḡíne iomḃa do  
mapḃaḡ uaḡ don cūp pṡin pa mac mec uilliam búpc (uilliam mac piocairḡ  
mic emaimn mic toṡair) pa uilliam mac uí ḡallcubair, .i. Emann mac donn-  
ḡaiḡ mic loṡlaimn, ἡ pa eoṡcan mac cōrbmaic capṡaiḡ uí ḡallcubair, ἡ pa  
doṡnnaill apannach, ceann pṡḡna albanac ḡo bí hi ppoṡair uí doṡnnaill. Ro  
mapḃaḡ beop ḡpōḡ ele cen mo tāt piḡe la uapḡaḡíβ an ccaipḡlein, .i. le bṡiam  
caṡc mac tairḡcc mic eoṡcan, lár an ccaḡḃaṡ ccaoch mac doṡnnaill mic  
eoṡcan, ἡ lá muinṡip aipṡ ipṡin paṡpaḡíḡ do pḡḡnaḡ innpṡin.

<sup>1</sup> *James, son of John.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the illegitimate son of John, Earl of Ormond.—See note under the year 1490.

<sup>2</sup> *Poynuil.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this name is written Ponymill. He was Sir Edward Poynings, a Knight of the Garter, and privy councillor. In the month of November this year was held a memorable Parliament at Drogheda, which enacted the Statute called after his name Poyning's Act. The pro-

vision made by this particular enactment was, that no Parliament should for the future be holden in Ireland until the Chief Governor and Council had first certified to the King, under the great seal of that land, "as well the causes and considerations as the Acts they designed to pass, and till the same should be approved of by the King and Council." It was also enacted in this Parliament that all the Statutes made lately in England concerning or belonging to the

The English were defeated by Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John), [in a battle] in which sixty of the English gentlemen were slain, and many prisoners were taken.

James, the son of Mac Manus, was slain by a dart cast at him by one of the sons of Cormac Magauran. It was Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, who threw the dart.

The descendants of Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], went into the castle of Sligo.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner in Dublin by the English, and sent over to England.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own territory, was slain at Baile-na-Cara, with the cast of a dart, by [one of] the sons of Felim, son of Gilla na naev, son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach.

James (brother of the Earl of Kildare) ravaged Meath, while the Earl was in the King's palace.

The Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, son of John<sup>y</sup>, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them; and Edward Poynuil<sup>z</sup>, an English knight, came with them as Lord Justice.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went with his forces to the castle of Sligo, and remained a great part of this year encamped around it. On this occasion many of his people were slain, among whom was the son of Mac William Burke (William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), William, the son of O'Gallagher (Edmond, son of Donough, son of Loughlin), Owen, the son of Cormac Carragh O'Gallagher, and Donnell Arranach [of Arran], a Scottish captain, who was along with O'Donnell. Many others were also slain by the warders of the castle, i. e. by Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Calvagh Caech, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and by Muintir-Airt<sup>a</sup>. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186–189.

<sup>a</sup> *Muintir-Airt*, i. e. the family of the O'Harts,

who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. According to an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State

Alaxandair mac gille eppuicc mec domnaill, .i. p̃sr̃ ionair mec domnaill do marbad lá heóin catanac mac eoin mic domnaill ballaig hi p̃p̃id ío october.

S̃san mac Eocchain uí domnaill do cpochar le Cond mac Aoda puair uí domnaill.

### AOIS CRİOST, 1495.

AOIR CRİOST, mile c̃st̃re céo, nocar, a cúicc.

S̃san maguib̃ir mac piarair mic muirir, p̃sr̃r̃ún doir̃e maolain, 7 airc̃in-neac claoim̃iñir̃i fear̃ t̃ig̃e aoid̃s̃ coitc̃inn, 7 an fear̃r̃ún ua haoda p̃ad̃raicc décc.

Ruair̃ir̃ mac toir̃p̃dealbaig̃ car̃raig̃ uí concobair̃ t̃ig̃ear̃na cair̃p̃pe upoma cliaib̃ décc. Ro p̃ar̃ im̃p̃r̃aiñ eoir̃ p̃l̃ioct̃ domnaill im̃ t̃ig̃ear̃nur̃ an t̃ipe, .i. eoir̃ p̃eidl̃im̃id̃ mac mag̃nura mic b̃riain, 7 Ruair̃ir̃ ócc mac Ruair̃ir̃ ballaig̃, Muir̃ceartaic̃ caoc̃ mac mag̃nura uí concobair̃, Ruair̃ir̃ ócc, 7 toir̃p̃dealbaic̃ mac Ruair̃ir̃ mic b̃riain do t̃uit̃im̃ p̃é poile 1 ñd̃ruim̃ cliaib̃ hi p̃p̃rioc̃t̃g̃uim̃. An t̃ir̃ dañm̃aiñ ag̃ p̃eidl̃im̃id̃ de riñ.

Corbmac (.i. mag̃ car̃t̃aig̃) mac t̃aib̃cc mic corbmaic̃ t̃ig̃ear̃na mur̃cc-paig̃e do marbad lá a ós̃b̃raic̃air̃ p̃s̃iñ eogan mac t̃aib̃cc co na cloinn, p̃sr̃ iñeas̃aig̃te 7 onor̃aig̃te na heccair̃i, 7 céo f̃und̃úir̃ m̃aiñir̃t̃re cille c̃p̃eide fear̃ p̃o or̃daig̃ p̃aóir̃e an dom̃naig̃ do cong̃bail̃ ina t̃ir̃ p̃éiñ amail̃ p̃o ba t̃eic̃ta, décc, 7 eoccan mac t̃aib̃cc do gab̃ail̃ a ionair̃.

Mag̃nur̃ mac eogan puair̃ mec mag̃nura t̃ig̃ear̃na t̃ir̃e t̃uaic̃ail̃ maol-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country extended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the River Droys, now Drowes.

<sup>b</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the two following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1494. The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the King of England's house this year after Christmas to oppose the Earl of Kildare.

"Garrett Dease, a good English youth of the people of the Baron of Delvin, died."

<sup>c</sup> *John Maguire*.—The obituary of this John is entered as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *vi<sup>o</sup>. die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality."

<sup>d</sup> *Patrick*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "Sir Patrick."

Alexander, the son of Gillespick Mac Donnell, the representative of Mac Donnell, was slain by John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, on the day before the Ides [i. e. the 14th] of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-five.*

John Maguire<sup>c</sup>, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoin-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick<sup>d</sup>), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe<sup>e</sup>, and a man who had ordered that the Sabbath should be strictly observed throughout his territory. Owen, the son of Teige, assumed his place.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh<sup>f</sup>, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

<sup>e</sup> *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilcrea, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note <sup>v</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh*, i. e. the country of Tuathal Maelgarbh, who was monarch of Ireland from the year 533 to 544.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. The Mac Manus who was chief of this territory was descended from Manus, one of the younger sons of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Ireland. This territory, which forms the north-eastern portion of the

barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and after the decay of the Mac Manus, it fell into the possession of Mac Dermot Roe, who held it under Mac Dermot of Moylurg. The Mac Manus of this race are still numerous in the province of Connaught, but they have been long sunk in poverty and obscurity, so that the line of their pedigree has not been preserved beyond this century. They are to be distinguished from the Mac Manus of Fermanagh.

gairb, 7 muiréscrtae mac uaitne uí áinliḡi taoípeac éenél doḡta mic aongura décc, 7 domnall mac Ruaiḡri buide 1 taoíriḡeēt ina ionad.

Tomaltae mac corbmaic ballaig mec donnchaio décc.

O domnall do ḡol dionnraicéio riḡ alban. Codaē 7 comāonta do éfngal doib im ḡneccra a éile im ḡac neiccḡoáil do ḡḡḡaḡ ḡriú.

Conn mac aḡa ruaiḡ co na ḡoḡraide do ḡuide 1 taimcell ḡlicciḡ 7 ḡḡé ḡé hachaiḡ aḡ ḡorḡairi ḡor an mbaile. Tionól aḡbal moḡ do ḡenam lá ḡliocēt eoḡain hi taoiriḡim ḡlicciḡ, .i. clann Ruaiḡri mec diaḡmata, 7 tíḡ ḡiaḡpac muaiḡe. Clann ndonnchaio, 7 cuil ó ḡḡim do éocēt ḡlóḡ diḡneccra diḡóḡ ar amur an baile. Iar na ḡior do éonn ḡo ḡaḡattaḡ na ḡlóḡ ḡin éuicce, Ro eiriḡ ḡiḡe co na uathaḡ ḡoḡraitte im eoḡan ua Ruaiḡc tánairi ḡḡeipne, 7 im ḡliocēt domnall éaim mic mec donnchaio. Ro éingreat ḡo nḡim- lḡḡe neimḡclae ar a mboḡhaiḡ hi ccoinne 7 hi cḡḡḡ airḡciḡ an tḡluaḡ (.i. ḡo beol an ḡḡoiḡit) co na baos aḡt eaḡ a nḡḡiubḡaictē ḡḡorpa, 7 ní ḡaibe éairḡe nó orpaḡ aḡ neac diḡ ḡó comāir apoile aḡt ionnraicéio a éele ḡan anaḡ ḡan airiḡim. Cio ḡil ann tḡa aḡt an tan batar a mḡḡnaḡa áḡ ḡḡlam nḡiubḡaictē aca ar ann ḡucc ua domnall ḡḡin orpa a halban, uair ní baos aḡt aon aḡaiḡ ina longḡorḡ ḡéin 1 nḡún na ngall an tan ḡo tḡiall ḡḡoiḡidin a mḡc iar cḡlor do an anḡḡḡlaim hi ḡaibe. Iar tḡocēt 1 nḡitḡimḡon a muiḡ-

<sup>g</sup> *Race of Dofa, the son of Aengus.*—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1210, p. 169–171, *supra*, where the descent of O'Hanly is given, and the extent of Kinel-Dofa pointed out.

<sup>h</sup> *King of Scotland.*—Tytler, in his History of Scotland, vol. iv. c. 3, says that O'Donnell was received by King James on this occasion with great state and distinction, in proof of which he gives the following curious items from the treasurer's accounts :

"Item, passing with letters in the east and south landis, for the receiving of great Odonnell x shillings. Item, to master Alex<sup>r</sup>. Schawe's expenses, passing from the town of Air to Edinburgh, for the cupboard, and remaining there upon the king's clothing, to the receiving of Odonnell. xx shillings."

<sup>i</sup> *Bel-an-droichit*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the

bridge, now Ballydrihid, about a mile to the north of Ballysadare, on the road to the town of Sligo.

<sup>k</sup> *Without delay or respite.*—The style is here ridiculously redundant, but the Editor does not deem it proper to deviate from the original construction.

<sup>l</sup> *Their weapons of valour*, a mḡḡnaḡa áḡḡe. The word *ḡoḡna* is explained *arma*, i. e. arms, weapons, by Teige O'Rody, in his Gloss on the Inauguration Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke, and translated *arma* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 517.

<sup>m</sup> *To relieve him.*—The Editor has been obliged to transpose the language here to make it intelligible to the English reader. The construction of the original is as follows :

"Howbeit, when their weapons of valour

Aengus<sup>g</sup>, died ; and Donnell, the son of Rory Boy, assumed the chieftainship in his place.

Tomaltagh, the son of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough, died.

O'Donnell went over to the King of Scotland<sup>h</sup>, and they formed a compact and league to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies.

Con, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and his forces, surrounded the town of Sligo, and continued to besiege it for some time. The descendants of Owen [O'Connor] mustered a very great force to relieve Sligo, namely, the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, [the inhabitants of] Tireragh of the Moy, the Clann-Donough, and [the inhabitants of] Coolavin ; and they proceeded in a vast irresistible body towards the town. After Con had received intelligence that these forces were marching towards him, he rose up with his few troops, with Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, and the descendants of Donnell Cam, the son of Mac Donough, and marched forth from their tents, vigorously and resolutely, to Bel-an-Droichit<sup>i</sup>, to meet and oppose them ; and they came within bow-shot of each other ; and it was their wish not to give each other time or pause, but to come to attack each other without delay or respite<sup>k</sup>. And now, when they had their weapons of valour<sup>l</sup> ready for action, O'Donnell came up with them, for he had arrived from Scotland, and having heard at his own fortress of Donegal of the danger his son was in, he had stopped there only one night, and was now come to relieve him<sup>m</sup>. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in the centre of his people, both

were ready for discharging, it was then O'Donnell himself came up with them from Scotland, for he was but one night in his own fortress at Donegal, when he set out to the relief of his son after hearing the jeopardy he was in."

The account of these transactions is somewhat differently, and much more intelligibly, given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1495. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went to the house of the King of Scotland this year, in the month of August. O'Donnell's son, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, laid siege to

the castle of Sligo about Lammas this year. O'Donnell returned to his own town, i. e. to Donegal, from the town of the King of Scotland, the Friday after Lammas, and on Saturday followed his son to Sligo ; and he had no sooner entered the town than he was told that the forces of Lower Connaught were marching on the town at the instance of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers





armies gave each other a fierce and vigorous battle, in which the Lower [Connaught] army was defeated by O'Donnell, as was often the case with him to see the backs of his enemies<sup>n</sup> turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Caech, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and Kian, the son of Brian O'Gara. O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many others of the nobles and plebeians of Connaught were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in this defeat of Bel-an-Droichit. The son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Turlough, was slain in the heat of the battle. O'Donnell [then] plundered and preyed his enemies throughout the territory generally, until they became submissive to him.

Teige, the son of Donnell Cam, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, came to Lower Connaught, and whatever O'Donnell had not destroyed<sup>o</sup> was destroyed by him.

O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) committed a depredation upon the other O'Neill (Henry), and a number of persons were slain between them.

O'Neill (Henry), Magennis (Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh), O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim), and the son of Mac Mahon (Gillapatrick, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), marched with an army into Fermanagh, and burned the entire of Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh<sup>p</sup>. They went thence to Maguire, and threatened that, unless they should obtain peace from Maguire, they would spoil his whole territory as far as Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain<sup>q</sup>. Things did not turn

phrase, thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

<sup>o</sup> *Had not destroyed.*—This is very imperfectly stated by the Four Masters, as appears from the notice of Mac William's doings already quoted from the Annals of Ulster.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh. This was the seat of the chief of the Mac Gilroys, who are still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town

of Enniskillen write the name Mac Elroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught, write it Gilroy and Kilroy, without the prefix Mac. The three forms are incorrect, and the Editor would recommend them to write it Mac Gilroy.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmacsaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.

taoib̃ t̃oir do loch acc d̃ruim r̃alac̃, 7 ní ro lam̃pat dol t̃airir riñ i ndútaig̃ méguib̃ir, 7 ro marbað d̃na d̃rong̃ òib̃. Tucc̃ ó neill eñri ócc̃ a b̃r̃f̃e r̃f̃in ro ðeóid̃ do r̃íe do máguib̃ir don t̃urur riñ.

Dá mac uí anluaiñ (.i. pelim) Murchað ruad̃ 7 giolla p̃at̃raice do marbað le cloinn aoda mic eoḡain uí neill, 7 la cloinn c̃air̃p̃re mic aoda uí néill.

Maḡ r̃am̃raðám (p̃eib̃lim mac tomair mic p̃r̃ḡail mic tomair mic b̃riain b̃reag̃aig̃) taoir̃eac̃ t̃eallaig̃ ec̃ðac̃ do bátað ar loe c̃rannóice c̃aille an muilinn, 7 dom̃nall b̃f̃inae a deap̃braẽair ina ionað.

Mac a ḡir̃r̃ giolla p̃at̃raice mic giolla p̃at̃raice ele décc̃.

Maḡnur maol mac Remainn r̃iaðaiḡ mic duinn mic coñconnaẽt meguib̃ir do marbað la P̃ilip mac emainn meguib̃ir, 7 lár an ñgiolla mballac̃ mac coñconnaẽt méḡ c̃air̃paíð.

Ua duib̃ḡfh̃nain cille r̃onaiñ (dub̃eac̃ mac maolecl̃ainn mic mata ḡl̃air̃) ollam̃ muiñt̃ipe maolruaiñ raóí lé p̃eanc̃ur p̃f̃i t̃iḡe aoiðeac̃ coit̃c̃f̃inñ 7 p̃ear ro ba r̃aib̃b̃re i c̃c̃f̃ẽraib̃, 7 i m̃ñm̃l̃ib̃ dá mbaóí i ñer̃inñ p̃e healaðaiñ décc̃ ina t̃ic̃c̃ p̃éin hi c̃c̃ill r̃ónáiñ iar̃ r̃f̃h̃oataíð t̃oc̃caíðe iar̃ m̃b̃reíe an báipe leir̃ ó ðeam̃an 7 ó dom̃an.

Dom̃nall ua maolcoñaípe ollam̃ r̃il muir̃f̃oaiḡ mic p̃r̃ḡura décc̃, 7 dá ua maolcoñaípe ina ionað, .i. S̃tan mac t̃or̃na, 7 doñnchað mac ãt̃air̃ne.

Mac an baip̃o t̃ípe coñaill, .i. aeð, ó b̃r̃f̃ilein, eoḡan mac eoḡain mic p̃r̃ẽrair̃ ollam̃ méguib̃ir lé b̃r̃f̃ic̃f̃inñur, b̃riain mac r̃oñaíple méḡ caba, 7 t̃ic̃c̃f̃h̃naiñ ua d̃ob̃ailén décc̃.

Cono mac Aoda ruaid̃ í dom̃nall co na r̃f̃ðaiñ b̃icc̃ m̃óir̃ (ar̃ aipe ãt̃b̃f̃ir̃ẽi r̃f̃ðañ b̃f̃cc̃ moir̃ p̃r̃i r̃f̃ðaiñ c̃uinñ ar̃ ba ḡnaíẽb̃er̃ d̃óruíðe ḡan t̃f̃c̃clamað r̃l̃óig̃ lán m̃óir̃ ceñmõt̃á dá r̃ic̃íẽt̃ décc̃ t̃uaḡ p̃r̃i haip̃ir̃f̃iñ 7 p̃r̃i hiombuaíac̃, 7 t̃ri r̃ic̃íẽt̃ mar̃eac̃ p̃r̃i t̃oḡraim̃ 7 t̃ar̃pãc̃ẽaiñ lõc̃ta maðma) do ðol ḡur̃ an r̃oc̃-p̃aite t̃e r̃émp̃áite do r̃aig̃ið M̃h̃f̃ic̃ Eoaiñ na ñḡliññf̃, óir̃ do haip̃r̃f̃iðeac̃ do

<sup>r</sup> *Druim-ralach*, i. e. ridge or long hill of the oak, now Drumralla, a townland in the parish of Galloon, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole-na-norior, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Loch-Crannoige*, i. e. lake of the Crannog, or wooden house. This lake is now always called *Loẽc̃ ðhaile an muilinn*, or Ballywillin Lough,

after the townland in which it is situated.

<sup>t</sup> *Caill-an-mhuillin*, i. e. wood of the mill, now called in Irish *coill a muilinn*, and anglicised Killywillin, a townland near the village of Ballymagauran, in the parish of Templeport, barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac-Aghirr*, now Kerr, a name still in the north of Ireland, said to be of Scotch origin.

out, however, thus for them ; on the contrary, they were [obliged to remain] for two nights to the east of the lake at Druim-ralach', and did not dare to advance further into Maguire's country ; and some of them were slain. O'Neill (Henry) at last gave Maguire his own terms of peace on that expedition.

The two sons of O'Hanlon (Felim), namely, Murrough Roe and Gilla-Patrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, and the sons of Carbury, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Magauran (Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Brian Breaghach), Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was drowned in Loch-Crannoiqe' of Caill-an-mhuillinn'; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr" (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnacht Maguire, was slain by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and Gilla Ballagh, the son of Cuconnaught Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Duffy, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Glas), Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain", a learned historian, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the richest of the literati of Ireland in flocks and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan, at a venerable old age, after winning the goal from the world and the Devil.

Donnell O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, died ; and two O'Mulconrys were set up in his place, namely, John, son of Torna, and Donough, son of Athairne.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Hugh ; O'Breslen, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, Chief Brehon to Maguire ; Brian, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe ; and Tiernan O'Delvin, died.

Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his great little army (Con's army being so called because he was never in the habit of assembling a numerous army, or more than twelve score axe men, for making a standing fight, and sixty horsemen, for following up the rout, and taking prisoners), marched to Mac Eoin of the Glins\*, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin' had the finest

" *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, in the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill

and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

\* *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

γ *Mac Eoin*, i. e. Fitz-John, now Mac Keon, and sometimes simply Keon. It was an Irish

Chonn gur bo he Mac Eóain aon ba dshreacaithe bñ, each (.i. dub a coite),  
 7 cú baí ina comfoccur. Ro fadóiríum tecta riar an tan rin do éinigíó an  
 eic. Ro hépaó eirriúim imon eoch, iar na éinzeallaó do Chonn daon dia  
 muinir. Ní po hairpeaó lairriúim co raimicc tar doóainz gac conaire baó  
 noime co ríact co na fíóain mbicc móir gan rabaó gan raúucchaó irin  
 aóhaiz go tech Meic Eóain 7 epgabéar Mac Eóain lair fo céadóir, 7 baof  
 a bñ, a eac, 7 a cú co na uile maítear ar cumar Cuinn, uair ppié an tech  
 7 re heich décc amaille ppiá ir in mbaile don cúp rin. Ro cpeachaó na  
 glinne uile la muinir Chuinn araóarach. Do bñit iarain ógairícc a maóime  
 uile (doneach po ba lé) do mnaoi Mhíic Eóain, 7 po lícc a fíí a geimel  
 éuice iar poótain tar banna riar, 7 do bñit an teach go cprícaib 7 co  
 nédaib aóble lair co ríact tír Aóda, 7 po fupail na cprícha do léccéan for  
 a férpórtail. Do éaib iarain fo céadóir co na muinir dshreóilir fñ, 7 gur  
 an lín pluaz for caínnaccar doneó baí fomámuir a átar í domnaill, 7 ní po  
 hairpeaó lair co ríact tar Síonainn, iarain irin muinir co po lírcpeachaó

name assumed by the head of the Scotch family of Bisset, who had been settled in the Glinns of Antrim for a considerable time previous to this period.

<sup>a</sup> *Had been promised.*—By this the writer evidently wishes it to be understood that Mac Keon of the Glinns should have sent his famous steed to Con O'Donnell, although the latter had no title to this steed, except the mere fact that he was a more powerful man than the latter.

<sup>a</sup> *His wife, his steed, and his hound.*—This entry is in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery, in the autograph copy. The Editor has not been able to find any account of this adventure of Con O'Donnell in any of the older annals. A critic, who read the compilation of the Four Masters about two centuries since, has written the following remark in the margin of the autograph copy: “Ατά go leop breug 7 uaéár ann ro—There is enough of lies and horror here!”

<sup>b</sup> *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohoes, who were tributary to MacCarthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Congail, or O'Conaill, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'gCoinchinn has been in the possession of the O'Donohoes and called Eoghanact-I-Donohoe, at least since the beginning of the eleventh century, when the O'Conghailes were driven into the territory of Iveragh, in the west of Kerry. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertation on the Laws of the ancient Irish*, which was published by Vallancey in his [Vallancey's] own name, in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i., has the following note on the name O'Conghaile, which he correctly anglicises O'Connel:

“The King of Dairbre, now called Iveragh” [No, but now called Dairbhre, otherwise Valencia Island.—ED.], “in the county of Kerry, was O'Shea of Earnian descent: O'Failbhe and O'Connel were settled near him, in the barony

wife, steed (Dubhacoite by name), and hound, in his neighbourhood. Con had before that time sent messengers for the steed, but was refused it, though it had been promised\* by Con to one of his people. Con made no delay, but surmounted the difficulties of every passage, until he arrived at night with his "great little" band at the house of Mac Eoin, without having given him any previous notice or intelligence of his designs, and immediately took Mac Eoin prisoner, and made himself master of his wife, his steed, and his hound\*, together with all his other wealth, for he found the [famous] steed, and sixteen others with it, in the house on that occasion. The Glins were all plundered on the following day by Con's people; but he afterwards made full restitution to Mac Eoin's wife of all such property as was her's; and as soon as he had crossed the Bann, on his return westwards, he set her husband at liberty for her, but he carried the steed, with vast preys and spoils, with him into Tirhugh, and ordered the cattle-spoils to be left upon its grassy fields. Immediately after this he went with his own faithful people, and with the number of forces he was able to muster among those under his father O'Donnell's jurisdiction, and never halted until he had crossed the Shannon, and afterwards advanced into Munster, where he totally plundered Magh O'gCoinchinn<sup>b</sup>, in Mac Carthy's

of Corcaduibhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Core, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Moghlaimhe, King of Leath-Cuinn."—p. 380.

This note is nearly correct, though the same writer in his Irish Dictionary, in voce CONALL, asserts, without the slightest authority, that the O'Conels were descended from Conall Gabhra, who gave name to the territory of Hy-Conaill Gabhra, in the county of Limerick. But he should have known that Hy-Conaill Gabhra was the tribe name of the O'Cuilens, O'Flannerys, and O'Kinealys, and not a surname of a single family. Hy-Conaill Gabhra was like Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and several other tribe names which embraced many separate surnames.

The Irish Annals supply us with no notices of the chiefs of this family of O'Conghaile, and we must suppose that they sunk into obscu-

rity, or at least lost the rank of chieftains, soon after the O'Donohoes had settled in their territory. The earliest authentic record of the exact location of this family that the Editor has met with, is an Inquisition taken at Tralee, on the 13th of April, 1613, from which it appears that Murrough O'Connell held Ballycarbery, in which there was "a stone howse and a gardein," under Sir Valentyne Browne. It appears from another Inquisition taken at Killarney, on the 27th of September, 1637, that John O'Falvie of Ballynehow enfeoffed to Morris fitz Geffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Towrine [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have







country; and he then returned with many plunders, spoils, and preys, crossed the Erne, [and proceeded] to Donegal; and at Ard-na-tineadh-aol [Lime-kiln Hill] divided the spoils which he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and the spoils which he had carried off from Mac Eoin of the Glins, in the east of Ulster. These achievements were performed by Con, the son of Hugh Roe, in the space of fifteen weeks<sup>d</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1496.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-six.*

Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon, and his other brother, Rury. These were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury. Only sixteen sgologes<sup>e</sup> had gone with them by night to commit this slaughter. Ross, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, was taken prisoner in the same house. At the end of a week after the killing of Glasny, Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went on a predatory excursion against Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge) and his sons, and carried off the prey; and several were slain on both sides. The town of Mac Mahon was afterwards burned by Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rory.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of

"The castle of Tullymongan was taken by O'Reilly, i. e. by John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen O'Reilly, a fortnight after these slaughters, and the descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh came to O'Reilly with his Creaghts.

"Garret Mised, a good English youth of the people of Alexander, the son of Thomas Plunkett, was killed this year, as was Andrew, the son of Gilla-Gorm Tuite.

"Turlough, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, a friar minor of the convent of Armagh, was killed at Cavan by a kick from his own horse.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond,

son of Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton, was taken prisoner, and Henry, the son of John, grandson of Pierce Dalton, was killed about Allhallowtide by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and by Mulrony O'Carroll.

"The two sons of James, the son of Mac Balront, were killed this year, namely, John and Redmond Reagh; John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh, and Redmond, by peasants on the borders of Dublin.

"Kian, the son of Owen, son of Tomaltagh O'Gara, died suddenly this year; and this was caused by a poetical miracle."

<sup>e</sup> *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.

riúðraige) do marbhadh hi ppiull lá hua nanluain (Maoleaclainn mac peilim) 7 lá a ósbratair ardagal, 7 a dearbatair emsi do gabail an lá céona. Mas maégaínn co na éapraigeacht 7 clann maénura méz maégaínn do dol hi cefhn hui raéallais 7 gall iar ndenám an marbta rin forpa. Briar mac remann 7 clann glairne mic Remann do dol co na ccaopraigeacht hi ppearmaiz hi ppearann mez maégaínn 7 giolla padraicc.

O domnaill (aoð ruad mac neill gaib) do dol i noisgiallaib do congnaím lé briar mac Remann méz maégaínn, 7 a ndol aruibe illsháin méz maégaínn i mbreifne uí raéallais, 7 an msho ro imitigist don tír gur an ccaban, 7 curd uí Raéallais don cabán féin do loccað leó. Creaca, 7 oircne, Millte, 7 móirveda do denám lá hua ndomnaill don cúp rin ar gallbaacht macaire airgiall, 7 ar rann méz maégaínn ag road óo ina bpieteng.

Mas maégaínn (aoð ócc mac aoða ruad) décc iar mbhit dall aatid poime rin, 7 briar mac Remann mez maégaínn do gabail a ionad.

O briar ticéirna tuadmuínan (concoðar mac toirpdealbais) décc, 7 a dearbatair an giollaðub doirðnead ina ionad.

O maégaínn an fuinn iartarais (ringin) péicsháin coitciónn daonnaéta 7 einig iartar muínan raof eccnaide illaidin 7 i mberla décc.

O doðartais (briar mac domnaill) décc, 7 o domnaill (aoð ruad) do gairm tigeirna ina ionad do Shlan ua ndoðartais.

Mac Suibne tíre boéaine, .i. Maolmuir décc, 7 a adnacal i ndún na ngall.

<sup>f</sup> *Creaghts*, caepuibeacht.—This term is used in the south of Ireland to denote cattle; but according to the tradition in the county of Donegal, it was used to denote the chief's cattle and their herdsmen, who were of various military ranks, and whose business was to herd the cattle and train the men in the art of preying and fighting in times of peace; to drive the cattle into the fastnesses when the territory was invaded; and to attend the chief on his predatory excursions into other territories for the purpose of driving the prey; on which occasion they never fought unless when the prey was overtaken, but then they fought with clubs and the large knives or *meadogs* with which they were always armed.

<sup>g</sup> *Fearnmhagh*, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See the years 1471 and 1475. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that after Allhallowtide this year Mac Mahon Oge, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the descendants of Redmond in general, left the Loughy and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughy.

<sup>h</sup> *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 a noul le céile ar pin a leanmuin mez maégaínn a mbreifne hui Raigillig, i. e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

<sup>i</sup> *O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself*, i. e. Tully-

Rury), was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim) and his brother Ardgall. His brother Ever was taken prisoner on the same day. After this murder, Mac Mahon, with his creaghts<sup>f</sup> and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, went over to O'Reilly and the English. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Fearnmhagh<sup>g</sup>, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gilla-Patrick.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv) went into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they [both<sup>h</sup>] marched into Breifny-O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon; and they burned that part of the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself<sup>i</sup>. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained<sup>j</sup>, by O'Donnell, in the English settlements in Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return back.

Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) died, having been blind for some time before; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.

O'Brien, Lord of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough), died; and his brother, Gilla-Duv, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Mahony of Fonn-iartharach<sup>k</sup> (Fineen), general supporter of the humanity and hospitality of West Munster, a wise man, learned in the Latin and English [languages], died.

O'Doherty (Brian, the son of Donnell) died; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) nominated John O'Doherty as Lord in his place.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine<sup>l</sup>, i. e. Mulmurray, died, and was interred at Donegal.

mongan, and that part of the town of Cavan which was O'Reilly's property. They spared the monastery and that portion of the town which belonged to the church.

<sup>j</sup> *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Preys, spoliations, destructions, and great booties, were made by O'Donnell on that occasion on the Englishrie of Machaire-Oirghiall; and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return

back.”

<sup>k</sup> *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

<sup>l</sup> *Tir-Boghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

O dubda uilliam mac domnaill ballaig décc, 7 o dubda do ġairm ina onað do brian ócc mac brian uí dubda.

O flannaccáin tuaithe raeta décc .i. gillibert mac corbmaic mic ġiolla-íora.

Eisíneap mac brian mic neill ġallba uí neill do marbað hi pfiull, 7 a dearbpraetair eile eoghan do pccathað an lá cedna lá a ndiar dearbpraetar féin, conn ruad 7 feilm.

Tiġearnán mac cobtaig mic airt uí ruairc do marbað hi pfiull lá pearġal mac caetail ballaig, 7 lá cloinn uaíene mic caetail ballaig uí ruairc.

Caírlén aeta ríhais do ġabail ar barbaib uí domnaill lá haoð mac uí domnaill.

Sít do dénañ dua domnaill etir cairpreacaib, 7 feidlimið mac maġnura mic brian i tiġearnur forpa, aet nama caírlén rlicciġ do bñt acc an ccal-bač ccaoc mac domnaill mic eoccañ uí concobair.

Conn mac uí domnaill do ġabail forbairi pa caírlén aeta ríhais, 7 Maġ uidiir Štan mac Piliip mic tomair do teet ar ttaipraing aoda mic uí domnaill do ċup cuinn on mbaile, 7 conn do ċup co haimeonač dó uada. Aoð, 7 Maġ uidiir dá lñmain iarttain ġo dún na ngall, 7 blað don baile do lorccað leó a túr laí. Conn co ročraide típe conaill, innri heoġain, 7 darptraige meġ planchað do iompúð a ttopraigeet ar aod, 7 ar máġuidiir, 7 a lñmain ġo tširmann daðeocc. Máġ cpaie ruaidiir mac diaimada mic marcair comarba an tširmann cedna do toet ina cčñn, 7 a pocera dó do čonn 7 do conallčoið ġan a čomairce řñn no comairce an tcarpmann do řarúccað ar máġuidiir. Niri řaoimrat řoiñ řin aet no lñrat Maġuidiir baí aġ imteaet ar eiccin a lor a laima. Ro ġab conn cona ročraide an čonair coiččñn forpa ġup do heicčñ dóibh ionnpaiechið móna 7 cpaiepaig baí řóri a cčionn dú in no řaccaibreat deič neič ar čed, 7 in no řpaóineað řoi mũintir meġuidiir, 7 in no ġabað é

<sup>m</sup> *Niall Gallda*, i. e. Neale the Anglicised; so called because he could speak English, and shewed a predilection for the English laws, manners, and dress. His son, Godfrey, was the first that used a gun in Tirconnell.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

<sup>n</sup> *Laid siege*, do ġabail forbairi.—The word forbairi is translated “a besieging camp” by

Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of a portion of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, A. D. 1444.

<sup>o</sup> *The protection of the Termon*.—The Termon of St. Daveog, of which Magrath was the hereditary Termoner, had the privilege of sanctuary, as indeed all the other Termens had.—See note <sup>r</sup>, p. 1228.

O'Dowda, i. e. William, the son of Donnell Ballagh, died ; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian O'Dowda, was styled O'Dowda in his place.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Iosa, died.

Ever, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda<sup>m</sup> O'Neill, was treacherously slain, and his brother Owen was maimed on the same day, by their own two brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiernan, the son of Coffey, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Farrell, the son of Cathal Ballagh, and the sons of Owny, son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from O'Donnell's warders by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell made peace among the people of Carbury ; Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian [it was agreed] should possess the lordship, but the castle of Sligo should belong to Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, who was son of Owen O'Conor.

Con, the son of Donnell, laid siege<sup>n</sup> to the castle of Ballyshannon. Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, came at the instance of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from the town, and forcibly drove him from it. Hugh and Maguire afterwards pursued him to Donegal ; and they burned a part of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Dartry-Mac Clancy, turned in pursuit of Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon-Daveog. Magrath, i. e. Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, Coarb of that Termon, came to them, and warned Con and the Kinel-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon<sup>o</sup>, by attacking Maguire ; they regarded not that [his warning], but pursued Maguire, who was engaged in endeavouring to effect his escape by strength of arm. Con and his army, however, gained the common pass on them, so that they were obliged to take to a bog and morass<sup>p</sup> which lay before them, where [an engagement taking place] they left one hundred and ten horses behind ; and Maguire's people were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of the

<sup>p</sup> *Morass*, *μπιασπας*.—This word, which is derived from *μπιασπας*, a sieve, is used in the north and west of Ireland, to denote a flat piece

of land intermixed with bogs, sedgy quagmires, and brushwood.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note <sup>d</sup>.

buóein, 7 in ro marbaó dá fear óecc do óagóaoímb go rocaíde oile im brian maíuoir (i. mac brian mic Pílip).

Ο πρίγκις (Ruópaíge mac catail) óecc.

Μαξ ραμπαόáιν δομνάλλ beapnac ταιοipeac τεállaiγ eacóac do marbaó a meabail ag an alcóip ι τεampall an puipc lá taócc mac aóða mic eoγain meγ ραμπαóáin, 7 atáo na builleaóða do buaileáó cúicce hi ccorraib na haltópa.

Μαíuoir (Sfan) do legeáó amac do conn iar ττιονol do τεapmannaáaib an cúicció cúicce dia tabac 7 dia cúingió fair.

Ο κυρηνίη Ruaiópi, 7 eoγan ócc mac eoγain mic aóða uí óalaiγ óecc.

Sfan mac eoγain uí δομnáλλ do bápuccáó lá conn mac aóða puaió.

<sup>a</sup> *Teampall-an-phuirt*, i. e. the church of the bank, now Templeport, a townland and parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. Not far from this church is Inis-Breachmhaigh, on which was born the celebrated St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Fernes, and of the churches of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane in the county of Cavan.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st January, where it is stated that the flag-stone on which St. Maidoc was carried to be baptized, was used as a ferry-boat to carry people from and to the island on which he was born; and that an old seasoned hazel stick, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

<sup>r</sup> *Was set at liberty*, do legeáó amac.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: “Maguire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him.”

<sup>s</sup> *Termoners*.—In a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, quoted in the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore,—*Townlands*, the following account of Termoners occurs:

“The tenants of the church lands are called Termoners, and are for the most part schollers and speake Latin; and anciently the chiefe tenants were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their neighbours.”

The Annals of Ulster state that in the liberation of Maguire O'Donnell and his son did not deal fairly with St. Daveog, or the Termon, in as much as the Termoner was obliged to give a ransom for him.

<sup>t</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1496. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, the son

chiefs of his people slain, with many others, about Brian Maguire (the son of Brian, son of Philip).

O'Farrell (Rury, the son of Cathal), died.

Magauran, i. e. Donnell Bearnagh, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach, was treacherously slain before the altar of the church of Teampall-an-phuirt<sup>a</sup>, by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran; and [the marks of] the blows aimed at him are [still] visible in the corners of the altar.

Maguire (John) was set at liberty<sup>r</sup> by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners<sup>s</sup> of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirnin (Rory) and Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe<sup>t</sup>.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horsemen, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhaile-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

"Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chieftain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

"The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

"There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

"Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

"The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

"Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

"Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot."





## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1497.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.*

The monastery of the Friars in Carrickfergus<sup>u</sup> was obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantiâ, by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; and sixteen brothers of the family of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first Festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, Lord of Moylurg, was treacherously slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Rory, took his place without opposition.

Egneghan, the son of Naghtan, who was son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, was slain in O'Donnell's (Hugh Roe) camp, by his own foster-son, Con, son of Hugh, Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, and Brian Mac Clancy, &c. There were slain along with Egneghan Owen, the son of Turlough Gallda O'Donnell; the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donough-na-Coille O'Donnell; Felim, the son of Gilla-Duv; and Turlough, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Duv O'Gallagher; Donough Balv O'Firghil<sup>v</sup>, and many others not enumerated.

The two O'Neills, namely, Donnell and Henry Oge, made peace with each other at the end of Spring; and the son of Donnell (Hugh) was set at liberty without a ransom; and great gifts in steeds and armour were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell for resigning the title of Lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Calends of June, being Friday, at Templecarn, in the Termon<sup>w</sup>, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "l ccapna i mon-Magrath." Templecarn is the name of the  
 tēspmoīnn meḡ cparth, i. e. at Carna in Ter- parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated,

hua ndomnaill (conn) a ccionn dá lá iar yin, 7 a cor i láim hi cconnactaib lá uáter mac Riocairp a bupe go connaicne cúile.

Sluaiccead lá hua ndomnaill (Conn) ar mac ndiarmata mucche luirec, .i. Tadcc mac Ruaidri mec diarmata. Ní tangattar ina éirísréal do cconnactaib cen mo tá uathaó an tan yin, .i. peidlimið mac maghura uí concobair tigeapna cairppe, 7 eoḡan ua Ruairc tanairi breipne co na roḡraide. Do ronaó toicísréal aubal la mac ndiarmada for a ccionn yin tḡḡair uair tangattar an dá ua concobair co na ttauataib 7 co na ttaoíreachaib ina éoir 7 ina éionól. Do éoidriote blað mór do rlog uí domnaill ar eiccin i mbealac buide an coirpḡleib i m Mhac maghura uí concobair 7 im eoḡan ua ruairc, 7 im mall ngarḡ ua ndomnaill. Catál ua Ruairc do marḡad uata co roḡaide oile ip in mbealac buide don éur yin. Mórḡluaḡ ḡil muirḡḡhaig do eirḡe hi mḡoon an tḡluaig, 7 maðmuccaó for ua ndomnaill. Peidlimið ua concobair tigeapna cairppe do ḡabail ann, 7 da mac ruibne, .i. Mac ruibne fanatt Ruaidri, Mac ruibne cconnactaó (.i. mac ruibne baḡaineac), Eoḡan, Donnchaó na norḡócc mac uí domnaill, da mac tuatail uí ḡallcubair eoin 7 toirpḡealḡaó, da mac domnaill mec Suibne fanat Eoin 7 domnaill ócc, da mac mec Suibne báḡaimḡ, Niall, 7 eoḡan ruad, ḡearalt mac domnaill mic péilim uí ḡoḡartaiḡ, ḡiriccio í domnaill, mac eocain ultaiḡ. Ro beanad beór an cataó colaim éille amaó, 7 do marḡad a maor (.i. mag pobartaiḡ). Ro ḡabaó ona 7 ro marḡad roḡaide oile yin maiðin yin cen moḡat riðe. Eoḡan ua ruairc do imteḡt ḡan ḡabail ḡan marḡad ar in maiðm yin.

in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>x</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow pass, now Ballaghboy, a townland through which passes the old road leading from Boyle to Ballinacfad, in the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. This celebrated pass through the Curliu mountains is now more generally called Bothar-buidhe, i. e. the yellow road (the words bealac and bóḡar being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dunaveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinacfad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baghaineach.

<sup>z</sup> *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

<sup>a</sup> *Ullach*, now Donlevy.

<sup>b</sup> *The Cathach*.—This is an ancient metallic

himself in two days afterwards taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Con), and sent to Connaught with Walter, son of Rickard Burke, to be confined in Conmaicne-Cuile.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Con) against Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Teige, the son of Rory Mac Dermot. Only a few of the Connacians joined his army on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, with their forces. A numerous body of forces was mustered by Mac Dermot, to oppose them at Seaghais [the Curlieus], for the two O'Conors came with their tribes and chieftains to join his force and muster. A great part of O'Donnell's army made their way by force to the Bealach-Buidhe<sup>x</sup> of Coirshliabh, under the conduct of Manus O'Connor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, on which occasion Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain in [the pass of] Bealach-Buidhe. The numerous host of the Sil-Murray rose up in the middle of the army, and defeated O'Donnell. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, was taken prisoner there, as were also the two Mac Sweenys, namely, Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rory, and Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh<sup>y</sup>, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog<sup>z</sup>, the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher; John and Turlough, the two sons of Donnel Mac Sweeny Fanad; John and Donnell Oge, the two sons of Mac Sweeny Baghaineach; Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty; and O'Donnell's physician, the son of Owen Ultach<sup>a</sup>. The Cathach<sup>b</sup> of Columbkille was also taken from them; and Magroarty, the keeper of it, was slain. Many others also were slain and taken prisoners in this battle. Owen O'Rourke escaped being killed or taken in this defeat<sup>c</sup>.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches* under the name of *Caah*; but that investigator has totally mistaken the meaning of the name. It is mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, as published by Colgan, under the same name as given by the Four Masters above in the text, and the name is translated *præliator* by Colgan:

"Et *cathach*, id est præliator vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victoriani reportet."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409. See also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82.

This most curious box and reliquary has been deposited by the public spirit and good taste of its present owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. liii.

<sup>c</sup> *The defeat*.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat "9<sup>o</sup>. Kal. Octobris."

Conn mac cuinn mic neill uí domhnall décc.

O neill enri ócc mac enri mic eoccaín do dol pluaz móir i tír conuill 7 móráin do millead dóib hī ppánaitte ar tír. O domhnall ócc (.i. Conn) déirge don trluaz iar brágbáil fanatte dóib ag bél aia daire ag línainn. Maidm do rraoinead for ua ndomhnall (.i. conn), 7 é féin do marbad ann (.i. an 19. october) co noct ppcit dia rocháide arson nír, 7 a diair bratár (mall garb 7 domhnall) do gabail. Mac mec Suibne beor, 7 Sé fir décc cénmotat rom. Aiaid na daibdaíne ro marbad a bparraib éuinn an tan rin domhnall mac maígnur puaid mic neill uí domhnall, Emann mac fíolmíod riabair mic neill garb, brian mac uí buidill .i. toirpdealbác mac neill, domhnall mac tuatáil uí gallcubair, emann mac donnchaib mic tomaltair uí gallcubair, concobair mac sáin mic concobair uí domhnall. Niall mac concobair mic peilim riabair i domhnall, Concobair mac aoda mic concobair na laime uí buigill, Concobair mac murchaib mec ruibne dpearaib pánat, 7 uilliam mac an erpuice uí gallcubair, et ceteri. Dia mairt do ronnraib an 14. calainn do nouember ro rraoinead an maidm rin. Acc road dua néill ina ppiéinec, Ro gabad cairlén na dhírecc lair, 7 ro págaibh é ag mall ua neill. Raimc dia éicch iarom co ccorcar 7 co nédalanb. Ro gab aod puad a tigeapnur doiríre do toil dé 7 daíne.

Mac uí domhnall, .i. aod mac aoda puaid do léiccn ar a bpaigdnur (.i. an pectmaib id nouember), 7 uatér a búrc do éaict lír i tír conuill. Tarccaid ua domhnall aod puad an tigeapnur dá mac aod ócc [.i. aod dub] 7 noáir gab rom rin uada, 7 iar na féimígdó dó ro gabrat arson acc pollam-

<sup>d</sup> *Bel-atha-daíre*, i. e. *os vadi roboreti*, mouth of the ford of the oak wood. This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan.—See Ordnance map of the county of Donegal, sheet 45.

<sup>e</sup> *Leanaínn*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmacrenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmacrenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

<sup>f</sup> *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

<sup>g</sup> *Tuesday*, dia mairt.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “dia oárpáin, xiiii. Kal. Novembris,” which is correct.

<sup>h</sup> *Castle-Derg*, i. e. the castle of the River Derg. It is now the name of a small town on

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great army into Tirconnell, and first committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell (i. e. Con) met this army, on their leaving Fanad, at Bel-atha-daire<sup>d</sup>, on [the River] Leanainn<sup>e</sup>; but O'Donnell, i. e. Con, was defeated, and he himself was killed there, with one hundred and sixty of his forces, on the 19th of October. His two brothers, Niall Garv and Donnell, were taken prisoners, as was also the son of Mac Sweeny, with sixteen men besides. The following are the gentlemen who fell along with Con on this occasion: Donnell, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Reagh, son of Niall Garv; Brian, the son of Boyle, i. e. Turlough, son of Niall; Donnell, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Reagh O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-Laimhe<sup>f</sup> O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, one of the men of Fanad; and William, the son of Bishop O'Gallagher, &c. This defeat took place on Tuesday<sup>g</sup>, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg<sup>h</sup>, and left it in possession of Niall O'Neill, after which he went home with victory and spoils. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] took possession of his lordship again, by consent of God and man.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh<sup>i</sup>, son of Hugh Roe, was released from captivity on the 7th of the Ides of November; and Walter Burke accompanied him to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son, Hugh Oge [i. e. Hugh Duv], who declined it<sup>j</sup>; and after his refusing [to accept of the lordship], both commenced governing their principality, and humbling

the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal.

<sup>i</sup> *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who seems to have read the autograph copy of these Annals with great care, has written oub, i. e. black, over the name of this Hugh.

<sup>j</sup> *Who declined it*.—The literal translation is as follows: "And he did not take that from him, and after his refusal of it [iap na féimigfó

dó] they both took to governing their lordship, to the taming of their neighbours and borderers, who had begun to go into disobedience against them, through the war of the children of O'Donnell with each other." Here the verb féimigfó, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of oíulcaó, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.



nuccaò a bplaitir ag cñhpuccáò a coomarran ⁊ a coicecpiú po tpiallpat  
dol a nanuimla orpa tria cogaò cloinn uí doinnail fpa poile.

Feilim mac muirceartaiḡ ruaiò mic brian ballaiḡ uí néill do marbaò  
lé doinnall mac aóda óig mec aóda buide mic brian ballaiḡ hi por eapcáin.  
Doinnall féin do marbaò lá phioct doinnail caoíl í neill a meabail.

Brian mac conulaò mic aóda mic eoccaín mic neill óicc í neill décc.

Muirceartaí mac aóda óicc mec aóda buide í neill do marbaò lá cloinn  
píóilimio mic muirceartaiḡ ruaiò mic brian ballaiḡ uí néill.

Niall mac uí neill, .i. enpí mic eoccaín décc.

Élinora inghí tomair (.i. iarla cille dapa) mic Scaín caim bfn uí neill  
(Conn mac enpí mic eoccaín) déḡ.

Maíom do tabairt ar ua pfeapḡail cédaí mac tomair mic catail mic  
tomair ⁊ ar a bpaíuib lá Scaín ruaiò mac cairppe mic laoiḡriḡ dú inar  
marbaò cédaí féin, a mac laoiḡreac, Doinnall mac Scaín mic brian tigi-  
earna cloinne hamlaoiḡ, ḡeapalt mac aóda óicc tigeapna maiḡe tpeaḡa, ⁊  
rocaide ele.

Ḣlaine mac Scaín uí anluain do marbaò la cloinn í brian.

Murchoí mac conmaic mic Scaín uí pḡḡail do marbaò lá brian buide  
mac píópaḡe mic Scaín uí pḡḡail.

Aoḡ buide mac uí ruairc (píóilimio mac donnchaí mic tigeapnaín óicc)  
do marbaò lá cloinn taíoc mic catail mic tigeapnaín uí ruairc.

Eimear ⁊ tuataí da mac meḡ maḡḡaíma (.i. aóḡ occ mac aóda ruaiò)  
do marbaò lá hoirteapnaib ⁊ cñḡpe pḡr décc dia muirteir amaille pḡiú. Maḡ-  
nur riabaí ⁊ Maḡnur ócc ó hanluain co ccaoccait doirteapnaib do tuitim  
leórom.

Doinnall mac pora mic tomáir óicc mic tomáir méḡuib décc.

\* *Borderers*, coicecpiú.—This word, which is now used to denote “foreigners,” is of constant occurrence in the more ancient Irish manuscripts, and is used by the Four Masters in the sense of confine, conterraneous boundary, or territory, and sometimes also employed to denote the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. It should be here remarked, that the Four Masters here intend comarran and coicecpiú as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

<sup>1</sup> *Contests*, literally, “through the war of O'Donnell's sons with each other.”

<sup>m</sup> *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kilconway, and county of Antrim.

<sup>n</sup> *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin



their neighbours and borderers<sup>k</sup>, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests<sup>l</sup> of O'Donnell's sons with each other.

Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain at Ros-Earcain<sup>m</sup>, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh; and Donnell himself<sup>n</sup> was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnell Cael O'Neill.

Brian, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, died.

Eleanora, the daughter of Thomas (i. e. Earl of Kildare), son of John Cam, and wife of O'Neill (Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), died<sup>o</sup>.

O'Farrell, i. e. Kedagh, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbry, son of Laoighseach: and Kedagh himself, and his son, Laoighseach; Donnell, the son of John, son of Brian, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Magh-Treagha<sup>p</sup>; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhalowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-scrine" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

<sup>o</sup> *Died.*—The Annals of Ulster add, "14<sup>o</sup>. *Novembris.*"

<sup>p</sup> *Magh-Treagha.*—This name is anglicised Moytra, in an Inquisition, 10 Jac. I. It is that of a territory comprised in the barony and county of Longford.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1255, p. 354, and note <sup>u</sup>, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.

Mac Donnchaí an éorainn, brian mac maolruanaí mic tomaltaí décc.

Domnall mac maoleclainn uí bhirn tobair feile ua mbriúin na rionna, 7 taócc ruad mac cairpre uí concóbaí décc.

Taócc mac maoleclainn meḡ ragnaill do mairbáí lá mac murchaí meḡ ragnaill amail ro ólíg.

An giolla dub mac feidhlimí buide do mairbáí hī ccluin Plocáin lá phioct taócc uí concóbaí.

An calbáí mac cairpre uí concóbaí do mairbáí hī ccarcáir daon urcóir raiḡde.

Taócc ua rodaíain comarba caillín fíí nácar urupa tuarurcábáí a mairííra do tabairt ar aird ar a méḡ, 7 ar a haíḡble, décc ina tíech buí óén.

Ḳorpa aḡbal 1 neirinn uile íí in mbliadain rí, 7 íí in mbliadain na daḡdaí co níḡdíí na daḡíne bíadā náí alainn ríí a munnííí, 7 náí clor do roctáin mair nḡaonna riam.

<sup>a</sup> *Cluain-Plocain*.—This name would be anglicised Cloonpluckaun, but no place bearing this name is now to be found in the country of the O'Conors of Connaught.

<sup>r</sup> *O'Rodaghan*.—This name was written O'Rodaighe, and anglicised Roddy, by the head of this family in 1688. The Coarb of St. Caillin at this period was the lay abbot, hereditary termener, or farmer of the church lands, and warden of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>6</sup> *Human dishes*, mairā daonna.—An English writer would say, “never heard of as having been introduced at table before.” This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence; and among

the Gaels a small *beart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow; and a beef was sold for a mark; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more.”

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1497. Flann Mac Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa” [O'Farrell].

“The sons of Jordan More Mac Jordan were treacherously killed in the Spring of this year by Mac Jordan, i. e. by Thomas and his sons.

“The Cave of Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Gerg” [Lough Derg] “was destroyed about the festival of St. Patrick this year by the Guardian of Donegal, and by the representatives of the Bishop, in the Deanery of Lough Erne” [i. e. Cathal Maguire] “by authority of the Pope, the people in general having understood from the History of the Knight, and other old books, that this was not the Purgatory which St. Patrick obtained from God, though the people in general were visiting it.”

Mac Donough of Corran, i. e. Brian, the son of Mulrony, son of Tomaltagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin O'Beirne, fountain of the hospitality of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Conor, died.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Felim Boy, was slain at Cluain-Plocain<sup>a</sup>, by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Calvagh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was killed in prison by one discharge of an arrow.

Teige O'Rodaghan<sup>r</sup>, Coarb of St. Caillin, a man whose goodness could not be well described, by reason of its exaltedness, greatness, and vastness, died in his own house.

Great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes<sup>r</sup>.

Dr. Lanigan was aware of this passage, though he does not quote the Annals of Ulster as his authority. His words, which are worth quoting, are as follow :

"It will not be expected that I should waste my time with giving an account of the so-called Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg (Donegall), or examining if there could have been any foundation for attributing it to our Apostle. It is never mentioned in any of his Lives ; nor was it, I believe, heard of until the eleventh century, the period at which the Canons Regular of St. Augustine first appeared. For it was to persons of that order, as the story goes, that St. Patrick confided the care of that cavern of wonders. Now, there were no such persons in the island in which it is situated, nor in that of St. Davoc in the same lake, until, I dare say, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Purgatory, or purging place, of Lough Derg, was set up against another Patrick's Purgatory, viz., that of Croagh Patrick, mentioned by

Jocelyn, which, however ill-founded the vulgar opinion concerning it, was less objectionable. Some writers have said that it got the name of Patrick's Purgatory from an abbot Patrick that lived in the ninth century ; but neither were there Canons Regular of St. Augustin at that time, nor were such abridged modes of atoning to the Almighty for the sins of a whole life then thought of. It was demolished in the year 1497, by order of the Pope, although it has since been in some manner restored."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368.

The true Patrick's Purgatory was on Croaghpatrick, near Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo, as is evident from the words of Jocelin, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

"Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpessos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant."—*Jocelin, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.

## AOIS CRIOST, 1498.

AOIR CRIOPT, mile, cŕipte céo, noċat, a hoċt.

Mac maġnupa an tSeanaoċ, .i. caċal óċ mac caċail mic caċail mic ġiolla-patpaucc mic maċa, 777. Feap ticċe aoioſo coitċinn, 7 biaċaċ hı řſnao meċ maġnupa, cananao corao ı nařumaċa, 7 in eppuċoideċt

“Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rury, set out at the instance of Seffin White to drive Magennis and his sons by force from the castle of Oirenach” [now Erenagh]. It had been better for them they had not gone on this enterprise, for Mac Mahon was slain, and the chiefs of his people were drowned, and Seffin White and many of the English and Irish were taken prisoners, *tertio nonas Julii*. These events took place on Wednesday. Rossa, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, was made Mac Mahon on the Tuesday following.

“The son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, the son of John, son of James the Earl, was killed by Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, 16 *Kal. Augusti*.”

This was the celebrated James Ormond (the natural son of the Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens attempted to make chief of the Butlers, and who gave the Earl of Kildare much annoyance.

*Seanaadh*.—This was the ancient name of an island situated in the Upper Lough Erne, between the baronies of Magherastephana and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. It is called Ballymacmanus Island in various deeds and leases, and by the natives of Clanawley, who speak the Irish language; but it has lately received the fancy name of Belle-Isle from its beauty.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*. The Cathal Oge Mac Manus here mentioned was the compiler of the *Annals of Ulster*, which are often called *Annales Senatenses* from this island in Lough Erne,

where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The *Annals of Ulster*, of a part of which the late Dr. Charles O'Connor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler, and they were continued to the year 1537 by Rory O'Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century by the O'Luinins of Arda and others. The following obituary of the original compiler of this work is given by Rory O'Cassidy as in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the *Annals of Ulster*:

“Anno domini m<sup>o</sup>. cccc<sup>o</sup>. xc<sup>o</sup>. 8<sup>o</sup>. Scél mop ind Epinn uile ıř bliadaim řı, .i. řo řıř Mac maġnupa meġuiōıř oo éġ in bliadaim řı .i. caċal óċ mac caċail mic caċail mic ġilla-patpauġ mic maċa 777. neoċ buı ina biaċaċ řop řeanao 7 ina éánaċaċ corao ı nařumaċa, 7 ı n-eppuċoideċt cloċaıř, 7 ina deġánaċ řop loċ Eıřne, 7 ina peřřun ı n-nıř caem loċa héıřne, 7 oo buı a ndéantaċt loċa héıřne, ina řeap indio eppuċıř řřı u. bliadna déċ řıa na eıřrecht. In leac loġmup ımopıo 7 in ġem ġloime, 7 in peċla řolurta 7 cıřt ı ċaıřřoċa ind ecnaı, 7 cıřaċ cıřuaraıġ na canoine, 7 řopıř na deřeřı. 7 na cıřnıřa, 7 na hailġıne, 7 in cölum ap ġloime cıřıde, 7 in cıřpıřp ařıenoc, 7 in nřċ ċap buıōġı. řaııa 7 deōřaċa 7 deıřleıř boċċa eıřřnı, 7 in neaċ buı lán oo: řaċ. 7 oo eċna in ġaċ uile ealaċaıř co ħaıřpıř a eıřrecht eıřp dıġeċ 7 dıaġaċt, řıřıġeċt 7 řeallřaııe 7 ealaċaıř ġaıřıōġı aıřcena, ocıř

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.*

Mac Manus of Seanadh<sup>i</sup>, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the

neac po cúmbaig 7 po teglaím 7 po éinóil an leabur ra a leabpaib ilimda eile, 7 a éig don galur breac in x. maó kl. oo mí appil dia haine ap a laetí uu. maini lx<sup>o</sup>. aetair pue ; 7 eabpaó gac neó dia légra mo lebur ra, 7 dia poigena a beannaét for an anmainpin mic magnura.

“*Anno Domini* 1498. A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following: Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis Caein in Lough Erne, and the representative of a bishop for fifteen years before his death. He was a precious stone, a bright gem, a luminous star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity, meekness, and mildness, a dove in purity of heart, and a turtle in chastity; the person to whom the literati and the poor and the destitute paupers of Ireland were most thankful; one who was full of grace and of wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books. He died of *Galar Breac*” [the small pox] “on the tenth of the Calends of April, being Wednesday, lx<sup>o</sup> anno ætatis sue. And let every person who shall read and profit by this book give a blessing on the soul of

Mac Manus.”

For some account of this Mac Manus, whom Colgan calls Cathaldus Maguire, the reader is referred to Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, and to Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Writers*, p. 90, where the following notice of this remarkable man occurs:

“Charles Maguire, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Canon of the Church of Armagh [and Dean of Clogher], was an eminent Divine, Philosopher, and Historian, and writ *Annales Hibernicæ usq; ad sua tempora*. [They are often called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus; in the county of Fermanagh, where the Author writ them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the Annals of Ulster, because they are chiefly taken up in relating the affairs of that Province. They begin *an. 444*, and are carried down by the Author to his Death in 1498; but they were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy to the year 1541. Our Author writ also a Book, intituled, *Ængusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Ængus enlarged; wherein from Marian Gorman, and other writers, he adds such saints as are not to be met with in the Composition of Ængus.] He died on the 23rd of March, 1498, in the sixtieth year of his age. [There are also ascribed to him *Scholia*, or Annotations on the Registry of Clogher.]”

The following table will shew the relationship between Mac Manus of Senat and the chiefs of Fermanagh:

cloáir. Pearpún innri caoín, deaganaó loáa hérne, 7 fíri ionait eppcoib hī cloáir fíri ré. cúicc mbliádan décc ría na eitreéct. Comhair coimeata ecena, 7 ealaóan a tpe buddéin. Craob cnuaraiḡ na canóine, Topar dé-  
peirce 7 epocairpe fíri boétaib, 7 aóilccneácaib in cóimúeaó. Bá hepióe po éfḡlaim 7 po éionóil leabair airírin iomóa ar po rcpioabó leabair airírin baile mec maḡnupa óó buddéin, 7 a écc don ḡalap breac an. 10. Calainn April dia haoíne do íonnpaó ip in pearccattmaó bliádan a aoíri.

O neill, Enrí ócc mac enri mic eocain, ticéḡḡna éenel eocain do mār-  
baó i ttiḡ airt mic aóda mic eocain uí neill i ttiuaíe eaáda lé dá mac cuinn mic enri mic eocain toirpdelbaó 7 conn clann ingine an iarla, a noioḡail a naṡar (conn) po mārbaó la hénri pect ríam.

Domnall mac enrí mic eocain uí neill (dia po ḡaipeó ó neill poime rin) do éionol a éapatt 7 a élsínnáó ḡo hénionáó, .i. rlióct Rémaino megmaṡ-  
ḡaínná, 7 ionnpaiccíó dóib co dún ḡḡḡaínn. Baṡṡar peal imón ccairlén, 7 aóaiḡ ar in ccpoir ccaibóḡnaiḡ. Feilim mac don ua néill rin (.i. enri óḡ mac enri) do éappaincc neill mic airt uí neill ḡo líon a roépaíde oppa ip in maioin dia maírt 7 a ppaḡbail ina ccoḡlaó, 7 puapóúrccaó namat do éabairt forpa, co po rpaóímt iat, 7 rochaíde móri do maíthib an cúiccíó do mārbaó an tan rin. Bá dóbrióe Henri mac in domnall pempráiti, Mac cat-  
maoíl ḡiollapattaiacc, feilim mac Remainn mecc maṡḡaínná dá mac Semair

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

2. Gilla-Isa.

3. Donnell.

4. Don.

5. Flaherty.

6. Hugh Roe.

7. Philip na Tuaighe.

8. Thomas More, ances-  
tor of the Baron  
of Enniskillen, and  
of the Maguires of  
Tempo.

2. Manus, *a quo* Mac  
Manus.

3. Gilla-Patrick.

4. Matthew.

5. Gilla-Patrick.

6. Cathal.

7. Cathal Oge, compiler  
of the Annals of Ul-  
ster. He had sever-  
al legitimate sons,  
though apparently  
in Holy Orders.

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from Philip, his second son, the late Cuconnaught, or Constantine Maguire of Tempo, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary in the year 1834, was the tenth in descent. This Constantine left no legitimate son, but his brother, Brian, who was well-known in Fermanagh and in Dublin as Brian the duellist, left several sons, who are now reduced to the condition of common sailors. The eldest of them is the undoubted senior representative of the chiefs of Fermanagh.

<sup>u</sup> *Inis-caoin*, now Inishkeen, in the Upper Lough Erne, a short distance to the north of Seanadh-Mic-Manus, or Belle-Isle.



bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoimh, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repertory of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord—he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use,—died of *galar breac* [the small-pox] on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath-Eachadha<sup>v</sup>, by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. Tur-lough and Con Bacagh, the sons of the daughter of the Earl [of Kildare], in revenge of their father, who had been slain by Henry some time before<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill (who had been called O'Neill some time before), assembled together his friends and connexions<sup>x</sup>, i. e. the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon; and they made an incursion into Dungannon, and remained for some time around the castle, and a night at Cros-Caibhdeanaigh<sup>y</sup>. Felim, son of that O'Neill [who had been slain], i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, brought down Niall, son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces, upon them, on Tuesday morning, and, finding them asleep, gave them a hostile awaking, and defeated them; and a great number of the chiefs of the province were slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the aforementioned Donnell; Mac Cawell, i. e. Gilla-Patrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon;

<sup>v</sup> *Tuath-Eachadha*, i. e. Eochaidh's district. This territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "To-aghie," and represented as the country of "Owen mac Hugh mac Neale mac Art O'Neale;" and from its position on the map it can be proved that it is comprised in the present barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>w</sup> *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493, *q. v.*

<sup>x</sup> *Connexions*, *clifinná*, i. e. sons-in-law, or peo-

ple related to him by marriage alliance. This word is still in common use in most parts of Ireland.

<sup>y</sup> *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written *crois caibheanaigh* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, i. e. Caibhdenach's or Caveny's Cross. This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language. It is anglicised Cross-Cavanagh, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, near the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.



mic eocáda móir mész matgáinna, 7 maileaclainn mac féilim puaid, mic cuinn, mic cuinn mész matgáinna co ndruing móir doirpeact 7 daor. gada plecta Rémainn mész matgáinna. Ro gabad ann dha aod mac mécc matgáinna, .i. brian mac Rémainn 7 po bñad díob porccla a neac 7 a neidead uile. An tí lár a nderpad an tarrainn rin (Feilim) Ro gonað riðe ina cionn dporrgom do gae 7 atbat a ccionn a nomaidè.

Conn mac muirceartaiç mic eocain uí neill do marbad lá cloinn brian bacaiç mic emainn puaid uí anluain.

Niall (.i. mall garb) mac aoda puaid mic neill garb í domnall décc ina bpaicéðnur.

Domnall mac neactain mic toirpdealbaiç mic néill garb í domnall déç don galap breç.

Inbraicéð do denam dua domnall (.i. aod puad) ap cloinn airt 1 neill. Clann airt 7 épein do éocap ppi apoile. bpuad por cloinn airt, 7 maileaclainn mac neill mic airt do marbad la hua ndomnall, a lñmain iapom gur an ccaplén maol. An Caplén do gabail, 7 peact mbñirte décc éidead do buain ar, 7 cúicc bpaicche décc do gabail ann im da mac enpi bacaiç (.i. feilim 7 aod) mic Ruaidri mic eocain uí néill, im neactain mac eoçain uí domnall, 7 im mac éigneacáin uí domnall.

O caçáin Sñan mac aibne décc, 7 tomár a deapbratair do gabail a ionait.

Caplén dúingñainn do gabail la pñi ionaid miç paxan 1 nepinn iapla cille dapa gearioð mac tomair tanaic ap tarrainn uí domnall aoda puaid, 7 toirpdealbaiç mic cuinn uí neill, Mhéguioir Sñan mac Pìlip, 7 domnall uí néill co na cloinn 7 co na çairioð. báttar dha epñór gaoideal an cúiccið amaille ppiú a ttimcell an baile co po gabrat é po déoið le gonaðaið móra,

<sup>z</sup> *But the sons of Art.*—This repetition of the nominative gives the style of the Four Masters a very uncouth appearance; but the Editor has adhered to their construction in the translation as far as possible.

<sup>a</sup> *Caislen-Mael*, i. e. the bald castle, now Castle-moyle, in the townland of Moyle Glebe, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Dungannon*, dun gñainn, i. e. Genann's fort, now a considerable town giving name to a barony in the county of Tyrone. According to the *Dinnsenchus* this place was named from Geanann, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

<sup>c</sup> *Turlough*, the son of Con O'Neill.—Charles



7 ro puarlaioccead do bpaigib iomda bai ann, im domnall mac uí domnaill do bai pé bliadain hi laim, 7 im art mac uí neill móir (.i. enri) co na dír mac 7 co mbpaigib ele cenmotát. Ruccrat ettala aibhle ar, 7 Ro marbað leó conn mac eogain mic toirprealbaig puaid í neill ip in ccaiplén. Ro páccabpíot an baile acc domnall ua neill iarpin.

Tomar ócc mac tomair iapla mic gsróib iapla, 7 corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mic taidcc meḡ carṑaig do leanmain eogain mic taidḡ mic corbmaic meḡ cáṑaig a ttopaiḡeēt cpeice, Eogan buodoin co na díar mac, O Sullebán beirpe Pílip mac diarmata co na mīac taḡ an éaonnaig ó puilleban, 7 brian ócc mac Suibne co rocaibib oile do marbað leó don cup rin.

Donnchað mac uí domnaill 7 dá mac tuatail uí gallcúbair (eoin 7 toirprealbaic) do toēt a maig luipcc ar a mbpaigdeanur.

Sláine inḡean meic conmapa (Síoda cam) bñ mīc uilliam cloinne piocairp (uillecc mac uillicc ele) décc.

Saḡb inḡñ art uí néill an bñ baí acc Rémann mac Pílip meḡuibir décc.

Mairḡrécc inḡñ domnaill ballaig meḡuibir bñ uí flannagáin (.i. gillibert) tuaitc páta décc, 7 a haḡnacal in ndún na ngall iar mbuaib naicpice. Ar lár an lanamain rin ro cúmbaiccead pepél i nonóir dé 7 naom muirpe ap achad móir baile uí planccáin.

Maine mac maileclainn mic mata mec maḡnupa do marbað i mboṑaib muintipe pialain la cloinn caṑail uí gallcúbair.

O cuipnín concōbar carpaḡ décc.

Mac an baipḡ oirḡiall décc don pláig.

till 1521, but he is decidedly in error.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1487, p. 1150, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *And slew Con*, literally, “and Con was slain by them.” This sudden change of the construction from the active to the passive of verbs, which so much destroys the unity and strength of the sentence, is among the principal defects of the style of the Four Masters. In some instances, where this sudden change from active to passive would too much weaken and lame the sentences, the Editor has deviated from their construction.

<sup>f</sup> *Donnell, O'Neill*.—The Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster adds:

“And this same army of English and Irish proceeded to the castle of Omagh, where Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, submitted to them, and gave them hostages, after which they returned to their respective houses in triumph.”

<sup>g</sup> *Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flannagain*, i. e. the great field of O'Flanagan's town, now Aghamore, a townland in the parish of Inishmacsaint, in the barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of the chapel referred to in the text are still to be seen. According to the tradition in the country,

among whom were Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, who had been confined there for the space of a year ; and Art, the son of O'Neill More (i. e. Henry), with his two sons, and many prisoners besides. They carried immense spoils away from it, and slew Con<sup>e</sup>, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill<sup>f</sup>.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the Earl, son of Garrett the Earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, followed Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, in pursuit of a prey. On this occasion Owen himself, and his two sons; O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son, Teige-an-Chaennaigh ; Brian Oge Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain by them.

Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of O'Gallagher, i. e. John and Turlough, came from Moylurg out of captivity.

Slaine, the daughter of Mac Namara (Sida Cam), and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick), died.

Sabia, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, and wife of O'Flanagan (i. e. Gilbert) of Tuath-ratha, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal. It was by this couple that a chapel had been erected, in honour of God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary, at Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flanagan<sup>g</sup>.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain<sup>h</sup>, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plague<sup>i</sup>.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

<sup>h</sup> *Botha-Muintire-Fialain*, i. e. the booths, tents, or huts of Muintir-Fialain, now Bohoe, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, and partly in that of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Muintir-Fialain was the name of a tribe, and also of a district said to be co-extensive

with this parish.

<sup>i</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"*Anno Domini 1498. Tomás Moptel do bpeirh an bliabain ri, 7 diarmuib Sbruan do muintir éanna fáile do marbaó an bliabain ri ar cumuirc ; 7 ri hopblaige do buain do Bob Émainn moptla, .i. ácair tomáir moptla,*

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1499.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṛpe cēd, nocat, a naoi.

Loclainn mac giolla cáilma biocairc cúile maine, clepeac̃ eccnaide, cpaib-  
decc décc.

Ο βριαν αν γιolla dub διαρ βó hainn τοιρρδεαλβαc mac τοιρρδεαλβαιz  
uί βριαν τιgearna τυαóμumán décc, γ τοιρρδεαλβαc mac ταιðcc uί βριαν  
do gabail α ιοναιð.

Ταðcc mac διαρματτα (.i. mac ρυαíðpí) τιgearna muicce luipcc fear  
aḡm̃ar ionnpaiḡteaç, γ fear no dīng a om̃an for gaç típ̃ ina timceall décc  
for carraicc loca cé iar mbreic̃ buaða ó ðm̃an γ o ðom̃an, γ corbm̃ac mac  
Ruaiðpí mec διαρματτα do gabail α ιοναιð.

Ο δοínnaił aod̃ ρυαð do ðol ap̃ gallðac̃t hī cceann f̃ip̃ ionait̃t p̃iḡ paḡan.

Mac doínnaił cloinne ceallaiḡ corbm̃ac mac aip̃t fear deṛcaç deig  
eim̃iḡ décc, γ α aḡlac̃að hī ccluiñ eoap̃.

βριαν mac meḡuiðpí (Sfan mac P̃ilip) do gabail lé cloinn βριαν m̃eḡuiðpí.

Donnchað mac concobair mic aod̃a meḡuiðpí do maṛbað le fearaib̃ luipcc,  
.i. la cloinn τοιρρδεαλβαιz uί maeleduín.

Maḡnup mac goṛpaða oicc mic goṛpaða ρυαð m̃eḡuiðpí do maṛbað la  
teallac̃ eaçðac̃.

Caip̃lén bona d̃p̃oðaoip̃i do ḡabáil lá mac uí ðoínnaił (.i. donnchað na  
noṛðoḡ mac aod̃a ρυαð) ap̃ baṛðaiḡ i ðoínnaił. Ο doínnaił f̃eín co na mac

ð'op̃c̃op̃ do ḡunna aḡpa cumup̃ c̃éðna p̃in, γ  
tuille ap̃ f̃ich̃is co ðloinn do b̃p̃eic̃ ðó na  
ðiaḡ p̃in.

"A. D. 1498. Thomas Mortel natus est hoc  
anno; et Diermitius Sbruan unus ex oppidanis  
Kinsaliæ occisus est in prælio; et Edmundus  
Mortel, pater Thomæ Mortel" [supradicti],  
"amisit tres uncias longitudinis penis sui in  
eodem prælio, ictu pilæ bombardâ emissæ; et  
viginti liberos et amplius postea genuit.

"The King of France, Carolus Octavus, died  
this year, *quadragesimali tempore*.

"Cormac Mac Coscry, an ecclesiastic learned

in the civil and canon law, died in this year.

"Cormac, the son of Owen, son of the Bishop  
Mac Coghlan, official of Clonmacnoise, and a  
learned ecclesiastic, *in Christo quievit*.

"Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip  
Maguire, made an incursion into Teallach  
Eathach, accompanied by the sons of Edmond  
Maguire, and the sons of Gilla-Patrick Maguire,  
and traversed the country as far as Snamh na  
n-each, and burned Ballymagauran; and they  
returned homewards without seizing upon any  
preys or spoils, and were pursued by the chief-  
tains of the territory, but the others turned

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1499.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-nine.*

Loughlin Mac Gilla-Calma, Vicar of Cuil-Maine<sup>t</sup>, a wise and pious clergyman, died.

O'Brien Gilla-Duv, whose name was Turlough, the son of Turlough, Lord of Thomond, died; and Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, took his place.

Teige Mac Dermot, the son of Rory, Lord of Moylurg, a successful and warlike man, who had spread terror [of his arms] through every territory around him, died in the Rock of Lough Key, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, took his place.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory, to meet the King of England's Deputy<sup>1</sup>.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly, i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), was taken prisoner by the son of Brian Maguire.

Donough, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by the men of Lurg, i. e. by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Oge, son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The castle of Bundrowes was taken by the son of O'Donnell (i. e. by Donough-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe), from O'Donnell's own warders; but

upon the pursuers and successfully routed them, slaying twenty-three of them, among whom were the two sons of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran, i. e. Teige, and Manus the clergyman, and the rest were of the Clann-Ivor and the Clann-Mac-an-Taisigh, and of the tribe of Teallach Eathach in general. The Fermanagh men lost in the heat of the conflict Flaherty, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire. This event occurred on the vigil of the Festival of St. Michael."

<sup>t</sup> *Cuil-Maine*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of

the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st August.

<sup>1</sup> *Deputy*.—The notice of O'Donnell's visit to Kildare, which is so vaguely and unsatisfactorily given by the Four Masters, is thus entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory this year to meet the King of England's Deputy, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Earl, and the Earl's son, Henry, was given to him in fosterage."

aod ócc do dól imon ccairlén. Maguidir 7 Pílip mac toirpdealbairg mésguidir do éoct 1 nódúm í domnaill 7 a mic airn a mbattar. Donnchað na noirdécc 7 Pílip do éocar ppi apoile co po éuaircc cáe a éile díob. Ro marbað dna eac donnchað, 7 po trarccrað é pñirín go po gabað é lá Pílip ar in laéair rin, 7 dor pat dua domnaill po cedóir. Ro gabað tra an baile iart-tain ir in ló cedna. Tucc ua domnaill donnchað doridíri do másguidir co pucc leir dia éig dia comda 1 ngiallur. Dorad ua domnaill iarnaí tri píct bó do mac toirpdealbairg a lóech a corccair.

Maoileaclainn mac murchaíð mic taidécc mésg pagnail do gabail lé conn cairrac mac taidécc mic tigeairnáin uí Ruairc, 7 lá Sían mac tigeairnáin uí rúairc a éabairt leó ar inir oéta for loé mec nén. Ruðraige mac toirp-dealbairg meguidir dionnraicéid an loéa porra, 7 an dá mac rin uí Ruairc do marbað leir, 7 mac an éasíc mésg flannchaíð co na mac, 7 Maoileaclainn mac murchaíð do éabairt lñir dia éig. O domnaill aod ruad dá fuarlaccad uada iarttain 7 cairlén liaéopoma do éabairt dua ndomnaill ariú ó mac murchaíð (.i. maoileaclainn).

Sluaccheað lá hiapla éille dapa (.i. gearoid mac tomáir mic rñain éaim) iurtir na hepeann hi cconnactaib, 7 aéliacc maenaccáin do gabail dó for cloinn uilliam uí éeallairg, 7 a éabairt do cloinn aoda mic bñian. Clann uilliam uí éeallairg dionnarbað dap ruca riap. Cairlén tuillpce do gabail don trluacécað rin lair for pñioct peidlimið (.i. peidlimið cleipeac), 7 a mbraige do éabairt dó daod ua concóbaí don dapa tigeairna baí for ríol muirbairg. Cairlén Rora comáin, 7 an cairlén riabað beór do gabail lair don dul rin.

Aod ua concóbaí do díócup ar a dúthaig la mac ndiarmata, 7 lá com-aontair pñl Muiréadhairg tar rñonainn riap.

Mac uilliam búpc do éappaing dua concóbaí, 7 do cloinn uilliam uí éeallairg. Cairlén aea liacc do gabail dó, 7 a éabairt do cloinn uilliam

<sup>m</sup> *Inis-Ochta*, i. e. island of the breast. This name was in use in the last century, as appears from a short manuscript description of Fermanagh, in the possession of Mr. Petrie, which states that a King Aodh had a residence upon it. It is now called Inip Aoda, anglicè Inishee, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

<sup>a</sup> *Lough-Mac-Nen*, now Lough Macnean, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>o</sup> *Ath liag-Maenagain*, i. e. the stony ford of



O'Donnell himself and his son, Hugh Oge, surrounded the castle; and Maguire, and Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, came to join O'Donnell and his son there. Donough-na-nordog and Philip came to a personal rencounter, in which they pommelled each other; but Donough's horse being killed, and he himself thrown down, he was taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who immediately delivered him up to O'Donnell. The castle was afterwards taken on the same day. O'Donnell gave Donough back to Maguire, who conveyed him to his house, to be detained in confinement. O'Donnell afterwards gave Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], sixty cows, as a remuneration for his conquest.

Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Mac Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carragh, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and John, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and conveyed by them to Inis-Ochta<sup>m</sup>, an island on Lough-Mac-Nen<sup>n</sup>. Rury, the son of Turlough Maguire, attacked them on the lake, and slew these two sons of O'Rourke, and brought Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son, and Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, to his house. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, afterwards ransomed him; and the castle of Leitrim was given up to O'Donnell again by Melaghlin, son of Murrough [Mac Rannall].

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam), Lord Justice of Ireland, into Connaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain<sup>o</sup> from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Brian; and the sons of William O'Kelly were banished westwards across the River Suck. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felim Cleireach [O'Conor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Conor, the second lord who was over the Sil-Murray. The castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh were also taken by him on this expedition.

Hugh O'Conor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards<sup>p</sup> across the Shannon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Conor and the sons of William O'Kelly. The castle of Athleague was taken by him, and given

St. Maenagan, now Athleague, a small town on the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. There is no part of the

castle here referred to now to be seen.

<sup>p</sup> *Westwards*, ϣⲓⲁⲣ.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters for ϣⲓⲁⲣ, i. e. eastwards.

uí éeallaiḡ, 7 concóbar ua ceallaiḡ an ḡara tigeapna baof for uib maine do ḡabáil and, 7 a éabairt do maofleaclann mac taiöcc mic donncharið amaille lé braitḡib oirriḡ ua maine, 7 láintigeapnur ua maine do ḡabáil dó don éur rin.

Cairlén tuillre do ḡabáil lá mac uilliam, 7 lá hua cconcóbar, Mac cairppe mic briain do marbáð ann duriðor do peilér, 7 braitḡe pleácta peiblimið, 7 a ccairlén do tairibirt dua concóbar. Síð ui concóbar 7 Mhic diaarmada do dénam lá mac uilliam, 7 braitḡe uaéta diblimib lá comall dia poile, .i. eogan mac uí concóbar, 7 cairppe mac uí concóbar.

O domnaill Aod ruad do ðol rluaz ar mac ndiarmada corbmacc mac Ruaidri 7 ní po airir co painic co corprliab. Iar ná pior rin do mac diarmada po éionol riðe roéraid maizé luirc, 7 tuéta connáct do éornam corprleibe pna hua ndomnaill. Iar ná airuccáð rin dua domnaill po ḡab timcéall ḡo muintiri eólar, 7 tainicc tar pionainn az cairlén liaðopoma ḡo painicc maḡ luirc. Rucc ar creachaið 7 ar éodalaið ionðaið 7 po ḡab for orccain an típe. Iar na cluirin rin do Mac ndiarmada tainic hi cefn uí domnaill, 7 do rinne ríct ruétain ppiur, 7 po ioc a éforcáin ḡo humal pna hua ndomnaill. Do pað dó an éatác, 7 na braitḡe do bí hi maizé luirc ó maðm an bealaiḡ buide co rin.

Creaða mópa lá briain mac domnaill (.i. ó neill) mic enri ar mac domnaill cloinne cellaiḡ .i. ḡiollapadraicc.

<sup>a</sup> *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuathas*.—These were the territories of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Kinel-Dofa, and Corcachlann, the position and extent of each of which have been already pointed out.

<sup>s</sup> *Entered Moylurg*.—This incursion of O'Donnell against Mac Dermot is more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went this year against the young Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot ; and he proceeded to Bealach-buidhe, which Mac

Dermot defended against him. O'Donnell went thence to the castle of Leitrim, whither Mac Dermot repaired to meet him, and they made peace with each other ; and the Cathach, which had been for two years away from O'Donnell, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg, were restored to him. And Mac Dermot agreed to pay O'Donnell protection tribute for Moylurg from that time forward."

<sup>t</sup> *Cathach*.—See note under the year 1497.

<sup>u</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

<sup>w</sup> *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. The Mac Donnells of this territory derive their name and origin from Domh-

up to the sons of William O'Kelly ; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord that was over Hy-Many, was taken prisoner in it, and delivered, together with the hostages of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, up to Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship<sup>a</sup> of Hy-Many on that occasion.

The castle of Tulske was taken by Mac William and O'Conor ; and the son of Carbry, son of Brian, was killed in it by a bullet-shot ; and the hostages of the descendants of Felim, and their castles, were given to O'Conor. Mac William made peace between O'Conor and Mac Dermot ; and each gave up hostages into the keeping of the other, namely, Owen, son of O'Conor, and Carbry, son of O'Conor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with an army against Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory, and never halted until he reached the Curliu mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the 'Tuathas' of Connaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curliu against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg<sup>b</sup>. He seized upon many preys and spoils, and commenced ravaging the country. When Mac Dermot heard of this, he repaired to O'Donnell, and concluded a perpetual peace with him, and humbly paid him his tribute. He [also] returned to him the Cathach<sup>c</sup>, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe<sup>d</sup> to that time.

Great depredations [were committed] by Brian, the son of Donnell (i. e. the O'Neill), son of Henry, on Mac Donnell of Clankelly<sup>e</sup>, i. e. Gillapattrick<sup>f</sup>.

nall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

\* Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1499. The son of Mac Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

"Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Ros, the Bishop, died this year.

"Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

"A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innsi-Gall, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammas."

## AOIS CRIOST, 1500.

Aoír Crioite, Mile, cúicc céo.

Domnall ua pollamain eppcop doire, bpaéar minúr de obrepuantia do bí go paoépac ar fuo epeann acc ppoicépe 7 acc pshnóir ppi pé epioéat bliadan pia pin décc .i. do galap meóóin, 7 a tñonacal i nát epuim.

O Ruairc (peilim mac donnchaio mic tigeapnáin) do écc 7 eoccan mac tigeapnáin mic taidcc do gabail a ionaid.

Taidcc ócc mac taidcc mic tigeapnáin uí Ruairc décc.

bpian caoc mac neill mic Ssain buide mic eoccan uí neill do marbaó lá domnall mac Ssain buide uí neill, 7 lá muintip aóda i ndopap cairléin éno aipó.

Tomap mac aóda mic bpian mic Pílip na tuaige meguioip do marbaó la taóð mac tomair mic tomair óicc meguioip 7 lá muintip mucaióein.

Slóicéacó lá hua ndomnaill aó puao i epíp neoccan co po loipcc baile uí neill óún ngñainn, 7 co po bpip an pñécaiplén, 7 co po loipcc epannóð loáa laogaire, 7 a impúó implán dia tig gan ppiébeap ppi don éup pin.

Slóicéacó lár an iupép gearóit mac tomáip, iapla éille oapa i epíp neoccan 7 Slóicéacó ele lá hua ndomnaill aó puao co na pócraide co com-painic ppi an iupép ag cairlén cloinne Ssain buide uí neill, .i. cairlén éinn aipó 7 batap hi ppoibaippi papi go po gabao leó é. Tucaó an baile iapom do éoirpóealbac mac cuinn uí neill. Do deacáttap na maite pin dia epigib iapam. Iap poao dua domnaill don epup pin po glupar go nñmíspcc nñmra-óal hi epíp nailealla go po cpeacó leip phoét bpian mec donnchaio bai i nñraonta ppi, 7 tainic dia ép iapom.

An éoirpóealbac pémpáite (dia epapo an iupép cairlén éno aipó) po gabao pñe lá hua neill (domnall) hi ccairlén hui neill péin hi ccionn lñpáite iapttain. Ro bñao a éapraigéet de co po páp coacó móp hi epíp neó-can depide.

<sup>3</sup> *Ceann-ard*, high head, now Kinard, otherwise called Caledon, a village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Kinard is shewn close

to the boundary of the territory of Trough, and near the margin of a lake with a small island. The site of this castle is pointed out by the natives of Caledon on a hill to the right of the road leading from Caledon to Aughnacloy, a few perches

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1500.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred.*

Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, a friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently taught and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Ath-Trim.

O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan), died ; and Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, took his place.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, died.

Brian Caech, the son of Niall, son of John Boy, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Donnell, son of John Boy O'Neill, and the people of Hugh, in the doorway of the castle of Ceann-ard'.

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, was slain by Teige, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, and Muintir-Mucaidhein.

• An army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, into Tyrone, and burned the town of O'Neill of Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the crannog of Loch-Laeghaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone ; and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him, after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country *ceann ard* was a name

given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not

O feargail Ruðraig mac IRiail do mairbhad la rémur mac Ruaidrí mic catáil mic uilliam uí feargail i nínir móir locha gamhna.

O brian laigen catáoir mac dúnlainn do mairbhad lá curd dia braitirib féin.

Fradaic mac duinn óicc mic duinn móir meguirib, 7 brian mac Ssain mic doinnall ballaig meguirib do mairbhad lá cloinn cuinn uí neill i mbeól áta na marclac.

Giolla cirt mac éoin féin mec cápa do mairbhad ar gneir oide ina tig féin lá haoð mac Ssain buide még matgamhna, 7 cpeaca an baile do dénamh lair.

Oa mac donnchad óicc mic donnchad móir mic aoda meguirib (Semur 7 Remann) do mairbhad lá heóccan mac donnchad móir mic aoda céda.

Slioct duinn mic concónnact meguirib do dol ar ionnraicid ar baile meic giolla ruaid, 7 an giolla dub mac concobair mic tomair meguirib do mairbhad leó, 7 doinnall caoc mac giollaruaid co na mac, 7 Ruaidrí mac doinnall gipr mec giollaruaid co rocaidib ele.

Eóccan mac fearadhair bailb mic fearadhair mic duinn mic concónnact meguirib do mairbhad lá gorruid mac giollaruaid i ndiozail na dpuinge rém-ráite.

Cairlén do éionnrecaid lá Pilip mac brian mic Pilip ar carrpaic locha an cairb.

Giollapadraic mac plaitbearraig mic tomair óicc meguirib do mairbhad lá niall mac airt uí neill 7 lá a cloinn, 7 cpeaca mora do brait leó ó cloind plaitbearraicch.

Sorca inghí pilip mic tomair (.i. an giolla dub) méguirib, 7 gorruid ócc mac gorruid ruaid meguirib décc.

An barrac mór do mairbhad lé na bratair féin lá dauid barrac, .i. air-éideocain cluana, 7 corcaige. Dauid do mairbhad le tomair a barrac, 7 lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

\* *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, i.e. the great island of Lough Gawn, now Inishmore, in Lough Gawn, which belongs to the parish of Columbkille, barony of Granard, and county of Long-

ford.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-atha-na-marclach*.—This place is now called Ballinamallard, which is a small village in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh, not far from the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

O'Farrell, i. e. Rury, the son of Irial, was slain on the island of Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna<sup>z</sup>, by James, son of Rury, son of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell.

O'Byrne of Leinster (Cahir, the son of Dunlang) was slain by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradhach, the son of Don Oge, son of Don More Maguire, and Brian, the son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Bel-atha-na-Marclach<sup>a</sup>.

Gilchreest, son of John Fin Mac Cabe, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, who carried off the spoil found in his residence.

The two sons of Donough Oge, the son of Donough More, son of Hugh Maguire (viz. James and Redmond), were slain by Owen, the son of Donough More, son of the same Hugh.

The descendants of Don, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, made an attack upon Ballymacgilroy<sup>b</sup>, and slew Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire, and Donnell Caech Mac Gilroy, with his son, and Rory, the son of Donnell Gearr Mac Gilroy, and many others.

Owen, son of Feradhach Balv, who was son of Don, who was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by Godfrey Mac Gilroy, in revenge of the people aforementioned.

A castle was begun [to be built] on the Rock of Loch-an-Tairbh<sup>c</sup>, by Philip, the son of Brián, son of Philip [Maguire].

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons, who carried off great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha<sup>d</sup>, the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (i. e. Gilla-Duv) Maguire, and Godfrey Oge, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, died.

Barry More was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muintir O'Callaghan.

<sup>b</sup> *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

<sup>c</sup> *Loch-an-tairbh*, i. e. the lake of the bull,

now Lough Aterriff, the name of a townland containing a small lake with a rocky island, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>d</sup> *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.



muinrip ceallaáin. Iarla dfrimuan do tóccbáil cuirp dáuið a ceionn ríct  
lá 7 a lorpcað rapom.

Αν ριονναç muinripε ταðccáin (cairpπε) do marpbað lá conð mac aipε  
mic cuinn uí maorleaçlainn.

<sup>c</sup> *Burned it.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 min 7 luat  
do-áenum de, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

‘Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“*Anno Domini* 1500. This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O'Banan, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain” [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O'Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“There was continual rain and much inclement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it<sup>e</sup>.

The Sinnagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin<sup>f</sup>.

St. Patrick, so that the crops, particularly the wheat, were injured.

"The town of Galway *hoc anno ex majore parte cremata est.*

"Melaghlin Bradagh" [i. e. the thievish], "the son of Teige, son of Manus O'Flanagan, was hanged this year by Maguire, i. e. by John,

the son of Philip Maguire, in the Lent of this year. This man confessed, that besides beeves, hogs, and sheep, he had stolen thirty-five horses from church and country, which were never recovered from him, besides others which were taken and recovered."

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